

With price, 10s *Vol 6 D 17*

A
S U P P L E M E N T,

CONSISTING OF

CORRECTIONS and large ADDITIONS,

TO A

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY of ENGLAND,

Referred to their proper Places in that Work:

TO WHICH,

Besides an INDEX to the ADDITIONAL CHARACTERS,

ARE SUBJOINED

Exact EMENDATIONS and IMPROVEMENTS of the INDEX
to the FORMER VOLUMES;

AND A

LIST of CURIOUS PORTRAITS of EMINENT PERSONS
not yet engraved,

Communicated, by the Honourable HORACE WALPOLE, to the Author,

J A M E S G R A N G E R,

VICAR of SHIPLAKE, in OXFORDSHIRE.

L O N D O N,

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MDCCLXXIV.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE unexpected acceptance which the above-mentioned history has met with from the public, has encouraged the author to render it as correct and complete as possible. The second edition is now ready for sale.

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A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE unexpected acceptance which the BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY has met with from the public, has encouraged the author to render it as correct and complete as it was in his power. This he would have done but very imperfectly without the generous communications of several learned and ingenious gentlemen, occasionally acknowledged in the ensuing SUPPLEMENT to the work. He is *particularly* obliged to the late Bishop of Rochester; Mr. Walpole; Mr. Cambridge; Dr. Ducarel; the reverend Mr. Ashby, president of *St. John's College* in Cambridge; the reverend Mr. Cole, some time fellow of *King's*; and the reverend Mr. Farmer, now fellow of *Emmanuel*, in that university; but *principally* to John Loveday, esq. of Caversham, in Oxfordshire, a gentleman, who, in conferring benefits, declines all thanks but those of his own conscience. It is sufficient for him that the person on whom they are conferred become a better, a wiser, or a happier man; though, perhaps, an utter stranger to the name and person of his benefactor. The author was here irresistibly tempted to pay his friend this slender tribute of gratitude, without his privity or consent*. It would be *ingratitude* not to own himself greatly obliged for the very kind and able assistance of the same gentleman's learned and worthy son, Dr. John Loveday, of Doctors Commons.

* * *It should be observed, that the Supplement is itself a kind of Index to the "Biographical History;" as the Additions and Corrections are ranged in exact sequence, according to the order of the pages. The Alphabetical Index to this volume contains all the additional characters. Neither the notes, nor the titles of classes are to be included in numbering the lines of the History, except the former are expressly mentioned; but this rule is not to be extended to the Supplement.*

* Hoc tribuisse parum est, non tribuisse scelus.

As the following Corrections, though some of them are pointed out elsewhere, are necessary to the author's sense, the reader, before he peruses the book, is desired to make them with his pen.

P. 8, l. 2, from the bottom, read goodliest.

P. 11, l. 4, from the bottom, read Huddesford.

P. 16, l. 14, read Monachi.

P. 24, l. 2, read statue; and subjoin this note to the next line:

"There is a fictitious portrait of Thomas de Lunn, first mayor of Winchester, prefixed to the "Antiquities" of that place, lately published.

P. 55, l. 11, from the bottom, after "last year," subjoin 1772,

P. 90, l. 4, from the bottom, read Crichton.

P. 163, l. 3, from the bottom, after "now engraving," add 1773.

P. 276, l. 1, read lord chancellor Cowper.

P. 307, l. 3, from the bottom, erase Nemo.

P. 325, last line, read intends to engrave it.

P. 342, l. 15 and 16, from the bottom, after "life," read, in the possession of the reverend Mr. Beadon of St. John's college, &c.

P. 400, l. 1, after "358," read l. 4.

P. 402, l. 9, read Oxfordshire.

P. 405, l. 14, read Plagiariorum.

P. 413, l. 5, from the bottom, close the period with the words "one volume," and erase the rest.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, after "specimens," add, especially his imitations of drawings.

P. 428, last line, read last but one of, &c.

P. 429, l. 8, read *ΑΥΤΕΩΣ*.

P. 446, l. 14, for "fifth," read third.

P. 466, l. 10, from the bottom, read 352.

P. 469, erase the last period but one, and begin the next with It should be, &c.

P. 490, erase the repetition of the article of GERTRUDE MORE.

P. 498, l. 6, from the bottom, for "second edition," read supplement. In the Index, for "Campell," read Campbell.

* * * The reader is desired to attend to the Additions, &c. beginning at p. 505, and ending at p. 512.

A
S U P P L E M E N T

CONSISTING OF

CORRECTIONS AND LARGE ADDITIONS

TO A

BIOGRAPHICAL History of ENGLAND.

In the Title Page,

FOR Animam, read Animum.

In the Table of Errata to Vol. I.

Read *Apophthegems*, and *Apophthegms*.

In the DEDICATION,

Page 2, l. 15, supply it, after at.

In the PREFACE,

Page 1, l. 14, read *skeleton*, and add the following note.

In the learned Cuper's "Lettres de Critique," &c. p. 363, in a Latin Epistle to Monf. le Clerc, is the following passage; which intimates that portrait painting is of very remote antiquity. "Versatur mihi subinde ante oculos, v. 14, cap. "xxiii. Ezekieliis prophetæ; "Cumque vidisset viros depictos in pariete, imagines, Chaldæorum," &c. uti vertit Hebraica verba vulgatus interpres; καὶ "εἶδεν ἀνδρας ἐκωγραφημένους ἐν τῷ τοίχῳ, εὐόνας Χαλδαίων, juxta LXX interpretes. Et "hinc mihi dubium ortum an hæ picturæ fuerint in ipsis ædium parietibus, an vero "in tabulis ex parietibus suspensis? Quominus enim tapetia designari, ut mihi "equidem videtur, possint, faciunt colores, vel certe minium." A little below is this question: "An Chaldæorum pictores Hierosolymam venerint, ibique artem "suam exercuerint, an vero illi etiam sese dederint Judæi postquam præcipue Deo "nuntium remiserunt, et profana numina coluerunt?"

Ibid. p. 2, note 3, for Juliana Barnes, read George Turberville.

B

Ibid.

Ibid. p. 6, l. 3, from the bottom, subjoin this note to "Chronicle."

The uncastrated Holinshed is extremely rare : one of the copies has been known to sell for near 45 l. v. "Phoenix Britannicus" 4to, p. 558.

Ibid. p. 7, l. 9, from the bottom, subjoin this note to "ages."

See a very ingenious and apposite passage on the utility of portraits of great men, in the "Melanges d'Histoire et de Literature," by Dom. Bonaventure d'Argonne, under the feigned name of De Vigneul Marville, tom. iii. edit. 4, Paris 1725, p. 386.

Ibid. p. 8. l. 19, subjoin this note to "collection."

I must also acknowledge myself greatly indebted to Mr. Walpole, in my accounts of Artists; and for the first hint of the plan of this work, communicated to me by a gentleman who had seen the fine collection of heads at Strawberry Hill. That this acknowledgment was not made before, is entirely owing to an oversight.

Ibid. p. 9, l. 10, r. Nickolls.

Ibid. p. 9, l. 14, after "me" subjoin this note.

Dr. Ducarel did me the honour to inform me, in a letter, that on the 26th of December, 1771, he called on Dr. Fothergill; and that, going into his library, he did there see and handle Mr. Nickolls's original collection of English heads; and that Dr. Fothergill bought it of Mr. Nickolls's father, after his decease, for eighty guineas; and that they have never been out of his possession, since he became master of them. Were I to give the reader a detail of my authorities for Mr. West's being the proprietor of this collection, it would be a singular instance of the difficulty of finding Truth; who sometimes lurks at the bottom of her well, when she is, in appearance, before our eyes. I am now fully convinced that Dr. Fothergill is the owner of the prints in question. I here acknowledge myself much obliged to Dr. Ducarel, for his very kind and able assistance in this Supplement.

Ibid. p. penult. l. 5, subjoin this note to "life?"

It appears from the 186th Epigram of the XIV. book of Martial, where speaking of Virgil's works he says,

"Quam brevis immensum cepit membrana Maronem !

"Ipsius vultus prima tabella gerit ;"

that it was a custom among the ancients for authors to prefix their pictures to their works. This is mentioned in the "Menagiana", tom. i. p. 141, where there is still further proof of the antiquity of this practice.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 12. place this note after "mankind."

At page 173 of Vicentii Paravicini "Singularia de Viris Eruditione claris," Centuriæ tres, Basil. 1713, mention is made of several eminent persons of the last age who would neither have their portraits painted nor engraved. Their number might easily be enlarged, by instances in preceding ages. There is great reason to believe that some of these persons could, by no means, be persuaded to have their pictures drawn, lest witches and sorcerers should make use of them for incantations. Others have declined it from mere vanity; as pride frequently assumes the guise of modesty.

VOL. I.

P. 2, l. 12, read ALFREDUS *Saxonum rex*; Faber f. 1712, large 4to: one of the set of Founders. *

P. 2, l. 10, from the bottom, r. *Ob. 900*, as Carte has sufficiently proved in his History of England, vol. i. p. 316.

P. 3, l. 8, add: *this window is modern.*

There is an ancient wooden print of him in Caxton's Lives of the Saints.

P. 3, before WILLIAM the CONQUEROR, add:

HAROLD, *a whole length; an outline only, from F. Montfaucon's "Monumens de la Monarchie Francoise," vol. i. p. 402. It is the first plate in Dr. Ducarel's "Anglo-Norman Antiquities."*

Harold, son of Earl Godwin by his second wife, niece of Canute, was, for his virtues, as well as his great and amiable qualities, worthy of the throne which he ascended, upon the death of the Confessor, his brother-in-law. The English were happy under his administration, during the reign of that bigoted and weak prince. He greatly fell at the battle of Hastings, and with him the liberties of his country, 14 Oct. 1066.

* This set of prints, done in mezzotinto, by John Faber the elder, are in large 4to, or small folio. They have been printed with the additions of borders, and some of them have been copied.

P. 3, last line, add :

WILLIAM the CONQUEROR, *a whole length*; formerly painted on a wall of the Abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen, in Normandy. Copied from Montfaucon's "*Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise*," t. i. p. 55 *. In Dr. Ducarel's "*Anglo-Gallic Coins*," plate 6, No. 75 †.

WILLIAM the CONQUEROR, *attended by his guards, and conferring a grant of lands on Alan, Earl of Bretagne*: a curious print, before "*Registrum Honoris de Richmond*," published from Domes-day Book, by Roger Gale, 1722, fol.

These prints of William the Conqueror are very unlike each other. Accuracy of drawing is not to be expected in an age, in which the generality of artists had not arrived at sufficient precision to distinguish betwixt a monkey and a man.

P. 4. add this to the note.

It should be observed, that Vandrebanc engraved the prints of our kings and queens to Elizabeth; and that the series, done for Kennet's "*Compleat History*," is continued to Anne by other hands. Several of them, cut in wood, are in Grafton's Chronicle. There is also a set in wood published by T. T. (Thomas Timmes), 1597, v. Ames's *Hist. of Printing*, p. 432. The set of etchings, in 8vo, whole lengths, from William I. to Elizabeth, are, for the most part, ideal: their arms are upon their shields. Another set, from the Conqueror to Charles II. is in Matthew Stephenson's "*Florus Britannicus*," 1662, fol. A considerable number of these are done by Elstracke, and some by Delaram: the plates are nearly of a quarto size. George King has engraved folio prints of several of our monarchs: many of their heads are in Gardiner's "*History of the Coal-trade at Newcastle*".

* In this book are various monumental effigies of our ancient monarchs, some of which are copied in Dr. Ducarel's *Anglo-Norman Antiquities*.

† In the first letter of this book, is a good account of the writers on English coins.

P. 4,

P. 4, l. 4, from the bottom, subjoin this note to "Carlisle."

William Rufus built so large a part of Carlisle, that he has been considered as the founder of that city, which is of greater antiquity. It was destroyed by the Danes, and began to be rebuilt by William the Conqueror. Some of Rufus's buildings are remarkably magnificent.

P. 5, add to the first note :

There is an exact etching of the head of Robert, by Bretherton ; done from a drawing in the possession of Joseph Gulston, Esq. which was taken by Vertue from the tomb at Gloucester.

Lord Lyttelton, in effect, contradicts the story of putting out the eyes of this weak and unfortunate prince. See Hist. of Hen. II. vol. i. p. 156, 3d edit.

Ibid. l. 14, r. Bologn and Mortaigne.

P. 7, l. 14, subjoin this note.

The use of painted glass, in our churches, is thought to have commenced about this æra. See an ingenious pamphlet, intitled "Ornaments of Churches considered," p. 94.

P. 8, l. 15, subjoin this note to "death".

There is a print of Llewelyn ap Griffith, the last prince of Wales of British blood, engraved for "A true (though a short) Account, of the antient Britons, &c. by J. L. a Cambro-Briton," Lond. 1716, 4to, but there is no reason to believe that this is a real portrait.

P. 9, l. the last, add this note after "Garter."

In Rastel's Chronicle, l. vi. under the life of Edward III. is the following curious passage. "About the 19 yere of this kinge, he made a solempne feest at Wyndesore, and a great justes and turnament, where he devysed, and perfyted substa[n]egally, the order of the knyghtes of the garter ; howe be it some afferme that this order began fyrst by kyng Rycharde, Cyre de Lyon, at the sege of the citey of Acres ; wher, in his great necessyte, there were but 26 knyghtes that fyrmely and surely abode by the kinge ; where he caused all them to were thonges of blew leyther about theyr legges. And afterwarde they were called the knyghtes of the blew thonge." I am obliged for this passage to John Fenn, Esq. a curious and ingenious gentleman of East Dereham, in Norfolk, who is in possession of the most rare book whence it is taken. Hence some affirm that the origin of the garter is to be dated from Richard I. * and that it owes its pomp and splendor to Edward III.

* Winstanley, in his life of Edward III. says, that the original book of the institution deduces the invention from king Richard the first.

P. 10.

P. 10, last line, add:

EDWARD Prince de Galles: *holding a lance; a lion on his breast. From a painting on glass, in the priory church of Bouteville; b. sh.*

EDWARD the BLACK PRINCE, *aged 49, 1376, whole length, in armour; Overton. There is a whole length of him in armour, holding a spear, in Sir Richard Fanshawe's "Lusiad."*

He is thus represented in the portrait of him by Belcamp, at Hampton Court. "Mr. Onslow, the late speaker, had a head * of the Black Prince, which there is great reason to believe, was painted at the time. It is not very ill done: it represents him in black armour, embossed with gold, and with a golden lion on his breast. He has a hat on with a white feather, and a large ruby, exactly in the shape of the rough ruby, still in the crown. He appears lean and pale, as he was towards the end of his life. This very curious picture came out of Betchworth Castle, in Surrey." *Anecd. of Painting, vol. i. p. 26, 2d. edit.*

P. 11, l. 13, add:

JOHN of GAUNT, &c. *in an ermined robe; small.*

There is a very ancient painting of him at Badminton, in Gloucestershire, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort.

Ibid. l. 17, r. Constance second daughter.

P. 12. l. 4, from the bottom, subjoin this note.

The set of kings, at Kensington, whence Vertue, for want of better, took several heads, are all painted by one hand, and certainly not original. There is another set, still worse, in the same place. One of the sets, probably the better, came from Lord Cornwallis's Gallery, at Culford in Suffolk, and were begged of him

• It is still in the family.

him by queen Caroline. There is another set at Hardwick, and others elsewhere, equally unauthentic. I owe this note, and other additions and corrections in this supplemental volume, to Mr. Horace Walpole.

P. 13, l. 14, add :

HENRY V. on his Throne. *On his right hand, are two ecclesiastics. He who is on the fore-ground, has been conjectured to be the famous Cardinal Lewis de Luxembourg, Chancellor of France, afterwards Bishop of Terouenne, and Archbishop of Rouen, and perpetual administrator of the diocese of Ely. On the other side of the king, is a courtier, holding a mace of office. It has also been conjectured, that he may represent the Duke of Exeter, third son of John of Gaunt, who signalized his valour at the battle of Azincourt, and on other occasions. The person presenting a book to the king, is John Galopes, Dean of the collegiate church of St. Louis, of Salsfoye, in Normandy. He was translator of Cardinal Bonaventure's "Life of Christ," which he presented to Henry, in a manuscript finely illuminated. The print, which is an outline only, is etched with great exactness, by the Rev. Mr. Michael Tyson, of Benet College in Cambridge, from an illumination done in Henry's time, and belonging to the manuscript which is in the library of that college. This has far greater merit than the generality of illuminated portraits, which are altogether ideal, and drawn with little skill or truth. I have extracted this description of the etching from an account of the illuminated manuscript, written by Mr. Tyson, and printed in a single sheet. The print and this sheet were intended for companions.*

P. 13, between l. 9, and l. 10, from the bottom, insert :

CATHARINE, *Queen of Henry V.* There is a portrait of her in the family of Henry, in the first volume of the "Anecdotes of Painting;" but there is little or no reason to believe it authentic: it may, however, serve as a memorial.

Catharine was daughter of Charles VI. of France, and Isabel his queen. Henry, when he first saw her, at the treaty of Melun, was instantly struck with her beauty. It is probable that she was brought thither to captivate the conqueror of her father's kingdom. This princess, who, after the death of Henry, was regarded as dowager of England and France, did not disdain to mix the rose and lily of these kingdoms with the Welsh leek, by descending to a marriage with Owen Tudor, a gentleman of a fine person and address, whom she fell in love with at Windfor, where he attended the court. *

P. 14, l. 14, add: It is to be questioned whether either of these portraits of Margaret be of any authority. There is a figure of her in Montfaucon's "Monumens de la Monarchie Francoise." This perhaps, with some, may be still questionable; but it is natural for antiquaries to consider every thing as authentic, which is of undoubted antiquity.

P. 15, l. 10, from the bottom add:

There are several other prints of her; but that fine antient one after John Van Eyck, the inventor of painting in oil,

* In the annotations subjoined to Drayton's epistle from Owen Tudor to Queen Catharine, is the following passage. "Owen Tudor, being a courtly and active gentleman, commanded once to dance before the queene, in a turne, (not being able to recover himselfe), fell into her lap, as she sat upon a little stoole, with many of her ladies about her."

Sir John Wynne tells us, that "Queen Catherine, being a French woman borne, knew no difference between the English and Welsh nation, until her marriage being published, Owen Tudor's kindred and countrey were objected to disgrace him, as most vile and barbarous; which made her desirous to see some of his kinsmen. Whereupon he brought to her presence, John ap Meredith, and Howell ap Llewelyn ap Howell, his neare kinsmen, men of goodly stature and personage, but wholly destitute of bringing up and nurture; for when the queen had spoken to them in diverse languages, and they were not able to answer her, she said, they were the godliest dumbe creatures that ever she saw." Hist. of the Gwedir family, p. 69.

is too considerable to be unnoticed. It is a large h. sh. without the name of the engraver.

Ibid. l. 9. from the bottom, read William VI.

P. 15, l. 2, add :

A Head-piece in the catalogue of the Bodleian library, over the letter K.

At p. 16, l. 13, from the bottom add :

In a north window of Canterbury cathedral, as you ascend the steps into the choir, are portraits of Edward IV. his Queen, Edward his son, afterwards Edward V. and Richard duke of Gloucester, painted on glass, with their names under them.

P. 17, l. 9. Mr. Walpole informs me that this is the portrait of Edward VI. and that the picture, whence Hollar did the print, is a copy from Holbein.

P. 19, l. 2, from the bottom, subjoin this note to " Prince Arthur :"

There is a portrait of him at Mr. Sheldon's, at Weston, in Warwickshire.

Ibid. last line, add :

The original picture is now in the China closet at Windsor.

P. 20, l. 16, add :

MARGARET Countess of Richmond and Darbye, and John Duke (Earl) of Somerset, anno 1400*; two small ovals, in one plate.

P. 21,

* Sir John Beaufort, knight, eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by Catharine Swinford, his third wife, was created Earl of Somerset, 20 Richard II. 1396, or 1397, and the next year, marquis. In 1398, he was created marquis of Dorset;

P. 21, top, add this note to the word SCOTLAND.

There is a neat set of small ovals of the kings of Scotland, two inches seven eighths, by two and one fourth; and another set, engraved by several good hands, for Guthrie's History of Scotland, 1767, 8vo. In the book intitled, "De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus gestis Scotorum, Libri decem; Auctore Joanne Leslæo, Romæ, 1578, 4to", are a considerable number of medallions of the Scottish kings, several of which Boitard has copied in his folio prints. The fine collection of coins and medals published by Anderson, at the expence of the Scottish parliament, is a well known work. But books of this kind, are not strictly within my plan; though some collectors place medallions, and even small coins, in the same port folios with portraits.

P. 21, l. 5, add:

There is a curious print inscribed, SANCTA MARGARITA, Regina Scotiæ; *engraved by Clowet from a drawing of Castilia. I have nothing to say for the authenticity of this portrait.*

Saint Margaret was queen of Malcolm III. surnamed Canmore. She was sister of Edgar Atheling, and died A. D. 1093. One of her daughters, Maude, was married to Henry I. king of England. Ruddiman, speaking of Malcolm, says; "D. Margaretam, Edmondi, Ferrei lateris cognominati, Regis Angliæ proneptem, Uxorem duxit, anno 1070."

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, in the notes, add:

Many of them are said to have been taken from porters and common soldiers. They are, in general, wretchedly executed.

Dorset; but was deprived of this title, in the beginning of Henry the fourth's reign, as having been one of the accusers of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester. But being reinstated in the king's favour, he was promoted to several great offices. Heylin styles him lord admiral †, Ob. 1409. He was brother to Henry, cardinal bishop of Winchester, and grandfather to Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby.

† Help to Hist. Artic. DORSET.

Ibid.

Ibid. notes, l. 5, from the bottom, add :

Collins, in his Peerage informs us, that the Percy family had nothing to do in the North, till a century afterwards; and Dr. Percy agrees with this author.

P. 23, l. 7, add :

I have heard it asserted, that the portrait of John Baliol was drawn from a blacksmith, who lived in Oxford; but of this I have no direct proof.

Ibid. l. 10, add this note.

The picture, in the Oxford gallery, whence the print of Dervorgilla was taken, was drawn from Jenny Reeks, an apothecary's daughter at Oxford, who was esteemed a beauty. She afterwards married Mr. Mugg, who was rector of Stocton, in Warwickshire, and of Inkborough in Worcestershire. Her husband dying, left her the advowson of Stocton; for the sake of which, one Allen, a buccaneer, and afterwards a clergyman, courted her, and obtained the advowson; of which he had no sooner gained the possession, than he brought from Jamaica a wife, and several children †.

P. 25, l. 8, add :

There are prints of five Scottish kings of the name of James, engraved by Gaywood, for Drummond's History of Scotland.

Ibid. l. 11, erase "and his Queen," and subjoin this to the same paragraph :

These prints were first published, in "Inscriptiones "Historicæ Regum Scotorum," &c. Joh. Jonstono, Abredonense, Scoto, Authore Amstel. Excudebat Cornelius Claessonius, Andraeo Hartio, Bibliopolæ Edemburgensi, 1602. It seems that there was another edition of this

† I am obliged for this anecdote, and on other accounts, to my late worthy friend, the learned and ingenious Mr. William Huddersford, sometime Keeper of Ashmole's Museum.

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit ;

Nulli flebilior quam mihi.

book, in 1603, with alterations and additions, especially with respect to the printer. These printed in 1602 are better impressions than the others, and their inscriptions are in Latin; but those printed in the subsequent year have English inscriptions. In the first edition, which I have seen entire, are only ten heads.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, read the last paragraph thus:

This king was seized during a truce, in the latter end of the reign of Henry IV. and ungenerously detained a prisoner in England, almost nineteen years.

Then add the following article.

JANE *Queen of Scotland*, ann. dom. 1424. JOHN *Earl of Somerset*, anno 1397; *two small ovals, in one plate; very scarce. This Earl hath been already mentioned.*

Jane *, *Queen of Scotland*, was daughter of John earl of Somerset, and Catharine, daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent. She was married to James I. the 2d of February, 1424, at the priory of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark. The match was concluded with the consent of the Scots nation.

* She is sometimes called Joan, and in Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, p. 112, Jehane. In Fuller's Worthies, under London, p. 202, it is observed, that Joan, in later times, hath been accounted a coarse and homely name, and that some proverbs of contempt have been thrown upon it, which occasioned its being mollified into Jane. But Jane occurs in Leland's Collectanea, and in Holinshed, Stow, and Speed. In the 32 of Elizabeth, it was agreed by the Court of King's Bench, to be all one with Joan †; and they are both the feminine of John, and answer to *Joanna* in the Latin. I have not observed, that Jane Shore any where occurs, under the name of Joan.

† See Camden's Remains, by Philipot, p. 122.

P. 26, l. 9, add :

JACOBUS III. Rex Scotorum; *a thistle in his left hand. 4to.*

Ibid. last line, add :

See the series of the kings of Scotland continued, p. 61, &c.

P. 27, add this note to the word PEERS.

There is a print, in Dugdale's History of Warwickshire, of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, sitting in his parliament. It was engraved by Hollar. This cannot, in strict propriety, be placed with portraits.

P. 28. The article of Henry Duke of Lancaster should be removed to the preceding page, and stand thus, after the description of the print, which is to precede the Duke of Buckingham.

Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, who descended from a younger son of Henry III. signalized himself as a soldier, and a statesman; having accompanied Edward III. in most of his expeditions, and acquitted himself with reputation, in several treaties and embassies. In the 11th year of Edward, he was created Earl of Derby; and upon the death of his father, in 1345, he became Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, and high-steward of England; his retinue was numerous and splendid; and he is supposed to have spent above an hundred pounds a day, a great sum in this age. A few such powerful peers as this, falling into the contrary scale to that of the crown, have, on some occasions, been known to overpoise it. He died of the pestilence at Leicester, 1361, and was buried there, in the collegiate church of St. Mary.

Mary. Mr. Masters, in his valuable History of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge, corrects the date of his creation, as Duke of Lancaster, in which Heylin and others are mistaken. It was, undoubtedly, in the 25th of Edward III.

Ibid. l. 9, from the bottom add; *whole length. This has been copied in the new edition of the "Bref Chronycle,"* 1729. P. 29, l. 6, add:

"JHON TALBOT, of the noble familie of Shersberie," &c. a most curious print, with an ornamented border, in the Bodleian Library. It appears to be very ancient, and is much damaged. It is evidently the original of that in Andrew Thevet's *Lives*, fol. 282. The date is "M. IIIc. XLIII." On the blade of the sword, is this barbarous inscription, "Sum Talbotti pro vincere Inimico meo." Others give it "Inimicos meos." After a summary of his history under the portrait, it is said, "his pourtraiture, as I represente it unto you, was taken out of the pallace which the said Jhon Talbot had built." Pictures of this Earl and his consort are in the gallery of Castle Ashly, in Northamptonshire, and judged by Mr. Walpole to be the most antient oil paintings in England.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, insert after "him," so is the present Earl of Shrewsbury.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom erase "of," and in l. 3, of the next page.

P. 30, dele the article of Affer, and substitute the following. It is evident, that the head-piece in *Wife's Life of Alfred*, which has by several persons been mistaken for Affer, is the portrait of Archbishop Parker.

JOANNES VIII. Pont. max. *I. Baptista de Cavaleriis*
sc. 8vo.

The history of John VIII. or Pope Joan, if true, is a remarkable instance of female frailty, and strength of parts, and a signal proof of what that sex is capable, especially when prompted by the tender passion. Some writers assert that she was born in England: but the generality agree that she was a native of Mentz, and that her father was an English priest. She, very early in life, engaged in an amour with an ecclesiastic, who became her tutor. Like Eloisa, she proved a very apt scholar, and made a great progress in whatever he taught her. She attended her lover to Athens, heard the professors there, and was so rapid a proficient, that, when she removed to Rome, she found few or none that could equal her in the learning of the age, and especially in divinity. She, by her knowledge and address, acquired so great respect and influence, that she succeeded Leo IV. † in the Papal throne, she suffered herself to be got with child by one of her domestics, and falling suddenly in labour, as she was going to the Lateran church, died upon the spot. She continued to pass for a man with all but her lovers, to the time of her death. Such is the story of Joan; which is extremely improbable in itself, and is mentioned by no author who lived near the time. It is now generally, if not absolutely given up, after it hath been thoroughly sifted. Dr. Hutchinso[n], Bishop of Down and Connor, is, I believe, the last author who hath troubled himself on either side of the question *. He hath tacked a Dissertation on Pope Joan, by way of postscript, to a sermon preached on the fifth of November, 1731; to which her story appears

† Anno 855.

* Joan was first mentioned by Marianus Scotus, a writer of the eleventh century.

to have no relation. This occasioned the following stanza, written by an Irish wit.

“ God’s blessing be upon his heart †,”
Who wrote the book of Witches,
And proved Joan in petticoats
The same with John in Breeches.

It is obvious to observe here, that the son of this bishop was unfortunate in his courtship and gave occasion to the well known tale of the ‘Squire and the Apple-pie.

P. 31, l. 7, add:

This portrait is doubtless fictitious; the other, mentioned below, is worthy of our notice*.

Ibid. after the article of Dunstan, insert;

EDWINI Monarchi Effigies, ab ipso delineata. *Vertue sc. large b. sb.* He is represented sitting and writing. It is one of the prints engraved for the Antiquarian Society.

† “ God’s blessing be upon her heart” is an expression applied to the queen in the sermon here mentioned.

* In Lupton’s Lives of the Fathers, 1640, 4to. are heads of Venerable Bede the historian; Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, the great stickler for the celibacy of the clergy; Alexander, of the Monastery of Hales, or Hayles, the master of Thomas Aquinas, and the great leader of him, and the rest of the schoolmen. He was surnamed *Doctor irrefragabilis*, and was author of an admired Comment on the four Books of the Sentences. He died 1245. These heads must be fictitious, notwithstanding what the author has said in his preface. They are engraved by G. Glover. There is a small head inscribed B. Angel Protomartyr in Anglia. He was a native of Pisa, in Tuscany, and was the first provincial of the Franciscans, in England; having been appointed to this office by St. Francis himself. Antiq. of the English Franciscans, p. 9. In Hierome Porter’s “ Flowers of the Lives of “ English Saints,” Doway, 1632, are various ideal heads.

Edwin

Edwin is conjectured to have been a monk of Christ Church, the cathedral of Canterbury, about the times of king Stephen, his predecessor, and successor.

P. 32, l. 10, from the bottom, add:

There is a neat small oval of him by L. V. Lucas Vorsterman.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, read 1170.

P. 33. l. 6. add:

Lord Lyttelton, in his admirable character of Becket, has represented him in such strong and various lights, that he hath left us at a loss to determine, whether we more admire the polished courtier, and the able statesmen, or detest the haughty and bigoted prelate, and outrageous incendiary.

Ibid. l. 8, add:

Hugo de Balsam, when subprior of the Convent of Ely, was elected bishop of that see, by the monks, in opposition to the earnest recommendation of Henry III. to elect Henry de Wingham, his Chancellor. Hereupon Balsam, going to Rome, procured the pope's confirmation. Wingham, averse to his own promotion, declared that a more worthy person than himself had been chosen. The king at length acquiesced, and he was accordingly consecrated.

Ibid. l. 10, insert this article.

WALTERUS de MERTON, summus Angliæ Cancellarius Episc. Rossensis, Fundr. Coll. Merton, 1267. *Fabr f. a Tabula in Bibl. Bodleiana; large 4to. One of the set of Founders.*

Walter de Merton, Lord High Chancellor of England, in the reign of Henry III. and afterwards Bishop of Rochester, was the founder of the first college in Oxford which was incorporated by royal charter. It was called after his own name, and was regulated with such prudence, that it was recommended by king Henry to Hugh Balfam, Bishop of Ely, as a model for his foundation of Peter-house. He died the 27th of October, 1277*.

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, subjoin this note.

Matthew Paris gives us the most particular history of the wandering Jew, that is to be found in any author §. He received this account from an Armenian archbishop, and one of his domestics, who were here in the reign of Henry III. and who affirmed that they had their relation from the wanderer himself. This man is mentioned by a multitude of writers. v. Wolfii Bibliotheca Hebræa, tom. ii. p. 1093; where these authors are enumerated. It is to be concluded from hence, that there was such an impostor, and that he well acted his part.

Ibid. last line, add:

There is another small print of him holding a book.

P. 34, l. 5, *There is a small print of him inscribed, Doctor subtilis, Scotistarum princeps.*

P. 35, l. 5, from the bottom, add:

WILLIAM of WYKEHAM, taken from a most ancient picture of him, preserved in Winchester College. Grignon sc. whole length, sh.

* I.e. Neve.

§ V. Hist. sub anno 1228.

P. 36, article BATEMAN, read Bishop Bateman was the founder of Trinity Hall, which was originally an hotel, or house, for the entertainment of students, which he erected into a college *. He was a great master, &c.

P. 37, l. 12; add :

In Bale's "*Illustrium majoris Britannia Scriptorum, &c. Summarium*," 1548, 4to. is a curious head of Wiclif. There is another of him, and other English divines, in "*Præstantium aliquot Theologorum, &c. Effigies; quibus addita Elogia, &c. Opera Jac. Verheiden*;" Hagæ Com. 1602, excud. Hen. Hondius. This is printed exactly in the same manner with the *Heroologia*, and was, doubtless, the model of it.

P. 38, l. 4, after the word "translation," add this note.

In the library of Emanuel College, in Cambridge, is a beautiful manuscript of the whole Bible, on vellum, which is of Wicliffe's time, or very near it.

Ibid. l. 7, add this note.

Lewis, in his *History of the Translations of the Bible*, 8vo. p. 47, &c. has, I think, sufficiently proved that the word *Knave*, instead of *Servant* of Jesus Christ, said by Dr. Fuller to be in Wicliffe's "*Translation of the Bible* †," was only an artful interpolation.

† Church Hist. lib. iv. p. 142.

Ibid. l. 10, after *sc.* add *h. sb.*

Ibid. l. 11, add :

I have some reason to believe that the above prints were done after a picture which belonged to the late Dr. Doyly, Prebendary of Ely, and some time Fellow of All Souls; who, when he was at that college, in 1738, had a portrait of Archbishop Chichely, the face of which, as he then

* Cantab. Depict.

told Mr. Cole, of King's College in Cambridge*, was taken from one of the family. There is some probability that this may be like him, as a face, at least some features of it, has certainly been transmitted to many generations.

P. 39, l. 6, read Siena.

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom read; he was made Lord Chancellor of England, in the room of Archbishop Bourchier.

Ibid. last line, add :

One of the Set of Poets, by Vertue.

P. 40, l. 12, add this article.

THOMAS de ROTHERAM, alias Scot †; *an imperfect print; one of the Set of Founders by Faber: large 4to. mezz.*

Thomas de Rotheram, so called from the place of his nativity in Yorkshire, is styled the second founder of Lincoln College in Oxford; which was begun and carried on by Richard Fleming, and completed by Rotheram, after he had succeeded him in the bishoprick of Lincoln; whence, in 1480, he was translated to York. He was some time Lord High Chancellor of England, and Chancellor of Oxford; and was secretary of state in four reigns. He was also legate of the apostolic see. He died the 29th May, 1500. Hearne has published largely concerning him, in Lib. Nig. Scaccarii, p. 666, 756.

* Afterwards Rector of Blechley, Bucks, an eminent antiquary, and no less worthy man, to whom the author of this work is greatly obliged for his kind assistance.

† Sometimes more properly written Thomas Scot, alias de Rotheram.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 12, from the bottom, add:

This print is copied from that by Hollar, in Dugdale's Warwickshire.

P. 41, l. 5, add:

Mr. Bentham, in his excellent history of the church of Ely, informs us* that he was Master of the Rolls, and a Privy Counsellor, in the reign of Edward IV. and employed in several embassies by that prince: that he was preceptor to Edward V. was a considerable writer, and of eminent skill in architecture; of which there is a beautiful, but ruined specimen, in the *Chapel* of Ely cathedral that bears his name. See plate xxi. of the elegant book just mentioned.

Place the following article under CLASS V. p. 41.

Sir GILBERT TALBOT; *a small head, in vol. ii. p. 211, of Anstis's "Register of the Garter."* *This was taken from the bust, at his seat, at Grafton, in Worcestershire.*

Sir Gilbert Talbot, third son of John, the second Earl of Shrewsbury, was a man of various talents, and equally qualified for the business of peace or war. He commanded the right wing of the Earl of Richmond's army, at the battle of Bosworth, where he was unfortunately wounded. He was one of the persons sent by Henry VII. on the expedition in behalf of Maximilian the Emperor. It appears from a curious indenture, now extant, that John Pounce, citizen and grocer of London, "was placed an apprentice to Sir Gilbert Talbot, citizen and mercer of London, and merchant of the staple at Calais;" of which place he was deputy, in the same reign. He was by Henry, sent ambassador to Rome, to congratulate Pius III.

* P. 182, 183.

upon his election to the pontificate. Though a commoner and a citizen, he was honoured with the order of the Garter in the reign of Henry VII. He died on the 19th of September, in the seventh year of Henry VIII.

P. 42, l. 11, from the bottom, add :

Judge LITTLETON, in his Robes, *whole length*, 4to. etched from a limning in a MS. of his time, in the possession of Mr. Hardinge.

There is a whole length picture of him at Hagley, in Worcestershire, a copy from the painted glass in the Middle Temple hall.

P. 43, l. 2, add :

GULIELMUS VALLAS, &c. *small h. sh. mezz.* in the manner of the elder Faber.

Sir WILLIAM WALLACE, from the painting at Holyrood House, Watson (junior) fecit, *large h. sh. mezz.*

P. 44, l. 2, add :

JOANNES ACUTUS; a portrait, in Pauli Jovii "Elogia" lib. ii. p. 115. There is another portrait of him, among other great captains of his age, in "Ritratti di Capitani illustri," 4to. There is a Grubstreet life of him in the black letter with a suitable print. But that which carries with it the greatest appearance of authenticity, is the folio print, engraved from the equestrian figure on his monument in the church of Santa Maria Florida, at Florence, by T. Patch, 1771. It is inscribed "Joannes Acutus, Eques Britannicus, Dux Ætatis suæ cautissimus, et rei militaris peritissimus habitus est. Pauli Uccelli Opus, 1436."

No hero had ever a greater hand in forming himself, and framing his own fortune, than Sir John Hawkwood. He was the son of a tanner, at Heddingham Sibil, in Essex,

Essex, where he was born, in the reign of Edward III. He was bound apprentice to a taylor, in London; but being fortunately pressed into the army, was sent abroad, where his genius, which had been cramped and confined to the shop, soon expanded itself, and surmounted the narrow prejudices which adhered to his birth and occupation. He signalized himself as a soldier, in France and Italy, and particularly at Pisa and Florence. He commanded with great ability and success, in the army of Galeacio, Duke of Milan, and was in so high esteem with Barnabas his brother, that he gave him Domitia, his natural daughter, in marriage, with an ample fortune. But he, afterwards, from motives which we cannot well account for, and which seem to reflect upon his honour, turned his arms against his father-in-law. He died at Florence, full of years and military fame, in 1394. Having gained, among the Florentines, the character of the best soldier of the age, they erected a sumptuous monument to his memory. Paul Jovius the celebrated biographer of illustrious men, hath written his elegy. He, in the monumental inscription, and the "Elogia" is styled Joannes Acutus; hence it is that some of our travellers have, in their journals, mentioned him under the name of John Sharp, the great captain. See more of him in Morant's Essex, vol. ii. p. 287, &c.

The portrait of HENRY FITZ ALAN, or ALWINE, the first Lord Mayor of London, who was elected in 1189, is engraved from a picture called original, in Drapers hall.

There is also a print of Sir WILLIAM WALWORTH, another Lord Mayor, who bravely stabbed Wat Tyler to the heart, and by that stroke put an end to a formidable rebellion, in the reign of Richard II. This, as some assert, gave occasion to the dagger in the
first

*first quarter of the city arms. The print was engraved by Grignion, after "the original statute", as it is called, in Fishmongers hall *. Sir William was elected Lord Mayor in 1380.*

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, after the word *plate*, add :

This is very questionable, though founded on Mr. Ames's authority. I never saw a proof without the cat.

The true effigies of that valiant knight, and merchant-taylor, Sir RALPH BLACKWELL; gold chain; arms of the city of London, on the right, and the achievement of the merchant-tailors on the left. This was engraved for a book, in the black letter, called "The Honour of Merchant Taylors", small 4to.

This book appears to be of the same class, if not written by the same hand, with the well known History of Sir Richard Whittington. It contains the adventures of Sir John Hawkwood; of William, his fellow 'prentice; and of Sir Ralph Blackwell; who was a journeyman in the same shop. Hawkwood and Blackwell are said to have received the honour of knighthood from Edward III. for their valour. Romantic and extravagant as this history is, it is rather more probable than that of Whittington; as in an age, when courage and military address opened the way to fame and fortune, and the honour of knighthood was a capital distinction amongst mankind, there is greater probability that one poor man should raise himself by his sword, than that another should by a cat. Ralph Blackwell is said to have married his master's daughter,

* Antiquaries are sometimes apt to believe lustily, with respect to the authenticity of paintings or sculptures; and to admit some things into their collections with as much readiness as they ought to be rejected. Such trash may serve to fill the chasms of a series, to add to its number, and answer the purpose of refreshing, or fixing the memory. In this view, the portrait of the Blacksmith at Oxford may be just as useful as if John Baliol had sat for it.

and

and to have enriched himself greatly by trade. It was this, chiefly, that enabled him to be the founder of Blackwell Hall. The reader will pardon a ludicrous remark for the sake of the truth of it: the Author of this History hath so characterized his heroes as to reverse the vulgar adage that nine taylor's make a man: on the contrary, according to his standard, nine ordinary men are required to make a taylor. The same author informs us, that Sir Ralph Blackwell was Sheriff and Alderman of London; but I do not find his name on the List of Sheriffs.

P. 45, v. 6, for *yis* read *yei*, i. e. they.

P. 46, l. 6, dele "Newholme, or"

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, add:

Dr. Timothy Thomas, author of the Life of this Poet, prefixed to Ury's Edition of his Works, in a manuscript note, communicated to me by my honoured friend John Loveday, of Caversham, Esq. says of the same portrait, that "it is by no means certain that it is a picture of "Chaucer."

P. 46, l. 10, from the bottom, subjoin the following lines in a note.

These verses are characteristic of his figure.

His stature was not very tall;
Lean he was, his legs were small;
Hos'd within a stock of red;
A button'd bonnet on his head.

P. 48, l. 12, add:

There is a Head of Mabuse, and prints of other painters that belong to the English series, in Sandrart's fine book.*

P. 49, l. 15, add:

JANE SHORE; from an original picture in the Provost's Lodge, at King's College in Cambridge. Etched by the Rev. Mr. Michael Tyson, Fellow of C. C. C. G. 4to.

P. 51, l. 2, add:

There is a better portrait of Philip, and of several other foreigners who have been Knights of the Garter, &c. in "Hadriani Barlandi Hollandiae Comitum Historia et Icones," Lugd. Bat. 1584, fol. In "Meterani Historia Belgica" are also good portraits, which belong to this division, and the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

P. 52, last line, add:

He said of himself, "That whereas other princes were *Reges Hominum*, he was truly *Rex Regum*; because his subjects would do only what they listed." Anstis's "Register of the Garter," II. p. 316.

P. 53, place the present, and the additional articles thus:

1, Lewis VII. 2, John King of France. 3, Adrian V. 4, Estienne. 5, Comines. 6, Froissard, according to the order of the plan.

LOVYS VII. Roy de France; a medallion. Jaques de Bie sc. h. sh.

* In Paul Freher's "Theatrum Virorum Eruditione clarorum," 2 vol. fol. 1688, are a considerable number of English heads. They are done much in the manner of Sandrart's. I never saw this book but in the Bodleian Library.

Lewis

Lewis VII. who makes a much more considerable figure in the Lives of the Saints, than in the annals of France, was as well known for his weakness as a bigot, as Eleanor his Queen * was for her frailties as a woman. He was deep in the abject superstition of the age; was a crusader, and a pilgrim. His veneration for Becket rose to enthusiasm, and extended itself even to his ashes. He made a pilgrimage to England, on purpose to visit the shrine of that Saint. He died in September, 1180.

HADRIANUS V. *Papa Romanus; I. Bapt. de Cavaleriis, sc. 8vo.*

Adrian V. a Genoese, of the Ottoboni Family, was created a Cardinal by Innocent IV. his uncle, 1251; and sent Legate into England, to reconcile Henry III. and his Barons. He was advanced to the Pontificate 12 July, 1276; but died in thirty-six days after his election.

PHILIPPUS COMMINEZ, Argentoni Dominus, *4to. in Imperialis's "Museum Historicum," p. 29. There is a small head of him before the English translation of his Memoirs, 8vo. 1674.*

Lewis XI. who was a great master of kingcraft, employed Philip de Comines, a most able minister, in embassies to almost every court of Europe. He tells us himself, in his Memoirs, that he was sent to that of England in the reign of Edward IV. Comines, who was formed as a writer more from experience than learning, is esteemed one of the most sagacious historians of his own, or any other age. He penetrated deeply into men and things; and knew, and exemplified, the insignifi-

* Afterwards married to Henry II. of England.

cancy of human grandeur. He saw the inside of the tapestry; and found, that with all its gaudy colours, it created disgust, as much as it excited admiration. He has been ranked in the same class with Tacitus. The English reader will be particularly interested in his account of the expulsion of his countrymen from France, in the reign of Charles VII. Imperialis informs us, that he died, tired of the world; but does not mention the time of his death, which was in 1509. I have placed him here as an ambassador.

JEAN FROISSARD, Historien: *De Larmessin* *sc. 4to. size.* In "*Academie des Sciences, et des Arts,*" par Bullart, 1682, fol. *

John Froissard, a native of Valenciennes, an able historian; who, to gain intelligence, had visited the courts of several princes, came over to England, in the reign of Edward III. to offer to Philippa, his countrywoman, the first part of his History. She received him and his work graciously, and rewarded him like a queen. He hath written the life of this amiable princess. He hath been accused of being lavish of his panegyric on the English, and too sparing of it on his own countrymen. La Popeliniere, if the accusation be just, hath accounted for it, by saying, that he received nothing for his labours from the French; but was rewarded with a good pension by the English. The time of his death is not known. His Chronicle was translated from the French into English by John Bouchier, knight, Lord Berners, at the command of Henry VIII. and printed in folio, by Pinson, 1525.

* In this book are various heads of foreigners, which may have a place in the English series.

P. 54, l. 3, read *Faber (sen.) f. one of the Set of Founders, large 4to.*

There is another, if not more of him, by the same hand; and a large h. sb. mezz. by his son, after Holbein.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, add :

This print is also in the collections of Richard Bull, and Joseph Gulston, Esquires.

P. 55, l. 5, read sixty-seven.

Ibid. l. 9, add :

HENRICK de VIII. &c. *small 4to.*

HENRY VIII. *giving the Bible to the Clergy, &c. in the fine frontispiece to Cranmer's Bible, printed by R. Grafton, and E. Whitchurch, 1539: it was designed by Holbein. There is a copy of it, with a large explanation, in Lewis's History of the English Translations of the Bible, 8vo. p. 124.*

HENRY VIII. EDWARD VI. PHILIP and MARY, and ELIZABETH, *with emblematical figures; Wm. Rogers, sc. Mr. Walpole never saw but one of these prints, besides his own; and that was in the King of France's Library.*

P. 56, last line, add :

There is a portrait of her at Woburn Abbey.

P. 58, l. 11, from the bottom, add :

There is an original whole length of her, at Lord Denbigh's, at Newnham Padox. Mr. Walpole has a small one like it, by Holbein. Dr. Ducarel informs me, that the picture of her, on board, in the long Gallery at Lambeth, is much like her print in Larrey's History.

The

The portrait at Windsor, with the King and his Children, is doubtful.

P. 59, l. 7, add this note.

Mr. Walpole always doubted whether this was a portrait of the Princess Elizabeth. It may *possibly* be no portrait, but an emblematical picture of a good wife. Mr. Bull informs me that he lately saw a very curious painting, exactly the same with that of Mr. West's; and round the old frame, now altered to a gilt one, the following lines.

Uxor amet, fileat, servet, nec ubique vagetur :
Hoc Testudo docet, Claves, Labra junctaque, Turtur.

The print is exactly described by these verses. The picture was part of the Lexington Collection, and now belongs to Lord George Sutton, who inherits Lord Lexington's estate. There is a tradition in the family that the portrait was painted at the request of Sir Thomas More, who added the verses; and that it is one of his daughters. At the bottom were these words "Hæc talis fuit."

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, add :

M A R I E d'Angleterre, 3. Espouse du Roy Louis XII.
de son portrait, de Londres : in " Histoire de France par Mezeray,"
3 tom. fol. 1646. *The prints in Mezeray's History were engraved*
by Jaques de Bie, but are without his name.*

P. 61, l. 12, after the word *Green*, add this note.

So Bishop Gibson and Bishop Tanner tell us; but Dr. Percy says that it has all the internal marks of an earlier age. If the matter in question rests upon internal evidence, Dr. Percy is unquestionably the best judge.

Ibid. l. 14, add :

M A R Y, &c. Queen of Scotland, *a small oval, belonging to*
a set of Scottish Kings.

* In this book are various portraits that may be taken into the English series.

MARIE de Lorraine; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. in Larrey's History, there is a head of her at Newbottle, the Marquis of Lothian's, a few miles from Edinburgh.*

Mary, Queen of James V. and after his demise Regent of Scotland, was a woman of superior understanding, and of an elevated spirit. Her great qualities were happily tempered with the gentle and the amiable; and she was as engaging as a woman, as she was awful as a queen. But her attachment to her brothers, the Princes of Lorrain, who were rarely checked by conscience, in the career of their ambition, unfortunately betrayed her into some acts of rigour and oppression, that ill suited the gentleness of her nature, and which ended in her being deprived of the regency. Towards the close of her life, she saw and deplored the errors of her conduct; the effects of private affection coinciding with zeal for religion, which prompted her to break the common ties of morality, and the faith which she owed her subjects. *Ob. 10. Jun. 1560.*

Her daughter Mary, born in an evil hour, lived to experience the advantages and the miseries of royalty, in a still more exquisite degree than her mother.

P. 62, l. 5, add:

There is a mezzotinto, in 4to. by Manwaring, copied from this print.

P. 63, l. 5, add:

There is a wooden print of him with an ornamented border, large 4to. or small h. 8vo.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, add:

EDWARDUS STAFFORD, Dux Buckingham, &c. *Coll. Mariæ Magdal. Foundr. 1519, Faber f. 1714; one of the Set of Founders.*

Edward

Edward, Duke of Buckingham, son of Henry Stafford, who was beheaded in the reign of Richard III. was restored to his father's honours and estate. He was a distinguished favourite of Henry VIII. whom he attended in his interview with Francis I. and seemed to vie with these monarchs in pomp and splendor. When he was in the height of his glory, his fall was precipitated by some, who are supposed to have regarded him with a jealous eye; and the suspicion fell chiefly upon Wolsey*. He was accused of treasonable practices, with a view of succeeding to the crown; in consequence of a prophecy of one Hopkins, a Monk, who foretold that Henry would die without issue male. He was declared guilty, and executed, on Tower-hill, 17th May, 1521. He was the last who enjoyed the settled post of Lord High Constable of England; an office which, from the power with which it was attended, was alone sufficient to give umbrage to so jealous a prince as Henry VIII.

Ibid. last line, add:

There is a portrait of him at Woburn Abbey.

P. 64, l. 5. add:

From which the following head was engraved. It is in Dr. Knight's "Life of Erasmus."

* Dod, in his Church History of England †, informs us, that Wolsey, who longed to supplant his rival favourite; either from vanity or insolence, dipped his fingers in the basin which the duke had just before held to the king, while he washed his hands: upon which he poured the water into the Cardinal's shoes. This so provoked the haughty prelate, that he threatened to sit upon his skirts: which menace occasioned his having no skirts to his coat, when he next appeared in the royal presence. The king asking the reason of this singular appearance, he, with an air of pleasantry told him, that it was only to disappoint the Cardinal, by putting it out of his power to do as he had threatened.

† Vol. i. p. 165, 166.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, add :

His portrait is at Kensington.

P. 65, l. 14, add :

A Scotch PEER.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLIASS, Earle of Anguish, (Angus), &c. *a small oval, belonging to a Set of the Kings of Scotland.*

Archibald, Earl of Angus, united the talents of the gentleman, the statesman, and the foldier. Margaret, widow of James IV. and Regent of Scotland, "for her better support," as Crawford tells us, married this Lord. She had doubtless another inducement : he was the most accomplished of her subjects *. In the minority of James V. his son-in-law, he was one of his Privy Counsellors. In 1521, he was promoted to the high office of Chancellor of Scotland. But afterwards, falling under the king's displeasure, he was outlawed ; and retiring into England, was graciously received by Henry VIII. who took him into his Privy Council. Upon the death of James, he returned to his own country, and his outlawry was annulled by parliament. He commanded the vanguard of the Scots army, against the English, at the disastrous battle of Pinkiefield, where he gave sufficient proof of his bravery. *Ob.* 1557. See Crawford's Peerage, p. 102, 103.

* Buchanan says ; " Archibaldo Duglassio, Comiti Angustæ, adolescenti, genere, forma, omnibus denique bonis artibus, Scoticæ juventutis primario, nupsit." This author not being accurate as to the time of the marriage, his learned editor, Ruddiman, adds this note : " 6 Augusti, anno 1514, Lessæus et Holinshedius nuptam testantur."

P. 66, l. 8, add :

The original print is, as I am informed, before his life by Mr. Cavendish, the founder of the Devonshire family, who was his gentleman usher. Perhaps this has been copied for a latter edition of of that book. I find, in a large manuscript catalogue of English heads by Vertue, in my possession, that there is a head of him by Loggan.

Ibid. l. 13, from the bottom, add this note.

There is no head of Wolfey which is not in profile. That which is carved in wood, in the central board of the gateway, which leads to the Butchery of Ipswich, has such an appearance of antiquity, that it is supposed to have been done when he was living : by the side of it is a butcher's knife. It is said that his portraits were done in profile, because he had but one eye. This defect has been imputed, perhaps falsely, to an infamous distemper.

P. 67, l. 12, add :

JEAN FISCHER, Anglois; *band on an hour glass : in Thevet, 4to. There is a foreign wooden print of him, with an ornamented border ; large 4to.*

His portrait, at St. John's College in Cambridge, is like the old prints.

P. 70, l. 12, read Sir Richard Sutton.

P. 71, l. 10, from the bottom, read William Latimer.

P. 72, notes, l. 3, from the bottom, for constant, read general.

JOHN LELAND some time Canon of King's College, now Christ Church, in Oxford, a most learned Antiquary, and not an inelegant Latin poet *, did great honour to his age and country. He was educated under the famous

* His encomiums of illustrious and learned men, his contemporaries, are a sufficient proof of his poetical abilities.

Lilye, and successively studied at Cambridge, Oxford, and Paris. He was library-keeper to Henry VIII. being perfectly qualified for that office by his great skill in ancient and modern languages, and his extensive knowledge of men and things. His "*Collectanea*" and his "*Itinerary*" the manuscripts of which are lodged in the Bodleian Library, have been a most copious fund of antiquity, biography, and history, to succeeding writers. He spent six years in travelling through the kingdom, being empowered by the king to examine the Libraries of Cathedrals, Colleges, Abbies and Priories. Hence it was that at a critical juncture, he ravished a most an infinity of valuable records from dust and oblivion. His vast mind, which had planned greater things than were in the power of one man to execute, at length sunk under its burden, and he was for some time before his death in a state of insanity. He died 18th April, 1552. *There is an elegant print of him engraved by Grignion from his bust at All Souls College, and prefixed to his "Life," lately published; but I see no reason to believe it to be an authentic portrait.*

P. 73, l. 10, from the bottom, add :

ERASMUS ROTTERODAMUS, *Vandyck f. Aqua forti, h. sb.*

*There are also prints of him by F. H. Francis Hogenbergh, Gaywood, P. a Gunst, &c. &c. **

The picture of him at Longford is supposed to be by Holbein.

* There is a set of heads, and among them that of Erasmus, well cut in wood, by Toby Stimmer, who took many of them from Paulus Jovius. Some of Stimmer's have been copied in Reusner's *Icones*, which are also in wood. The book was printed in 8vo, at Strasburg, 1587.

P. 74, l. 14, add the following article.

JOHN SKELTON, *standing in a pew, and reading; taken out of a book in the black letter, called "The Boke of the Parrot;" without date.*

John Skelton, a laureated poet in the reign of Henry VIII. was a native of Cumberland. Having entered into Holy Orders, he became Rector of Dyffe in Norfolk. He is said to have fallen into some irregularities, too natural to poets, and by no means suitable to the clerical character. He was eminently learned and ingenious; but licentious, even to scurrility, in his satires upon some of the regular clergy; and dared to lash Cardinal Wolsey, which occasioned his taking sanctuary at Westminster Abbey, under the protection of John Islip the Abbot. He died in 1529, and was buried in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster. Erasmus, in an epistle to Henry VIII. styles him, "*Britannicarum Literarum Lumen et Decus.*" It is probable, that if that great and good man had read, and perfectly understood, his "pithy, pleasaunt, and profitable works," as they were lately reprinted, he would have spoken of him in less honourable terms. See more of him in Bale, viii. 66, and in Davies's "Critical History of Pamphlets," p. 28, &c. See also the article of Rumin, p. 86.

There are three small prints, namely, the Prior of the Hermits of the Order of St. Augustin, John Stone, and George Rose, of the same fraternity, who are said to have suffered martyrdom in the reign of Henry VIII.

P. 75, l. 5. after "Table," add:

This is very different from his other portraits.

Ibid.

Ibid. last line, add :

THOMAS MORUS, in wood an ornamented border large 4to; a foreign print.

THOMAS MORUS M. B. (*Michael Burghers*) *sc.* This was copied from an old print pasted before a manuscript of "*Gulielmi Roperi Vita Thomæ Mori*," which belonged to Mr. Murray, of Sacomb, and which Mr. Hearne esteemed a great curiosity, and supposed it to be the first print of Sir Thomas that was done after his death. Burghers's copy is prefixed to this book, which was published by Hearne.

THOMAS MORUS; *F. v. W. exc. 4to. neat.* There is another neat print of him in Stapleton's "*Tres Thomæ*" *Duraci*, 1588, 8vo.

P. 76, l. 15, add: *very scarce. It belongs to a book called "Tabellæ selectæ Catharinæ Patinæ," 1691, fol.*

Ibid. l. 17, for *Thomas Morus Pater*, read, *Johannes Morus Pater*.

P. 77, l. 14, add this note.

Her body is in the *Ropers* vault, at St. Dunstan's church, Canterbury; near which, part of their ancient seat is still remaining. In the wall of this vault is a small niche, where, behind an iron grate, is kept a scull, called Sir Thomas More's, which Mr. Gosling, a learned and worthy clergyman of Canterbury *, informs me he has seen several times, on the opening of the vault for some of the late Sir Edward Dering's family, whose first lady was a descendant of the *Ropers*.

* I am much obliged to this gentleman, and Mr. Duncombe, another learned and worthy clergyman of the same place, for several useful and curious notices relative to this work.

P. 80, l. 2, read *Institution of a Christian Man*; and add :

This book, which is in Latin, is most probably not of the king's composition, but the joint work of several eminent clergymen. *Then subjoin this note.*

Henry should not only be remembered as an author, but as one skilled in music, and a composer. "An Anthem of his composition is sometimes sung at Christ-church cathedral: it is what is called a full Anthem, without any Solo part, and the harmony is good." "*Barrington's Observations on the Statutes*," &c. p. 448, 3d edit. Erasmus, in his *Epistles* informs us, that he could not only justly sing his part, but that he composed a service of four, five, or six parts.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 6, dele standing.

P. 81, l. 1, add: after the word health:

Before this book, printed 1557, is his portrait, a whole length, with a Bible before him.

Ibid. l. 6, after "Physicians," add: in whose records he is mentioned with honour, as a man of great learning and experience. He died in 1545, and lies buried in the church of Fulham.

Ibid. l. 13, from the bottom, add:

*This print hath been copied by Michael Burghers and Mr. Tyson. The drawing of his head by Holbein, at * the Queen's house, is esteemed a masterpiece.*

P. 84, l. 11, read Sir

Ibid. l. 13, add:

THEOD. BARNARDUS, (vel BERNARDUS,) &c.
four Latin verses; H. H. exc. 4to.

Theodore Bernard, or Bernardi, a native of Amsterdam, studied under various masters; particularly Titian. He, as Vertue thought, painted the pictures of the kings and bishops in the Cathedral of Chichester. There is a family, supposed to be descended from him, still remaining in the neighbourhood of that city. See Anecd. of Painting, i. 109, 2d. edit.

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom after the article of MORETT add:

HANS van ZURCH Goldsmidt; *Holbein p. 1532, Holiar f. 647, ex Coll. Arund.*

* Holbein's drawings have been removed from Kensington to the Queen's house in St. James's Park.

In Mr. West's Collection was a curious carving in box by this artist, inscribed, "Zurch Londini".

WYNKEN de WORDE, printer; a small oval, cut in wood; in Ames's "*Typographical Antiquities, or Historical Account of Printing in England.*" Under the head are the initials of Caxton's name, which he at first used. He was long a servant to Caxton, and flourished in the reign of Henry VII. and VIII.

Mr. Ames informs us, that he and his numerous servants performed all parts of the printing business; and that the most ancient printers were also bookbinders and booksellers. The two latter branches were carried on, at least, under their inspection. The same author adds, that he "cut a new set of punches, which he sunk into matrices, and cast several sorts of printing-letters, which he afterwards used; and Mr. Palmer the printer says, the same are used by all the printers in London to this day, and believes they were struck from his punches *."

RICHARD PINSON, Esq. printer to King Henry VII. and VIII. a small oval; in Ames's book.

Pinson was also a servant to Caxton. He was born in Normandy, and died about the year 1528.

ROBERT COPLAND, printer, betwixt a porter and a beggar; a wooden cut. It belongs to a quarto pamphlet, intitled, "*The bye Way to the Spyttell House,*" which is a quaint dialogue in verse, and begins with "*The Prologue of Robert Copland, Compylar and Prynter of this Boke.*"

RICHARD GRAFTON Esq. printer, a small oval, cut in wood, with the initials of his name.

Ames's Typog. Antiq. p. 80.

Richard

Richard Grafton was born in London, and flourished in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth. In his own name were published, "An Abridgement of the Chronicles of England," and "A Chronicle, and large meere History of the Affayers of England, and Kinges of the same; deduced from the Creation of the World," &c. 1569. His rebus is a tun, and a grafted tree growing through it. The head of Grafton, and that of the next person, are in Ames's History. The author has, with great industry, compiled catalogues of the books printed by the artificers whom he has commemorated.

REYNOLD WOLF, Esq. King's printer; *an oval within a square, cut in wood.*

Wolf, who was a German or a Swiss, was a great collector of antiquities, and furnished Ralph Holinshed, who was one of his executors, with the bulk of the materials for his chronicle. He made his will the 9th of January, 1573-4, and probably died soon after. His device was the Brazen Serpent, which was also his sign.

The books printed by these, and other old printers, have, of late years, been eagerly bought up, at immoderate prices; and for the most part, by capricious collectors, who regarded Caxton and Wynkyn as highly as Tom Folio is said to have esteemed Aldus and Elzevir*. Some have preposterously considered these books as golden mines of English literature, whose contents our modern writers have been continually draining, refining, and beating thin, to display with pomp and ostentation. But there are several learned and ingenious gentlemen whom I could name, who have turned over our books in the

* Tatler No. 158.

black letter to some purpose, and have, by their help, illustrated Shakespeare, and other celebrated writers.

P. 85, l. 14, from the bottom, add: *very scarce. There is a portrait of him, at Kensington looking through a leaded casement.*

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, read gaol.

P. 86, l. 8, from the bottom, after the word "Inches," insert:

We are informed, by several antiquaries, that in the time of Anne, Richard's Queen, the women of quality first wore trains, which occasioned a well meaning author to write "*contra Caudas Dominarum* *." The same queen introduced side-saddles †. Before, the English ladies rode as the French do at present; and as it is presumed the English will again, if some woman of beauty, rank, and spirit, one of the charioteers for instance, should set the example †. Ladies who throw a whip, and manage a pair of horses to admiration, would doubtless ride a single one with equal grace and dexterity. It is strange that, in a polished age, the French have not been followed in so safe, so natural, and so convenient a practice.

P. 87, add to the reference at bottom:

The same circumstance is in Hall's Chronicle, with the addition of Henry's wearing white mourning for the unfortunate Anne Bolen. Crimson would have been a much more suitable colour. See Hall, p. 227, 228.

* Vide "*Collectanea historica, ex Dictionario, Theologico Thomæ Gascoignii,*" subjoined to Walter Hemingford, published by Hearne, p. 512.

† Rossi Warwicensis Historia, p. 205.

‡ *Sesostris* like, such charioteers as these,
May drive six harness monarchs, if they please.

YOUNG.

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P. 88,

P. 88, l. 3, from the bottom, after "Romans," add

Though from the spirit of the times, his engagements with Charles, and the necessity of his affairs, he was frequently impelled to war, he was more inclined to cultivate the arts of peace, which were better suited to the gentleness of his disposition. It must, however, be acknowledged, that his rigorous treatment of Prague was an instance of severity more suitable to the sternness of his brother's character than his own natural temper, and that it did him no honour.

P. 89, l. 11, from the bottom, add the two following articles.

GUILLAUME de CROY: *In the "Academie des Sciences," &c. The print is of the quarto size.*

William de Croy, Lord of Chievres, who descended from the blood royal of Hungary, was a man of letters, a good soldier, and an able politician. He was perfectly qualified to superintend the education of a prince, and was, by the Emperor Maximilian, appointed governor of his grandson Charles. But his great and shining qualities were debased and sullied by a sordid avarice; to gratify which passion he too long kept the young prince in a state of pupilage. In 1515, he was sent by him into England, in the quality of ambassador, to renew the treaties which his predecessors had made with that crown. Charles, whose gratitude was one of his excellencies, raised him to great honours. He died 28th May, 1521.

JOHANNES SLEIDANUS, &c. natus Sleidæ, A. D. 1506; Legatus in Anglia pro Protestantibus, 1545, &c. W. F. (Faithorne) f. *In the English translation of his History, fol.*

John

John Sleidan who was born at Sleida, near Cologne, was, in the early part of his life, a domestic of the Cardinal de Bellay. He, on several occasions, acquitted himself with honour as an ambassador; particularly in his embassy to Henry VIII. from the whole body of protestants in France. His Commentaries, written with candour, spirit, and politeness, is the most considerable of his works. We are told, in the Life of Dr. Swift *, that this was one of the books which he read at Moor Park, and that he took from it large extracts. It was probably recommended to him by Sir William Temple, who was eminently read in history. The author died in 1556 †.

P. 90, add the following articles.

ANDREAS GERARDUS HYPERIUS; in Boissard, 4to.

Hyperius, a man of general learning, and one of the best divines, and most elegant writers of his age, which was also the age of Erasmus, was a native of Ipres in Flanders. Having been strongly suspected of what was called heresy, he came over to England, in the year 1536, or 7, where he lived above four years in happy retirement with Charles Lord Montjoy, a man of letters, of whom Erasmus hath made honourable mention in his works. He was afterwards professor of divinity at Marburg, in Germany, where he died, the 1st of Feb. 1564. Verheiden says that his printed works in divinity, and the sciences, would make seven volumes in folio. Dr. Atterbury has mentioned him as a divine of authority, at p. 52 of the Preface to his Sermon, preached at the funeral of

* See Deane Swift's Life of Swift, p. 276.

† See a great and just character of him in Schellhorne's Amoenitates Hist. Eccles. et Lit. tom. i. p. 4.

Thomas Bennet, some passages of which had been objected to, in an anonymous pamphlet, by Hoadly.

HENRICUS CORNELIUS AGRIPPA, Medicus et Jurisconsultus : *In Boissard, 4to.*

Henry Cornelius Agrippa, who was born at Cologne, in 1486, was a man of a prodigious compass of knowledge. He was careful to inform himself of every science; and saw, or pretended to see, the vanity of them all. Happy had it been for him, if he could have seen the vanity of Alchymy, before he was the dupe of that fallacious philosophy, and before he had seduced others, who were as great dupes as himself. He was celebrated throughout Europe; and was long a wanderer through many parts of it; eager in pursuit of fortune which he never overtook, and promising himself mountains of gold which evaporated in smoke. The history of his life, as recorded by Bayle and Schelhorne*, is interesting and curious: sometimes we find him, in all the pride of literature, in schools and universities: at other times, in courts and camps; in the shops of projecting mechanics, and in the laboratories of hermetic philosophers. Now he is courted as a prodigy of knowledge; and then shunned and detested as a forcerer, and his very dog is dreaded as an evil demon†. He was in England, in 1510; and in 1529, received an invitation from Henry VIII. to settle here, which he thought proper to decline. He died in 1535.

* See his "Amcenitates Literariæ," tom. ii. p. 553, &c. and the authors referred to in Jortin's Life of Erasmus, vol. i. p. 533.

† That which contributes most to the opinion that Cornelius Agrippa was a magician, is an impertinent piece published under his name, entitled the fourth book "De occulta Philosophia," which that learned man was never the author of. For it is not to be found in the folio edition of his works, in which only those that are genuine and truly his are contained. Prideaux's Connection, &c. Part i. Book iv. p. 313, notes, edit. 1729.

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The most celebrated of his works, which are in Latin, are his Treatises "Of Occult Philosophy," and "Of the Vanity of Sciences:" the latter, which is a frivolous book, has been greatly improved upon by Mr. Thomas Baker, in his admirable "Reflections upon Learning."

JOHAN RANTZAU, Grand Marechal de Dannemarck; *Folkema sc. a small head, with twelve others of his family, in Tycho Hofman's elegant book, intitled, "Portraits Historiques des Hommes illustres de Dannemarck," 1746, 4to *.*

John Rantzau, Lord of Bredenbourg, and commander in chief of the Danish army, in the reigns of Frederic I. and Christian III. was one of the ablest generals that his country ever produced. He was also an excellent statesman; and by his valour and prudence secured the throne of Denmark, and consequently its liberties, against the repeated efforts of the deposed tyrant Christian II. He was the chief instrument of establishing the Protestant religion in that kingdom. *Ob. 1565.*

He is mentioned here, as having been in England, in the course of his travels, in the reign of Henry VIII.

CHRISTOF. de LONGUEIL; *N. Larmessin sc. In the "Academie des Sciences," &c. tom. ii. p. 156.*

† Many weak heads have been bewildered by this book. I knew an old gentleman, who, upon the perusal of it in the English translation, fancied himself a magician, and an adept, and that riches and power were within his grasp. He declared to me, that he would not leave this treasure to any man who did not know how to value it; but bequeathed it to a relation, who was so far gone in the celestial sciences as to be above all worldly considerations; and who presently sold it for waste paper, as many others have done since: such is the fate of a work, which hath been thought to contain a mine of gold, and which once engaged the attention of the learned world. It is now scarce, and is valued as a curiosity.

* In this book are a considerable number of neat heads of persons who have been here in public characters.

Christo-

Christopher de Longueil*, who was one of the most universal and polite scholars of this learned age, was born at Malines, in the Low Countries, in 1490. He travelled into England, Germany, Spain, and Italy; was highly in favour with Lewis XII. of France, and Leo X. at whose request he undertook to write against Luther. He lived in the strictest intimacy with the Cardinals Bembo and Pole, especially with the latter, who closed his eyes at Padua, where he died, in 1522, in the 34th year of his age. His Latin *Commentaries* on Pliny's Book of Plants, and on the Civil Law, are abundant testimonies of his learning; and his oration in praise of Lewis XII. and the French nation, an illustrious proof of his eloquence.

S. IGNATIUS de LOYOLA; *Rubens p. Bolswert sc. whole length, large b. sh. Marinus has engraved a print of him after Rubens, which represents him in a church, casting out devils †.*

Ignatio Loyola, a Spanish gentleman, who was dangerously wounded at the siege of Pampeluna, having heated his imagination by reading "The Lives of the Saints," which were brought him in his illness instead of a romance, conceived a strong ambition to be the founder of a religious order: this is well known by the appellation of the Society of Jesus †. Many of the members of this body, which hath been ever above the four and sordid austerities of the lower monastic orders, have acted as if they thought that Christ's kingdom was of this world,

* In Latin, Longolius, under which name his life, written by Cardinal Pole, is in Bates's "Vitæ Selectæ."

† Ribadeneira fairly owns that he had not the gift of working miracles.

‡ The Jesuits and Benedictines have, in literature, outshone all the other orders of the church of Rome.

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and have aimed at being his prime ministers. Great numbers, however, of the brightest ornaments of the church of Rome, both for their piety and learning, have been of this society. It should also be remembered, that prevaricating and pernicious casuists, intriguing politicians, embroilers of kingdoms, and assassins of kings, have been of the same fraternity. The innocent founder hath been unjustly branded for the crimes of his degenerate sons. "He came hither a begging about the year 1531, as appears from his life by Ribadeneira *, and found his account in it †." His life hath been written by about twenty authors besides; and a thousand have written against him and the Jesuits. Beza styles the order, "Anhelantis Satanæ ultimus crepitus."

- Loyola died 31 July, 1556.

PETRUS RONSARDUS, &c. in *Boiffard, small 4to.*

Peter Ronsard applied himself late to study; but by the acuteness of his genius, and continual application, he made ample amends for the time he had lost. Though he formed himself upon the Greek and Latin Classics, scarce any author, at least of his day, has a more original and natural air. He possessed judgment and fire in an extraordinary degree: hence it is that Thuanus, who was partially fond of him, prefers him to any poet since the Augustan age. He, like other old poets, hath been censured for his peculiarities: he might, perhaps, as well have been blamed for wearing an antiquated dress; which was owing more to the prevailing fashion of the times,

* L. ii. c. 1.

† I am obliged to the reverend and learned Mr. Bowle, of Idmiston, near Salisbury, for my knowledge of this circumstance, and other notices relative to foreigners.

than

than the caprice or affectation of the wearer. He died the 27th of December, 1535. He is placed here as having attended James V. from Paris into Scotland, in 1537; where he continued two years; after which he resided about half a year in England. See his Elogium in *Thuanus*, and his article in Bayle's Dictionary.

P. 90, in the note, l. 4, from the bottom, read John More; and in the last line, add, tom. ult. after "Typographici."

P. 91, l. 12, add:

EDWARDUS SEXTUS, Æt. 15; oval, ornaments, neatly cut in wood by Virgilio Sole†, of Bruffels, 8vo. It belongs to the New Testament, printed by Richard Jugge, 1552, by command of the king.

P. 92, l. 5, add:

There is a small whole length of Edward VI. by Holbein, at Houghton.

Ibid. l. 3 and 4, from the bottom, read Duke of Somerset and Earl of Hertford.

P. 94, l. 15, insert the following article.

TOMASO SEIMOR, Ammiraglio d'Inghilterra, 12°. In *Leti's Elifabetta*. It should be remembered here, that the authenticity of most of the portraits in this book is as questionable as the author's facts.

Thomas Seymour, Baron of Sudley and Lord Admiral of England, was a younger brother of the Protector So-

† This engraver had his eyes put out, for copying some obscene prints, engraved by Marc Antonio, after designs of Julio Romano, to which Aretin wrote the verses.

merfet. He was a man of a good perfon and addrefs ; and no ftanger to the arts of the courtier, or the gallantry of the lover. The impreffion which he made on the heart of Catharine Parre, whom he married, and on that of the Princefs Elizabeth, whom he would have married, was, by credulous people, in a credulous age, imputed to incantation. His love feems to have been only a fecondary paffion ; and to have been fubfervient to his ambition*. His views were certainly afpiring ; and he was juftly regarded by his brother as an active and dangerous rival. He was executed in confequence of an act of attainder, without even the formality of a trial, the 9th of March, 1548-9. Mr. Warton in his " Life of Sir " Thomas Pope," has given us a curious account of fome coquetries which paffed betwixt the Princefs Elizabeth and the Lord admiral.

P. 97, cancel the article of GOODRICK, or GOODRICH, as it ftands in this page, and fubftitute the following.

THOMAS GOODRICH, who was fome time a penfioner of Benet College in Cambridge, and afterwards a Fellow of Jefus College, in that univerfity, was an eminent divine and civilian. He was one of the revifers of the tranflation of the New Teftament ; and a commiffioner for reforming the ecclefiastical laws, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. who employed him in

* In the preamble to an act of parliament, in the fecond and third year of Edward VI. entitled, " An Act for the Attaynder of Sir Thomas Seymour, Knight, Lorde Seymour of Sudley, High Admiral of England," printed by Grafton, 1549, folio, it is faid, " that he would have done what he could fecretly to have married the Princefs Elizabeth, as he d'd the late *Queen*, whom, it may appear, he married firft, and after fued to his Majefty and the Lord Protector, and their Council, for his preferment to it, whom, neverthelefs, it hath been credibly declared, he holped to her end, to hafte forward his other purpofe."

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several embassies. He had a hand in compiling the Liturgy, and "The Institution of a Christian Man." In 1551, he was promoted to the high office of chancellor. Upon the accession of Mary, he resigned the seals to Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester; but found means, though he had been zealous for the reformation, to retain his Bishopric. This drew upon him a suspicion of temporizing in favour of popery. He died the 10th of May, 1554.

P. 98, last line, add this note.

Mr. Oldys author of the Dissertation on Pamphlets, in the "Phoenix Britannicus," 4to. p. 558, says, that he has known Bale's Examination &c. of Sir John Oldcastle, sell for three guineas, on account of its rarity. This is to be understood of the first edition.

Ibid. last line, add to the text :

There is another head of him, well cut in wood, on the back of the title of the book first mentioned in his article*.

P. 99, l. 2, read "Catalogus Scriptorum illustrium
"Brytanniæ."

Ibid. l. 6, add :

He hath given us a detail of all his dramatic pieces, which were written when he was a papist. There was a time when the lamentable comedies of Bale were acted with applause. He tells us, in the account of his vocation to the Bishopric of Ossory, that his comedy of John Baptist's Preaching, and his tragedy of God's Promises,

* There is a small neat head of Bale, and other English clergymen, in Lupton's "History of the modern Protestant Divines," Lond. 1637. The prints are copied from the Heroologia, &c.

were

were acted by young men at the Market-cross of Kilkenny, upon a Sunday. Surely this tragedy must be as extraordinary a composition, in its kind, as his comedies.

P. 100, l. 2, add this note, after "Orders."

Sir Henry Savile, and Mr. Thomas Murray, however irregular it might be, were provosts of Eton, though not in orders: so might Sir Thomas Smith have been before them. See the folio "Cabala," p. 289, and Fuller's "Church History," iv. 184.

P. 102, l. 7, from the bottom, add the following emendation, after "State," and then read "Class V. and IX. under Elizabeth."

There should be a note to this article of Sir Thomas Smith, beginning with "He had the Rectory of Leverington," as in p. 103, and ending with "enjoyed," line ante penult. all the rest of the note in both pages may go with Sir John Cheke's article.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, add:

His portrait is at Lord Sandys's, at Ombersley, in Worcestershire.

P. 103, l. 3, from the bottom, add:

There is a very scarce pamphlet of his expedition into Scotland, which hath been sold for four guineas, though the whole of it is printed in Hollinshed. See "Phoenix Britannicus," p. 558. I mention this as an instance of literary insanity.

P. 106, last line, add:

On the back of the title to his book, "De Republica Anglorum instituta," 1579, is a good wooden print of him.

P. 107, l. 1, 2, for *restoring*, read *right ordering*.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, add:

JEANNE GRAY; *A. Vander Werff, p. Vermeulen sc. in Larrey's History.*

P. 108, before l. 4, from the bottom, add:

HENRY II. Roy de France. *I. de Bie sc. b. sh.*

Henry II. Son of Francis I. King of France, was a prince of much greater courage than capacity. He, on several occasions, shone in the field; but made no figure in the cabinet. He lost much more by the treaty of peace, which followed the disastrous battle of St. Quintin, than his enemies had gained by that victory. Henry was as limited in his views, and as fluctuating in his resolutions, as Catharine de Medicis, his queen, was comprehensive and determined. In the reign of this king, the English lost Boulogne and Calais. He was invested with the Order of the Garter, in France. He died the 10th of July, of an accidental wound received at a tournament.

P. 110, l. 3, from the bottom, add this note.

In Blackstone's "Commentaries of the Laws of England," Book iv. p. 424, 425, is the following passage. "To do justice to the shorter reign of Queen Mary, many salutary and popular laws, in civil matters, were made under her administration; perhaps the better to reconcile the people to the bloody measures which she was induced to pursue for the re-establishment of religious slavery: the well concerted schemes for effecting which were, (through the providence of God), defeated by the seasonable accession of Queen Elizabeth.

P. III, l. 2, add:

PHILIPUS II. *F. H. (Francis Hogenberg) sc. It is dated 1555, and is companion to Mary, by the same hand.*

PHILIPPUS II. *Titianus p. 1549, C. Vischer sc. b. sh.*

PHILLIPPUS II. *Marcelli Clodii Formis, Romæ, 1588; fine. In the "Citta da Cremona," da Antonio Campo, 1585, folio, are heads of Philip and his four queens.*

PHI-

PHILIPPUS II. *J. Bapt. Parmen. Formis, Romæ, 1589; a large border of arms, sb. curious.*

There is a fine picture of Philip and Mary, by Holbein, at Woburn Abbey*.

P. 111, l. 4, add this note.

The following description of Philip's person, which may be considered as a sketch from the life, is in John Elder's letter to Robert Stuarde, Bishop of Cathnes, 1555 †. "Of visage he is well favoured, with a broad forehead and grey eyes, streight nosed, and manly countenance. From the forehead to the point of "his chynne, his face groweth small; his pace is princely, and gate so streight "and upright, as he lefeth no inch of his highthe; with a yeallowe head, and a "yeallowe berde: and thus to conclude; he is so well proportioned of bodi, arme, "legge, and every other limme to the same, as nature cannot worke a more par- "fite paterne; and, as I have learned, of the age of xxviii. years; whose majesty "I judge to be of a stout stomake, pregraunt witted, and of most jentel nature."

† See Ames's "Typographical Antiq." p. 213, 214.

Ibid. l. 15, add:

There is a small head of the Princess ELIZABETH prefixed to "Nugæ Antiquæ," a miscellany of original papers, by Sir John Harrington, &c. printed at London, in 1769, 12mo. which deserves a better title. The editor tells us, that the plate, engraved about 1554, belonged to Queen Elizabeth, who made a present of it to Isabella Markham, mother of Sir John Harrington. There is a small whole length of the Princess, at Woodstock, with a book on a table by her: l. S. invent. Martin D. sc. 12mo.

P. 112, l. 2, from the bottom, after "Elizabeth," add this note.

In the British Museum is a manuscript paper, entitled, "A Relation how one Cleber, 1556, proclaimed the Ladie Elizabeth Quene, and her beloved Bedfellow, Lorde Edward Courtenye, Kynge." MS. Harl. 537, 25. See Mr. Warton's "Life of Sir Thomas Pope," p. 91.

* Ballard, at p. 217 of his "Memoirs," informs us, that Queen Elizabeth constantly kept Philip's picture by her bedside, to the time of her death.

P. 113,

P. 113, l. 4, add:

" HENRY RADCLIFE, (*Ratcliffe*,) Earl of *Sussex*, Viscount Fitzwalter, Baron Egremont (*Egremont*) and Burnel, Knight of the Garter, Ch. Justice and Ranger of all the royal forests, parks, &c. on this side Trent, Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and Captain General of the forces to Queen Mary, whom he rescued from the disorders that affected the beginning of her reign. Upon the conclusion of hostilities in France, and all his embassies there, he was honoured among the chief of the nobility, and in all negotiations, both of peace and war, was esteemed one of the first ambassadors. He died the fifth of July, 1556, aged was first interred at London †, but afterwards removed to Boreham Church, in Essex, at the dying request of his son Thomas, Earl of *Sussex*. This effigy is taken from an exquisitely well-wrought monument there, of him, his son, and his father." The print, with this inscription was engraved by John Thane; but is without his name. It is in 8vo.

The privilege was granted to this Earl, which was formerly claimed by the nobles of Castile, and is still retained by the Spanish grandees, of wearing his hat in the royal presence*.

P. 113, l. 6, add this note, after " Vol. i."

There is a copy of this fine print, by Major, prefixed to a well written Life of the Cardinal, by Thomas Phillips, a priest of the church of Rome. In part ii. of this book, p. 248, is the following passage. " It has been objected to the effigy of Cardinal Pole, which is prefix-

† In the church of St. Laurence Poultney.

* This privilege hath been granted to Lord Kingfale, and to several other persons, on various accounts. See Cat. of the Harleian MSS. 1162, 10. 1856, 2. 6985, 5.

“ ed to the first part of this work, and represents him as
 “ advanced in years, that it is attributed to Raphael, who
 “ died in the year 1520, when the Cardinal was only in
 “ the 20th year of his age. But the objectors did not
 “ reflect, that besides Raphael of Urbino, who died in
 “ the year they mention, there were several other great
 “ masters of that name. To go no farther than Raphael
 “ del Colle Borgnese, who flourished chiefly whilst Cardi-
 “ nal Pole was in Italy; and the prime of whose life coin-
 “ cides with the decline of the cardinal's †. He was one
 “ of the most celebrated artists under Giulio, Romano.”
 Dr. Ducarel informs me, that the portrait of the cardinal
 at Lambeth nearly resembles the head in the Heroologia*. The print in Thevet, which represents him in a
 hat, is certainly fictitious.

Ibid. l. 9, add:

REGINALDUS POLUS, *Larmessin, sc. 4to.*

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom dele “ Cousin-german to Hen-
 “ ry VII.” and, after Margaret, add “ Countess of Sa-
 “ lisbury.”

† The fine original was in the collection of Mons. Crozat, and was sold last year with the rest of that collection, to the Empress of Russia. Mons. Manette and the best judges ascribed the portrait of Cardinal Pole to Sebastian del Piombo.

• The following note is from the same learned and communicative gentleman. The Long Gallery at Lambeth palace, and several of the adjoining apartments were built by Cardinal Pole. In this gallery, and the great dining room next to it, is a picture of every archbishop of Canterbury from Warham to the present. The fine portrait of Warham, painted by Holbein, was by him presented to that prelate, together with the portrait of Erasmus: and these two pictures passed by will of Warham and his successors, till they came to Archbishop Laud; after whose death they were missing, till the time of Sancroft, who had the good fortune to recover that of Warham. It is uncertain what is become of the other.

P. 114, l. 7. add:

This head was probably copied from that in Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, which was done after Holbein, as I believe, by Loggan. Vertue mentions such a print by that engraver in a MS. in my possession. A portrait, with the name of Abp. Parker, which is exactly similar to this, was engraved by Vertue, whose widow told me that it was owing to a mistake.*

Ibid. l. 11, add:

THOMAS CRANMERUS; *H. Hondius sc. 1599, 4to.*

Ibid. last line, add:

NICOLAUS RIDLEY, &c. *Holbein p. Miller f. Before his life, by Gloucester Ridley, L. L. B. † 1763, 4to.*

P. 115, l. 3, from the bottom, add this note.

The print of Gardiner was engraved for Burnet's History of the Reformation, and has been taken for Bishop Horn's, from the circumstance of the arms: but Mr. Thomas Baker observes that Bishop Horn's arms were without a chevron: and the portrait of Gardiner seems to answer to the description of his person quoted by that learned gentleman from Poinet, in the Appendix of Papers at the end of Burnet's History, vol. iii. p. 411. But see an aggravated description of Horn's person in Pits "De illust. Angliæ Scriptoribus," p. 797.

P. 116, l. 3, from the bottom, read, thus equipped to his trial, and probably to the place, &c.

P. 118, l. 2, from the bottom, insert:

JOANNES BRADFORD, Mar. *in the Heroologia*, 8vo.

* It is observable that the prints here mentioned represent him without a beard; but he is exhibited with a long one in the Heroologia.

† Now D. D. and prebendary of Salisbury. He is collaterally related to Bishop Ridley, and has done that pious prelate and himself great honour by this work. It is worthy of remark, that Dr. Ridley derives his christian name from his being born on board the Gloucester Indiaman, as his mother was returning from the East Indies.

John

John Bradford, who descended from a genteel family at Manchester, was some time a clerk, or deputy, under Sir John Harrington, who was, by Henry VIII. and Edward VI. appointed treasurer and paymaster of the forces at Boloign, and of the workmen employed in the fortifications of that place. Whilst he was in this post, he yielded to a temptation, which offered itself, of under or overcharging some article in his accounts, by which the king was a considerable loser. Some time after, he was so deeply affected with a sermon of Latimer upon Restitution, that he resolved to restore the whole sum of which he had defrauded the king; and he strictly adhered to this resolution. When his mind had, in some measure, recovered its tranquillity, he sedulously applied himself to the study of divinity, took the degree of master of arts at Cambridge, and became one of the most eminent preachers of his time. His piety was in the highest degree exemplary, his labours incessant, his zeal was tempered with meekness, his charity was, on every occasion, extended even to his enemies; his whole life after his conversion, and especially his calm resignation to the flames, is a striking instance of the force of the religious principle. He was burnt in Smithfield, 1st July, 1555. The long imprisonment and cruel usage of this meek and pious martyr is alone sufficient to blacken the reign of Mary. He is placed here as prebendary of St. Paul's.

P. 118, dele "or was lately" in the note; and add after "book":

He afterwards published the Life of Latimer, and another volume of Lives of eminent Reformers. The anonymous Essay on Prints was written by the same Hand.

P. 120, Class V. place the following article:

THOMAS POPE, miles, *Coll. Trinitatis Fundr.*
1555. *J. Faber f. One of the set of Founders. This has been copied. At his breast is a whistle, resembling a mermaid, appendent to a chain*. The only original portrait of him, which was painted by Holbein, is at Lord Guildford's, at Wroxton.*

Sir Thomas Pope, a man of eminent talents for business, and of unwearied perseverance and unblemished integrity in the conduct of it, had, at an early period of life, several honourable and lucrative employments conferred upon him by Henry VIII. He, as treasurer of the court of augmentations of the king's revenues, was ranked with the great officers of the crown. Though he owed his fortune to the dissolution of monasteries, in consequence of which several grants were made him by the king, and some advantageous purchases by himself, he, however, kept clear of fraud and rapine when they paved the way to rank and fortune. He did not, at an age of debility and dotage *bequeath*, but in the full vigour of his understanding, and in the prime of life, gave a great part of his ample fortune for the foundation of a college, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, a society which hath long reflected honour upon its founder. He was almost the only great man among his contemporaries who maintained an inflexibility of character amidst the changes and compliances of the times. He is placed here as privy counsellor to queen Mary, an office which he bore in the reign of Henry VIII. *Ob.* 29 Jan. 1559, *Æt.* 50. It was by his interest that the magnificent and venerable Saxon church, at St. Alban's, was preserved amidst the general dissolution of

Whistles, in various forms, were anciently worn by persons of distinction as ornaments.

abbey.

abbeyes. See a well-written Account of his Life by the learned and ingenious Mr. Thomas Warton.

P. 121. The article of Sir Thomas Pope is to be cancelled in this place.

Ibid. l. 10, add: *I have been credibly informed, that a sister of sir Thomas, who very nearly resembled him, sat for the face of this portrait.*

Ibid. last line, add: *There is a small oval of him cut in wood, which is uncommon. Quare, if this is prefixed to his book, "De medendi Methodo," Lov. 1556, 8vo. The old portrait of him on board, at the college, is an undoubted original.*

P. 122, l. 3, from the bottom, add, after "epigrams, &c." Dod, in his Church History*, says, that he is reputed the parent of our English epigrammatists, and an improver of the stage; and that his pleasantries and repartees were admired by sir Thomas More.

P. 123, after "ARTISTS" add:

ANTONIUS MORUS, Ultrajectensis Pictor. H. H. f. small, b. sb.

ANTONIO MOOR, o MORO: Campiglia del Gregori sc. In Museo Florentino.

P. 124, l. 8, add:

JANA GRAYA, Esme de Bolonois f. oval, neat.

P. 126, place the two following articles first in the Appendix:

* Vol. i. p. 369, 370.

FERDINANDUS ALVARES, Toletanus, Dux Alvæ, &c. *In a round. In Meteranus's "Historia Belgica*."*

Ferdinando Alvares, of Toledo, duke of Alva, a name "damned to eternal fame" for his cruelties in the Low Countries, was a most apt and ready instrument for a tyrant. He frequently executed with all the rage of a foldier, what his master had predetermined in cool blood. Philip's counsels and Alva's conduct, which seem to have perfectly coincided, kindled such a war, and produced such a revolt, as is scarce to be paralleled in the history of mankind. He died, according to Thuanus, in 1582, aged 77 years.

MARGARITA AUSTRIACA, Ducissa Parmæ, &c. *Van Sichem sc. small h. sb.*

Margaret of Austria, duchess of Parma and Placentia, and governess of the Low Countries for king Philip, was, together with the duchess of Lorraine, dispatched into England in this reign. They were commanded to bring back with them, into Flanders, the princess Elizabeth, betwixt whom and the duke of Savoy, Philip, for political reasons, had projected a match. The queen, who had been frequently slighted by him, and was probably jealous of the duchess of Lorraine, with whom he was known to be in love, would neither permit her nor the duchess of Parma to visit the princess at Hatfield. It was about this time, that the queen, in a fit of rage, occasioned by Philip's neglect, tore in pieces his portrait. See the Life of Sir Thomas Pope, p. 104, 105†.

P. 128,

* The duke of Alva was in the train of Philip when he came into England, as appears from a pamphlet translated from the French, intitled, "New Lights thrown on the History of Mary, Queen of England," addressed to David Hume, Esq.

† Mr. Warton, at p. 58 of this book, mentions a satirical print of her which I never saw. It represents her naked, wrinkled, and haggard, and several Spaniards fucking

P. 128, l. 6, add after "8vo." *This print and the other octavo, engraved after Isaac Oliver, were done for "Camdeni Annales," by Hearne; the latter is in profile.*

Ibid. last line, read *administrandæ*.

P. 129, l. 7, add: *I am credibly informed, that there is a h. sh. and an 8vo. print of Elizabeth, by the same hand, neither of them whole lengths, and that the former hath been copied. Vertue, in his manuscript Catalogue of engraved Portraits, which I have, mentions Queen Elizabeth with ornaments above, by William Rogers.*

Ibid. line 5, from the bottom, add: *There is a print of her, under a canopy, by R. White, h. sh.*

P. 130, l. 6, add: *There is a wooden print similar to this, but not with the same inscription, in "A Booke of godlie Praiers," &c. Lond. 1608. To each page of this book, which is in the black letter, is a border of ornaments, elegantly cut in wood, containing Scripture Histories and Death's Dance.*

Ibid. l. 16, add:

ELIZABETHA, &c.

*Tros absit, merito mirabitur Afer Elisam;
Anglus idem tibi non præstet Elisa tuus.**

There are several foreign prints of Elizabeth, Mary, queen of Scots, the earl of Leicester, &c. In Meteranus's and other Histo-

sucking her: beneath are legends, intimating that they had sucked her to skin and bone, and enumerating the presents she had lavished upon Philip. Mary was highly incensed at this impudent pasquinade.

* This poor distich relates to the duke of Anjou's courtship of Elizabeth. If the allusion to the affair of Dido and Æneas had been well expressed, perhaps the writer of the verses and the engraver of the print would have had their right hands cut off, as John Stubbe had for his spirited pamphlet against the duke's marriage with the queen †.

† See the article of Stubbe, in Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. p. 427, 428.

ries

ries of the Belgic War. Her portrait is in the title plate to the Bishops Bible, mentioned under the article of Lord Burleigh. There is another curious print of her, with emblems, prefixed to "Compendiosa totius Anatomies Delineatio, per Thomam Geminum," Lond. 1559. Van Sichem has engraved a whole length of her, and there are copies, and vile copies of copies not worth mentioning. The same may be observed of the prints of the two Charles's, &c. &c.

P. 133, l. 4, add:

MARIE STUART, &c. in "Histoire de France, par Mezaray;" De Bie sc. but it is without his name.

Ibid. last paragraph, read the latter part of it thus: *This was copied from the next above by Houbraken.*

Place the first paragraph of p. 134 before the last of p. 133, and after the word "oval," read: *This was engraved on a gold plate, from a miniature in the possession of Dr. Mead. It has been printed with a border.*

Ibid. notes, l. 4, from the bottom, subjoin this note to the word "happened."

So we are informed by several authors; but, perhaps, his having joined the Hugonot faction, and being found in arms at Rochelle, was the principal cause of his execution, which might have been accelerated by the former fact.

P. 134, l. 8, add:

MARIA, Regina, &c. 1543. *One of the scarce set of the Kings of Scotland.*

Ibid. l. 9, 10, read the description of the print thus:

MARIE, &c. 4to. *copied from the same set.* Dele the two next lines.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 14, add: *From Montfaucon's "Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise."* In the same plate are portraits of her two husbands.

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, add: *Arms on the left side of the head, h. sb. scarce.*

"The mightie Princess MARIE, &c. *Delaram sc.* She holds a paper in her left hand, inscribed "The Supplication of Tomas Hongar, large octavo; called Mary, queen of Scots, in some notices of prints which I have; but quære: I do not recollect the portrait.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, add:

MARY, queen of Scotland, and Lord Darnley, two small ovals in one plate. No name of painter or engraver.

P. 135, l. 2, add: *This print, according to Vertue's manuscript, was done abroad, by William Pafs. There are copies of it in Metetrans's "History," &c. There is a very scarce print of her going to execution, which is well engraved; over her head are two angels with palms; a small oblong half sheet. There are also neat prints of her, which represent her execution, by Huret and Vignon; the former, an 8vo. is very scarce. The quarto print, by Boudan, has the date of her execution, viz. "Martyrium passa est, 1587."*

Ibid. l. 7, for "was" read "were."

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom, add: *There is a portrait of Lord Darnley at Hampton Court.*

P. 136, l. 6, add: *prefixed to the dedication of the following book, "Icones, id est veræ Imagines Virorum Doctrina simul et Pietate illustrium," &c. Geneva, 1580, fol.*

To each print is subjoined, in pure Latin, by Theodore Beza, a short account of the life and character of the person represented. The heads, among which are several be'onging to the English series, are well cut in wood.

Ibid. l. 10.

JACOBUS VI. &c. in armour : " Quod sis esse velis," &c. neat and uncommon.

P. 136, Class II. place the following article before that of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh.

"Syr WILLIAM PAULET, &c. Marques of Wynechester." *In the possession of Dr. Glynn of Cambridge. The print, which represents him very o'd, was etched by Mr. Tyson.*

Created
12 Octob.
1551.

The Marquis of Winchester, who was so much of the courtier as to accommodate himself to princes, as well as subjects of very different characters, was, from his natural and acquired abilities, perfectly qualified to act with propriety in one of the highest offices of the state. Having been comptroller, and afterwards treasurer of the household, in the reign of Henry VIII. in which he was honoured with the garter, he, in the fourth year of Edward VI. was made lord high treasurer of England, in which office he continued during the next reign, and part of that of Elizabeth, to the time of his death, which was on the 10th of March, 1571-2. Camden tells us, that he lived to see 103 persons descended from him *. Being asked by what means he maintained himself in his high station during so many changes in the administration, his answer was, " By being a willow, and not an oak." He built the magnificent structure, more like a palace than a villa,

* Annales, p. 269.

called

called Basing-house, which was taken and burnt by Cromwell in the civil war.

P. 136, l. 2. in the note belonging to this line, read "who is said to have composed," and subjoin this addition to it:

Dr. Gregory, in his "Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man, with those of the Animal World *," gives several reasons why the common opinion, that many of the Scottish airs were composed by David Rizio, is ill founded; and it must be acknowledged, that they carry with them great probability. Dr. Percy is of the same opinion. See Guthrie's "History of Scotland," vol. iii. p. 307, note.

• P. 125, 126.

Ibid. last line, add: *There are portraits of Lord Burleigh and the Earl of Leicester, in the characters of David and Jeshua, in the frontispiece to the Bishops Bible, printed by Fugge, 1572. The print was engraved by Humphry Cole. There are also wooden cuts of them in the same book *.*

P. 137, last line, add this note:

Lord Burleigh and the other great ministers of Elizabeth "were absolutely of her own choice; and their characters and conduct were such, that nothing can be more just than what Mr. Waller said of her to James II. who, in diminution of her personal merit, allowed her to have an able council. To which he replied, "with his usual vivacity, And when did your majesty ever know a foolish prince, "to chuse a wife one?" "Historical View of the Negotiations between England, France, and Brussels," p. 216.

P. 138, l. 6, add:

THOMAS HOWARD, Duke of Norfolk, &c. *under an arch.*
Under a correspondent arch are thirty coats of arms quartered in one

* "I hope, (says Mr. Walpole) that the flattery to the favourites was the incense of the engraver." I am persuaded that it was. But offensive as the portraits are, the large G, at the head of the first chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, in the same edition of the Bible, is far more offensive. It represents a naked Leda, with a swan, as shocking in point of decency as can be imagined, and still more so in point of impropriety, as it makes a part of so awful a word. It is highly probable, that this letter was cut for one of Ovid's books, and that it was thus grossly misapplied by the ignorant printer.

K

Shield,

shield, about which are badges of the order of the Garter and St. Michael; above are Gothic ornaments: four English verses. The print is old and neatly engraved. If there was any name of an engraver, it is defaced. It measures thirteen inches and three-quarters wide, by nine inches and a half high, and is in the possession of John Fenn, Esq. of East Dereham, in Norfolk, who drew and sent me a sketch of it. This curious print came from a farm-house belonging to the Norfolk family; and the tradition is, that a proof was formerly given to every tenant of the duke; but how long since, or by whom, is uncertain.

Ibid. line 12 from the bottom, for "dark," read "black"

Ibid. last line, add: *Robert Boiffard, sc. Kip. exc b. sh. This has been well copied.*

ROBERTUS DEVEREUX, &c. *hat and feather. Co. Holland excu. 4to.*

P. 140, l. 5, from the bottom, add:

ROBERT DUDLEY, &c. *Bouttats f. Antverpiæ, b. sh.*

ROBERTUS DUDLEUS, &c. *on horseback, from a "History of the Netherlands, or the Belgic War, in High Dutch", b. sh.*

P. 141, l. 14, read "Class VII."

P. 143, cancel the present article of "Sir Henry Sidney," and substitute the following:

Sir Henry Sidney was the son of Sir William Sidney, a gentleman who distinguished himself as an officer by sea and land, in the reign of Henry VIII. to whom he was chamberlain and steward. His mother was Mary Dud-

* In this book are several English portraits by a good hand.

ley, eldest daughter of John, Earl of Warwick. The beauty of his person, the brightness of his parts, and the politeness of his manners were conspicuous at an early period, and highly recommended him to Edward VI. with whom he was educated. Whether we consider him as a gentleman, a public minister, or a viceroy, his character is shining, and, in some instances, great. His administration in Ireland, of which he was three times a Lord Justice, and four times Deputy, shew how worthy he was of his viceroyalty, and how consummate a master of the science of government. Though he was of a gentle nature, and of great public spirit, he knew that firmness, and sometimes severity, were necessary to rule a fierce and uncivilized people, who were far from being totally subdued. His strictness in levying the cess imposed upon the Irish rendered him very unpopular, and was the occasion of his being recalled from his government. He hath modestly displayed his own character, with greater advantage than any other hand can draw it, in his letters, published with many other letters of his illustrious family. It is perhaps needless to inform the reader, that this great man, who deserves to be much better known, was father of sir Philip Sidney.

P. 144, l. 4 from the bottom, add this note to "Mountjoy."

The person here meant is Charles Blunt, who had an illegitimate son called Mountjoy Blunt, who was created earl of Newport. See Fasti, Oxon. i. 138.

P. 146, l. 13, add:

GEORGE CLIFFORD, Earl of Cumberland, 1586, *h. sb. a good print, without the name of the painter or engraver.*

P. 147, l. 5, for "William," read "Henry."

K 2

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 10, add:

AMBROSIUS DUDLEIUS, Comes Warwici:
In the "*Heroologia*," 8vo. His portrait is at Woburn Abbey.

Created
1562.

• 1557.

Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, was son of John, the great Duke of Northumberland. Mary had scarcely ascended the throne, when he, together with his father, and under his direction, appeared in arms, as a partisan for Lady Jane Grey. He was, for this act of rebellion, attainted and condemned to die. At the accession of Elizabeth, he was regarded as one of the ornaments and favourites of the court; and, in the fourth year of her reign, was created Earl of Warwick. He was a man of great courage, tempered with equal prudence. At the battle of St. Quintin*, he signalized himself by his active bravery, and displayed, at the siege of New Haven†, of which he was governor, such passive fortitude as none are capable of but great minds. He was long shut up in this place by a numerous army; but held it, with invincible firmness, during the complicated miseries of war, famine, and pestilence, till he received an express command from Elizabeth to surrender it. In defence of this fortress, he received a wound in his leg, of which he long languished. At length he submitted to an amputation, which put an end to his life, the 20th of February, 1589, about the sixtieth year of his age. There is a fine monument of him in a chapel belonging to the church at Warwick.

P. 147, l. 12, add:

A SCOTCH PEER.

HAMILTON, Comte d'Arran; *Vander Werf. p. P. a Gunst. sc. h. sb.* From Larrey's "*History*."

† Since universally called Havre de Grace.

James

James, the third Earl of Arran, and eleventh Duke of Chatelherault, a title conferred upon his father by Francis I. was, in the earliest part of his life, the most amiable and accomplished gentleman of his family. In 1555, he went to the court of France, then the gayest and most polished in Europe, where he was highly in favour with Henry II. who made him captain of his Scottish life-guards. Here he was first dazzled with the charms of Mary; but he regarded her with that admiration with which a subject beholds his sovereign. As his father had been regent of Scotland, and was, upon failure of issue from that princess, declared by the three estates of the kingdom heir to the crown, his views were aspiring, and he was once in hopes of gaining queen Elizabeth in marriage†. When Mary returned to her native country, he conceived the strongest passion for her; a passion in which ambition seems to have had little or no part; but being treated with coldness and neglect, he abandoned himself to solitude, and indulged his melancholy, which brought on an almost total deprivation of his reason, and cut short the expectations of his friends and admirers. *Ob.* 1609.

P. 147, l. 9 from the bottom, add:

MATTHEW PARKER, Archbishop of Canterbury, *Æt.* 70, 1573; *R. Berg (alias Remigius Hogenberg†) f.* A book is open before him, a bell on the table, arms at the four corners, 12mo. *Vertue thought that the archbishop's head, by Hogenberg, was the first portrait engraved in England. The print corresponds with an*

† Dod, in his "Church History," vol. ii. p. 31. says, that this earl, the earl of Arundel, and Sir William Pickering, "were not out of hopes of gaining queen Elizabeth's affections in a matrimonial way."

‡ This engraver and Richard Lyne were retained in the archbishop's family.

illumination

illumination in the original copy of the Statutes of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge, done by Berg, and exactly traced off and etched by Mr. Tyson, and with a painting lately in the possession of James West, Esq.

P. 148, l. 9 and 10, strike out the commas that brace the words "History of England."

Ibid. l. 14, strike out the apostrophe in "Bishop's," and subjoin this addition to the note that belongs to the next word, viz. "Bible :"

Mr. Selden, a very able judge, in his "Table-Talk," pronounces the English Bible, including this and King James's translation, the best in the world, and the nearest to the sense of the original.

Ibid. l. 17, after "Walsingham," add: He translated the Psalms into English verse. It should also be remembered to his honour, that he was the first founder of the Society of Antiquaries in England.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, add this note to "Grindal :"

Grindal is the *Algrind* of Spenser, which is the anagram of his name; and the *Merrel* of Spenser is Bishop Elmer's name anagrammatized, with some variation. It was pronounced as it is here written. See Upton's Preface to his edition of "The Faerie Queen," p. xlii. So says the Glossary to the edition of 1679.

P. 149, l. 10, from the bottom, subjoin this note to "church :"

If we consider the illiberal, petulant, and scurrilous language, lavished by the Puritans upon this prelate and the church, we shall, perhaps, think that he did well to be angry; and that it was necessary to curb this headstrong people. The following passage taken from a pamphlet entitled, "A Request from all true Christians to the Honourable House of Parliament," published in 1586, is a specimen of the licentious style and spirit of the Puritans in the age of Elizabeth. Among other things, "it prays, that all cathedral churches may be put down; "where the service of God is grievously abused by piping with organs, singing, "ringing, and trowling of psalms from one side of the choir to another; with the "squeaking of chanting choristers, disguised (as all the rest) in white surplices; "some

"some in corner caps and filthy copes, imitating the fashion and manner of anti-christ the Pope *, that man of sin and child of perdition, with his other rabble of miscreants and shavelings. These unprofitable drones, or rather caterpillars of the world, consume yearly, some 2,500, some 3,000l. some more, some less, whereof no profit cometh to the church of God. They are the dens of idle loitering lubbards, the harbours of time-serving hypocrites, whose prebends and livings belong, some to gentlemen, some to boys, and some to serving men, &c."

* The appellation of the English Pope was sometimes given to Whitgift, and that of Popelings to the inferior clergy.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, add, after "discretion:" It should be observed here, to the honour of this very worthy man, for such he will appear to be upon a candid examination of his character, that he was "the great restorer of order and discipline in the university of Cambridge, when deeply wounded, and almost sunk;" and that, for his sake, the salary of the Lady Margaret's Professorship was raised from twenty marks to twenty pounds†. It is worthy of remark, that Lord Bacon studied under him, when he was at Trinity College.

P. 150, l. 7, from the bottom, add: *I am informed that there are two portraits of Bishop Aylmer at Leek Hill, in Worcestershire, the seat of John Foliot, Esq. and that one of them was done when he was preceptor, the other in a very advanced age, and that this represents him in his rochet.*

P. 153, l. 1, insert the following lines after "queen:" "He completed the establishment of a college for his countrymen in Paris," and began another foundation of the like kind at Rome: He left a large sum towards the building and endowment of a third college, which was begun at Antwerp, but never completed. The small fo-

† See the Catalogue of Margaret Professors, by Mr. Thomas Baker, printed with the Lady Margaret's Funeral Sermon.

ciety which belonged to the last, in a few years, left Antwerp, and settled at Douay *.

Ibid. for "was," read "is."

P. 155, l. 3, from the bottom, add: *There is a portrait of him at St. John's College, in Cambridge, much like the print in the "Heroologia."*

P. 156, l. 7, add, after "fol." *I am informed that there is a small head of him on the back of his "Reliques of Rome," in 12mo, and that it represents him in the 41st year of his age, and is dated 1553.*

Ibid. l. 9, subjoin this note to "Oxford:"

So says the author of the "Heroologia;" but Bishop Tanner says that he was educated at Cambridge.

Ibid. l. 15, add this note:

It is probable that he was not the author of a Treatise against bowing at the name of Jesus, as it is not mentioned in the list of his works by Holland, nor by Bishop Tanner. Wood mentions a person of both his names, as the author of such a Treatise. See Athen. Oxon. i. col. 409. He was doubtless a prebendary of Canterbury; but is by Battely, and Le Neve after him, called Thomas Bacon.

P. 158, l. 8, from the bottom, add this note after "Cowper, armiger:"

Afterwards Sir William Cowper, Bart. who was grandfather to the Lord Chancellor.

P. 159, bottom, add: *There is another 4to print of him without the engraver's name.*

P. 161, l. 14, read "Humphreys;" and l. 15, erase "in the Bodleian library," then add this reference: "Vide T.

* Dod. ii. p. 42.

Caii Vindiciæ Antiquitatis Acad. Oxon. p 650, and in the next line, read "Quære."

P. 162, l. 8, add the following article :

GEORGE HARTGILL; *a small whole length, cut in wood; underneath, "Christianus Philosophus." It is in the title to his "General Calendars, or Astronomical Tables," &c. 1594, fol.*

The author is styled "Minister of God's word." In 1656, an improved edition of his book was published by Timothy and John Gadbury. *In the title-plate is his portrait, by Gaywood.*

P. 164, l. 5, from the bottom, add, after "works:" He was also author of a "History of the Reformation of the Church of Scotland, from 1422 to 1567," in folio.

Ibid. add :

A L A N U S, Cardinalis; *Efme de Boulonois f. 4to. In the "Academie des Sciences," tome ii. p. 37.*

P. 165, l. 14, from the bottom, add:

THOMAS STAPLETON, Anglus; *Æt. lxxiii. ob. Oct. 12, 1598. L. Gaultier incidit, neat.*

THOMAS STAPLETONUS, &c. *in a doctor of divinity's habit, 4to. neat.*

Thomas Stapleton, a native of Yorkshire, was educated at New College, in Oxford. In the reign of Mary, he was promoted to a canonry of Chichester. In that of Elizabeth, he settled at Louvain, where he greatly distinguished himself by the controversial writings which he published against Jewel, Whitaker, and other eminent divines

L

of

of the established church. He afterwards went to Douay, where he took the degree of doctor in divinity, of which faculty he was elected professor; but being offered the chair at Louvain, he returned thither, and was, about the same time, advanced to the deanery of Hilverbeck, in Brabant. It is said, that Clement VIII. intended to bestow upon him a cardinal's hat; and that this honour was prevented by his death, which was on the 12th of October, 1598. Clement was so great an admirer of his writings, that he ordered them to be read publicly at his table. Cardinal Perron, who was an eminent author himself*, esteemed him, both for learning and acuteness, the first polemical divine of his age. There is a catalogue of his works, which are in four volumes folio, in Dod's "Church History," ii. 86. His "Tres Thomæ," containing the lives of St. Thomas the Apostle, St. Thomas Becket, and Sir Thomas More, is one of the most curious of his books.

P. 166, place this paragraph and the subsequent articles of ecclesiastical convicts immediately before CLASS V.

The following Priests and Jesuits, who have been recorded in the black catalogue of criminals by Protestants, and in the bright list of saints and martyrs by Papists, were more formidable to the queen and her people than is commonly imagined. As she stood excommunicated by a bull of Pius V. and was the main pillar of the reformed religion, she was compelled by the great law of necessity, though not without grief and reluctance†, to

* This cardinal had a printing-press in his house; and his custom was to have a few copies printed of any work that he intended to publish, for the revival of his friends, before the publication.

† Vide "Camdeni Eliz." sub Ann. 1581.

let loose the laws against seminary priests and Jesuits, her known enemies, *as her personal safety, and that of her kingdom, depended upon it.* This Father Parsons himself was so candid as to own, in a private letter to one of his friends*. These unhappy missionaries, enterprising and dangerous as they were, are, however, entitled to our pity, as they acted in their proper character, and in conformity with the genius of their religion.

CUTHBERT MAYNE, *executed at Launceston, in Cornwall, 1579, 4to. mezz.*

P. EDMUND. CAMPIANUS, qui primus e Soc. Jesu, Londini, pro Fide Cath. Martyrium consummavit †, 1 Dec. 1581; *a small head. This, and several others that follow, were taken from a sheet print, entitled, "Effigies & Nomina quorundam e Societate Jesu, qui pro Fide vel pietate sunt interfecti, ab anno 1549 ad annum 1607," done at Rome. The sheet contains twenty-four heads.*

Edmund Campian was educated at Christ's Hospital, in London, whence he removed to St. John's College, in Oxford. Here he distinguished himself as an orator and a disputant, in both which capacities he entertained queen Elizabeth at a public act, when she visited that university. He soon after became a convert to the church of Rome, and retired to the college at Douay, where he took his bachelor of divinity's degrees. In 1573, he travelled to Rome, where he became a Jesuit, and was soon after sent by his superiors, as a missionary, into Germany, where he

* "Concertatio Eccles. Cathol. adversus Ang. Calvinio-Papistas," Pars ii. fol. 396, Triers, 1583, 8vo.

† "Parsons and Campian were the first missionaries that the Jesuits sent into England.

composed his Latin tragedy, called "Nectar and Ambrosia," which was acted with great applause in the presence of the emperor. The last scene of his life was in England, where he was regarded as a dangerous adversary of the established church. He was executed at Tyburn, the first of December, 1581. His writings shew him to have been a man of various and polite learning. His "Decem Rationes," written against the Protestant religion, have been solidly answered by several of our best divines. The original manuscript of his "History of Ireland" is in the British Museum. See Dod, ii. p. 137, &c.

ALEXANDER BRIANT, Soc. Jesu, Londini, pro Catholica Fide, suspensus et sectus, 1 Decemb. 1581; *small.*

Alexander Briant, who was born in Somersetshire, studied at Oxford, and afterwards at Douay. He was sent into England, in character of a missionary, in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1581, he was imprisoned, and, as Dod tells us *, was cruelly treated while he was in the Tower, by thrusting needles under the nails of his fingers, to force him to a discovery of what was acting abroad against the queen and government †. He was a young man of singular beauty, and behaved at the place of execution with decent intrepidity. Execut. Dec. 1, 1581.

* "Church History," ii. 114.

† It was at this time strongly reported, that a plot was hatching in the English colleges at Rheims and Rome, with no less a view than the total subversion of the national religion and government. The fears and jealousies of the people were more alive than usual at this juncture, as the duke of Anjou was in the height of his courtship with the queen.

EDMUND

THOMAS COTTAMUS, Anglus, Londini, pro Fide Catholica, suspensus gladioque sectus, 9 Jul. 1582; *small.*

Thomas Cottam, who was born in Lancashire, studied some time at Brazen-Nose College, in Oxford, and afterwards at Rheims, where he was ordained priest. In 1580, he was sent on a mission into England, but was apprehended soon after his landing. Dr. Ely, a professor of the civil and canon law at Douay, happened to be at Dover when he was taken, and with great address contrived and effected his escape; but as this benevolent act was like to be attended with the ruin of him and his family, Cottam very generously surrendered himself, to save his benefactor. He was several times put to the torture in prison, but could not be prevailed with to make any confession, or renounce his religion. He and Briant are said to have been admitted into the Society of Jesus a little before their death. He was executed at Tyburn, with several of his fraternity, 30 May, 1582*.

EDMUND GENINGES, (Jenings) *alias* Iron-monger, *Æt.* 24, 1591; *eight Latin verses, 4to. before his Life, St. Omer's, 1614.*

Edmund Jennings was admitted into the English college, at Rheims, under doctor, afterwards cardinal, Allen, and, when he was twenty years of age, ordained priest. He was soon after sent into England, where he was apprehended in the act of celebrating mass. He was executed, by hanging and quartering, in Gray's-Inn-Fields, 10 Dec. 1591.

* Dod, ii. p. 116.

In the rare book above mentioned, are several historical prints, representing the principal circumstances of his life and death. This work was published, at a considerable expence, by the Papists, in order to perpetuate the remembrance of two "miracles," which are there said to have happened at his death. The first is, that, after his heart was taken out, he said, "Sancte Gregori, ora pro me," which the hangman hearing, swore, "God's wounds! see his heart is in my hand; yet Gregory is in his mouth." The other is, that an holy virgin, being desirous of procuring some relick of him, contrived to approach the basket into which his quarters were thrown, and touched his right hand, which she esteemed most holy, from its having been employed in acts of consecration and elevating the host, and immediately his thumb came off without force or discovery, and she carried it home, and preserved it with the greatest care.

P. ROGERUS FILCOCKUS, Anglus, Londini, pro Catholica Fide, suspensus & sectus, 22 Feb. 1601; *small.*

Roger Filcock, by Mr. Stow erroneously called Thomas, received his education at Seville, in Spain, where he was ordained priest, and soon after sent hither as a missionary. Dod informs us, that he and Mark Backworth, a gentleman who acted in the same character, were executed at Tyburn, 27 Feb. 1601, together with Mrs. Anne Line, who suffered death for harbouring and assisting missionaries †.

P. FRANCISCUS PAGIUS, Anglus, Soc. Jesu, Londini, pro Catholica Fide, suspensus & sectus, 30 April. 1602; *small.*

† Dod, ii. p. 106.

Francis Page, having for some time applied himself to the study of the law, went abroad, was ordained priest, and sent back upon a mission. He was, according to Dod's account of him, seized and condemned to die for receiving holy orders, and was executed at Tyburn, in 1601. The same author adds, that Mrs. Line, a widow gentlewoman, with whom he resided, was prosecuted and suffered death for entertaining him*. This appears to be the person mentioned above in the article of Filcock.

DOMINICUS COLLINUS, Hibernus, e Soc. Jesu, &c. pro Catholica Fide, Corkæ, in Hibernia, suspensus & sectus, ult. Oct. 1602; *small*.

P. 166, at top, after "employments," insert:

Sir THOMAS SMITH, *holding a book; a wooden print; motto, Ingenium nulla manus. In "Gabrielis Harveii, Valdinatis, Smithus, vel Musarum Lachrymæ pro Obitu, &c. 1578," 4to.*

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, add: It is now Mr. Horace Walpole's.

P. 167, l. 12, add: *There is a portrait of him at Woburn Abbey.*

P. 168, l. 4, add: The Rev. Mr. Henry Jerom de Salis gave an original picture of Sir Walter Mildmay to the Earl of Sandwich, who presented it to Dr. Richardson, master of Emanuel College, in Cambridge.

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, add: The greater part of them are copies; but they were done in the time of the persons represented.

* Dod, ii. p. 112.

P. 172, l. 10, add :

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY, GOVERNOR of Flushing; *whole length; sold by John Hind, 4to, scarce.*

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY; *a very small oval, neatly engraved by Faithorne. There is a vile print of him, in armour, before one of the editions of the "Arcadia," without the engraver's name. It is copied from Elstracke's.*

Ibid. l. 15, add : *The painting of him at Woburn Abbey is like the print among the illustrious heads.*

P. 173, l. 3, from the bottom, add this note :

There are portraits of several of the brave adventurers of this time at Raynham, the seat of lord Townshend.

Ibid. add :

Captain CHRISTOPHER CARLEIL, Esq. *Robert Boissard sc. small h. sh. This belongs to a curious set of English admirals, by the same engraver.*

P. 174, last line, add :

CHARLES, Earl of Nottingham, &c. *in armour, hat, large beard; four English verses, small 8vo. neat and curious.*

P. 175, l. 2, read Hunfdon's.

Ibid. l. 17, add : *The suit of tapestry at the House of Lords, engraved by Pine, with the heads of the Lord Admiral, and those who commanded under him against the Spanish armada, is a justly admired work. The heads, which are about the size of a half-crown, are in the borders of the plates, which exhibit the particulars of each day's engagement. The hangings were executed from the designs of Henry Cornelius Uroom. The following is an alphabetical list of the persons*

persons represented. Their names are spelt as they stand on the prints. Christopher Baker, Sir George Beeton, Sir Charles Blunt, Sir Robert Cary, Captain Crosse, the Earl of Cumberland, Sir Francis Drake, (Charles Howard, Baron of Effingham) the Lord Admiral, Sir Martin Frobisher, Sir Thomas Garrat, Captain Benjamin Gonson, Sir John Hawkins, Sir Edward Hoby, the Lord Thomas Howard, Mr. Knevet, the Earl of Northumberland, Sir Horatio Palvocini, Captain George Pennar, Captain Penton, the Lord Henry Seymour, the Lord Sheffield, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir Thomas Sycill, Sir Roger Tounsand, Thomas Vivaſir, Mr. Willoughby, Sir William Winter.

These brave officers and volunteers embarked with a resolution fuitable to the greatness of the occasion, and of that age of heroes in which they lived; but by the favour of heaven, which fought for the English, there occurred no such opportunities of signalizing their valour as presented themselves to the Hawkes and Forrests of the present age. See some curious particulars, relative to their engaging the Armada, in the "Harleian Miscellany," vol. i. p. 123, &c.

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom, add: I take this print to be the most authentic portrait of Sir Francis Drake extant. The original picture descended to Sir Philip Sydenham, of Brimpton, in the county of Somerset, from his ancestor, Sir George Sydenham, whose only daughter married Sir Francis Drake*.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, add: *The plate has been retouched by Vertue.*

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, *leaning on a globe; Robert Boissard sc. one of the set of admirals: this is copied by Vaughan.*

* See an account of the family in "Collier's Dictionary."

P. 176, l. 4, add:

FRANCISCUS DRAKE, &c. *H. Goltzius f. 8vo.*

Ibid. l. 13, from the bottom, read Lord Effingham,

P. 177, l. 7, add:

Sir JOHN HAWKINS, *eight English verses, signed A. H. one of the set of admirals by Boissard, b. sb.*

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, add:

Sir MARTIN FROBISHER; *six English verses; one of the set just mentioned, b. sb.*

Ibid. l. 8 and 9, from the bottom, read: There is an ancient portrait of him on the stair-case leading to the picture-gallery, at Oxford.

P. 180, dele l. 7 and 8, as captain Wallis is known to have sailed round the globe in twenty-two months.

Ibid. l. 10, add:

THOMAS CAVENDISH, Esq. *six English verses; belonging to the set of admirals, &c. by Boissard, b. sb.*

THOMAS CANDYSH, &c. *two hemispheres before him; six Latin verses; 8vo. neat; probably by one of the family of Pass. There is another neat print of him in 4to, with two hemispheres and six English verses.*

Ibid. add this note to the article of Cavendish:

Doctor Ducarel has a curious drawing by Vertue, from an original painting, of Captain Thomas Eldred, who sailed round the globe in the sixteenth century.

Ibid. last line, read: *societatem.*

P. 181.

P. 181, l. 7, add:

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM; *a whole length; a bale of goods, ship under sail, &c.* 4to.

Ibid. l. 8, add, after "agent," in the Low Countries.

Ibid. l. 15, add: *A set of the Lord Mayors of London, from the first year of Queen Elizabeth to 1601, when the prints, which are cut in wood, were published. Some of them serve for several mayors*. Under the portraits are mentioned their charitable gifts, and places of burial, with a few other particulars. Among them are seven clothworkers, six drapers, one fishmonger, two goldsmiths, six grocers, five haberdashers†, four ironmongers, five mercers, two salters, two skinners, two merchant-tailors, and one vintner.*

The personal history of these city magistrates is almost as uniform as their dress; and the simplicity and plainness of their manners were as different from those of some who have since filled the chair, as the delicate engraving and the bold and flaring mezzotinto are from the rude effigy cut in wood. It would be amusing to trace the progress of a lord mayor, from the loom or the fishmonger's stall, to the chair of the magistrate; to be informed with what difficulty he got the first hundred pounds, with how much less he made it a thousand, and with what ease he rounded his plumb. Such are, in the eye of reason, respectable characters; and the more so, as they rose with credit from humbler stations.

* This circumstance brings in question the authenticity of the set. Possibly the repetition of the prints was only when originals could not be procured.

† Among these is Sir George Barne, who was lord mayor, in 1586. He was the first merchant-adventurer to Barbary, Russia, and Genoa.

Ibid. The article of Sir Wolstan Dixie is to stand as follows, and the next, which belongs to another period, is to be cancelled.

WOLSTANUS DIXI (Dixie) Miles, Major Civitatis Londini, 1585; *H. Holland, exc. 8vo.*

Sir Wolstan Dixie, who was a friend to his country and to mankind, deserves to be remembered for his exemplary character as a magistrate, and his extensive charities; for a detail of which the reader is referred to "Stow's Survey of London." The present Sir Wolstan Dixie has more reason to boast of having such an ancestor in his family, than of the tradition that the founder of it was allied to king Egbert. See the "English Baronets," ii. p. 89.

The set of the lord mayors and the head of Sir Wolstan Dixie, are extremely rare; the former is in the possession of Joseph Gulston, of Ealing Grove, in Middlesex, Esq. and the latter is the property of Richard Bull, Esq. member of parliament for Newport, in Cornwall †.

Ibid. next to Sir Wolstan Dixie's article, insert the following.

Sir HENRY TIRELL, of Springfield, Essex; *Æt.* 70, 1582. *From the original in the possession of Mr. Cosway. Elizabetha Bridgetta Gulston del. et f. in aqua forti, 8vo.*

Sir Henry Tirell descended in a direct line from sir Walter, who accidentally shot William Rufus, in New

† It would be ingratitude not to acknowledge the favours which I have received from Sir William Musgrave and both these gentlemen, not only in the free access which I have had to their very copious and valuable collections of English portraits; but for their readiness to communicate any notices relative to this work, and their generous encouragement in the course of it.

Forest, in Hampshire. This family, which long flourished at Springfield, is said to have enjoyed the honour of knighthood in every descent, for six hundred years. John Tirell, esq. of that place, was created a baronet 22 October, 1666. I know of nothing particularly memorable concerning Sir Henry, who "married Thomasine daughter of William Gounston, of London, esq. by whom he had several children*.

Ibid. l. 2, from the bottom, add :

J. BRUEN, *a small bead, in Clark's "Marrow of Ecclesiastical History."*

John Bruen, of Stapleford, in Cheshire, was a man of considerable fortune who received his education at Alban Hall, in the university of Oxford, where he was a gentleman commoner. Though he was of puritan principles, he was no slave to the narrow bigotry of a sect. He was hospitable, generous, and charitable, and beloved and admired by men of all persuasions. He was conscientiously punctual in all the private and public duties of religion, and divinity was his study and delight. He was a frequenter of the public sermons of these times, called prophecyings; and it was his constant practice to commit the substance of what he had heard to writing†. *Ob. 1625, Æt. 65.*

P. 82,

* "English Baronets," ii. p. 454.

† See more of him in the second part of the book above mentioned. The author informs us, that Mr. Bruen had a servant, named Robert Pasfield, who was "mighty in the Scriptures," though he could neither write nor read. He was, indeed, as remarkable for remembering texts and sermons as Jedidiah Buxton for remembering numbers. "For the help of his memory, he invented and framed a "girdle of leather, long and large, which went twice about him. This he divided "into several parts, allotting every book in the Bible, in their order, to some of "these divisions; then, for the chapters, he affixed points or thongs of leather to
" the

P. 182, line 7 from the bottom, add: *There is a wbole length of him cut in wood, with four English verses. It belongs to his works in folio.*

P. 183, l. 10 from the bottom, add: *There is a copy of this head by John Thane.*

P. 184, l. 5, insert this article:

WILLIAM CUNYNGHAM, of Norwich, doctor in phyfic, Æt. 28; *well cut in wood, with Dioscorides's Book of Plants open before him. It is prefixed to his "Cosmographical Glasse, conteyning the pleasant Principles of Cosmographie, Geographie, Hydrographie, or Navigation."*

In the dedication, he mentions other works of his own composition, in astronomy and chronology; and a Commentary upon Hippocrates *de Aere, Aquis, & Regionibus*. He was also author of a Treatise of the French Disease. He executed several of the cuts in the "Cosmographical Glasse" himself. The map of Norwich, belonging to this Book, which was printed in the black letter, folio, 1559, is curious and fine.

Ibid. l. 6 from the bottom, add:

THOMAS GALUS,† Chirurgus, Æt. 56, 1563; *oval, cut in wood, 8vo. size.*

Thomas Gale is said, by bishop Tanner*, to have been the most celebrated surgeon of his time; and to have been

"the several divisions, and made knots by fives or tens thereupon, to distinguish the chapters of that book; and by other points he divided the chapters into their particular contents or verses, as occasion required. This he used instead of pen and ink, in hearing sermons, and made so good use of it, that, coming home, he was able by it to repeat the sermon, quote the texts of scripture, &c. to his own great comfort, and to the benefit of others; which girdle master Bruen kept after his death, hung it up in his study, and would merrily call it The girdle of verity."

* See his "Bibliotheca."

educated

educated under Richard Ferris, principal surgeon to queen Elizabeth. Yet the same author informs us, that he was in the army of Henry VIII. at Muttrel, (Montreuil), in 1544; and with King Philip at St. Quintin, in 1557. This seems to clash with chronology; but is, however, far from being impossible, as Ferris might have flourished in the time of Henry and the three subsequent reigns, without being so old as some eminent surgeons now living. He was author of an "Enchiridion of Chirurgerie," of "An Institution of a Chirurgeon," and also published a collection of his own pieces in folio, 1563; to all which his head hath been prefixed. The most curious of his works is an Herbal, consisting of such plants as are used in surgery, with figures. He practised in London, and died in the year 1586.

J. H. (JOHN HALL, Surgeon,) *Æt.* 35, 1564, 8vo. *He holds a plant in his hand; under the head are several Latin verses. It is before his translation of the "Chirurgia Parva" of Lanfranke.*

John Hall, a surgeon of Maidstone, in Kent, wrote and translated several chirurgical treatises, of which bishop Tanner has given us a detail. He was also author of a book of Hymns with musical notes.

PETER LEVENS, *holding a urinal, I. C. sc.* Before "*The Path-Way to Health*," 1664, 12mo.

Peter Levens, who studied and practised both physic and surgery, is styled "Master of Arts, of Oxon," in the title to his book, called "*The Path-Way to Health*, wherein are most excellent and approved Medicines of great Virtue," &c. This book was first published in 1587. Mr. Wood informs us that the author, or rather collector of these receipts, who appears to have been no graduate

graduate in physick, was some time fellow of Magdalen college, in Oxford. Mr. Boyle's "Medicinal Experiments, or a Collection of choice and safe Remedies," for the use of families and country-people, is the most noted book of this kind. John Westley hath published a collection of receipts, called "Primitive Physick," among which are some very good ones, particularly Sir Stephen Fox's remedy for weak eyes. This book, by the help of the title, hath had a good run*, particularly among the Methodists, whose faith co-operating with nature, frequently made them whole, when Mr. Westley had the credit of the cure.

Sir GEORGE BAKER, *a small wood print, whole length, standing in his laboratory. From his second "Book of Distillations, containing sundrie excellent Remedies of distilled Waters," 1599, 4to.*

These remedies are now neglected, as Galenical have generally given place to chymical medicines.

Ibid. last line, add: *There is a painting of him at Castle Duplin, the residence of the Earl of Kinnoul, in Scotland.*

P. 185, l. 2, dele "the" before "father;" and l. 8, for "him" read, his works.

Ibid. l. 10, after "original," insert, It is to be regretted that such vigour of imagination and harmony of numbers should have been lavished upon an endless and uninteresting allegory, abounding with all the whimsies of knight-errantry. It ought at the same time to be remembered, that it was much more interesting in the days of Elizabeth than it is in the present age.

* The thirteenth edition, now before me, was printed in 1768.

According

According to Lord Lyttelton, he has, in his poem, represented that great queen "as the patroness of the most sublime chivalry, and as sending forth the moral virtues, illustrated under the characters of different knights, &c. In this light, the "Fairy Queen" is as much a state poem as the *Æneis* of Virgil." Notes to the Second Book of the Life of Henry II. p. 53.

Ibid. after the second note, add :

Mr. Walpole informs me, that the only original picture of Shakespeare is that which belonged to Mr. Keck, from whom it passed to Mr. Nicoll, whose only daughter married the marquis of Caernarvon. This agrees with what is said in the "Critical Review," for December, 1770, in relation to the same portrait, which is there also said to have been "painted either by Richard Burbage or John Taylor the Player, the latter of whom left it by will to sir William Davenant. After his death, Betterton, the Actor, bought it; and when he died, Mr. Keck of the Temple gave forty guineas for it to Mrs. Barry the Actress." Mr. Walpole adds, that Marshall's print is genuine too, and probably drawn from the life.

P. 186, l. 3, add :

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *J. Payne sc.* He is represented with a laurel branch in his left hand.

P. 188, l. 3, add: *There is a better print of him by Thomas Cockson, before the first edition of his Translation of Ariosto.*

There are two original pictures of him in the possession of Dr. Harrington of Bath, who is lineally descended from him.

Ibid. l. 6, &c. read: He was author of four books of Epigrams, which were printed after his decease. His Translation of Ariosto was published in his life-time, with cuts.

Ibid. l. 9 from the bottom, after "weeds," add: Among which are several dramatic pieces. He was
N esteemed

esteemed the best love poet of his age. There is a pamphlet in the black letter, intitled "A Remembrance of the well-employed Life and godly End of George Gascoigne, Esq. who deceased at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, Oct. 7, 1577," by George Whetstone, Gent. This contradicts the date of his death, which I took from the "Athenæ Oxonienses." See "Reliques of ancient English Poetry," ii. p. 136, 2d edit.

P. 189, l. 2, add:

GEORGIUS BUCHANANUS, *Æt.* 77, *Esme de Boulonois, f. b.*
sb. There is a mean print of him, by Clark, small 8vo. or 12mo.

Ibid. after the article Buchanan, add:

JACOBUS CRITONIUS, *Sa'minio sc. octavo size: In the*
"Museum Historicum" of Imperialis. Poorly executed, but most
probably authentic. A print of him is now† engraving for the
second part of Mr. Pennant's "Tour in Scotland." The drawing
was taken from a picture in the possession of Lord Eliock, a Lord of
the Session at Edinburgh. This is a copy, by a grandson of Sir
John Medina, from the original, in the possession of Mr. Graham, of
Airth.

There is a genuine picture of him in the possession of Mr. Alexander Morrison, of Bagnie, in the county of Bamff, in Scotland. It is supposed that this portrait was sent from Italy, by himself, to Viscount Frendraught, the chief of the family of Chrichton*.

This amazing genius seems to have surpris'd and astonish'd mankind, like a new northern star. He, together with an athletic strength and singular elegance of form,

† April, 1773.

* See Pennant's "Tour in Scotland," p. 125.

possessed

possessed the various powers of the human mind in their full force, and almost every acquired talent that could recommend the man, or adorn the gentleman. One would imagine that he was master of the art for which Raymond Lully is said to have been distinguished, that of talking readily upon subjects which he did not understand; but he disputed with adepts and learned doctors, and foiled literary champions at their own weapons. If all that is said of him by authors of character be true, he is much better intitled to the appellation of Phœnix than John Picus Mirandula; but the elevation and extension of the genius of this wonderful man appears to have been "more a flight than a growth." If he had lived longer, and written more *, it is probable that his works would not, like those of his countryman Buchanan, have continued unimpaired by time. Crichton shot up like the mountain pine; Buchanan rose slowly like the oak †. The one is rather an object of temporary admiration; the other retains its strength and beauty, after it hath stood the shock of ages. It is probable, that the great qualities of Crichton served to precipitate his fate. Vicentio de Gonzaga, prince of Mantua, his pupil, prompted by jealousy or envy, basely attacked, and brutally murdered him, in the street, in the time of Carnival, in the year 1583, and the ‡ twenty-second year of his age. If the reader should, in a collective view, consider what is said

* Dr. Samuel Johnson informed me, that two copies of verses, one, at least, of which is in the "*Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum*," are the only known pieces of Crichton. Bishop Tanner is, perhaps, mistaken, in attributing several books to him, which belong to another writer of the same name.

† "*Crevit occulto velut arbor ævo*."

‡ Sir Thomas Urquhart, in a very scarce book, intituled "The discovery of a most exquisite Jewel," &c. Lond. 1652, in which he gives a long and very wonderful account of Crichton, says he was killed in the thirty-second year of his age.

of him by Imperialis, in his "Museum;" by Mackenzie, in his "History of Scotch Writers;" by bishop Tanner, in his "Bibliotheca;" and by Dr. Hawkesworth, in "The Adventurer;" he will find full enough to exercise his faith, though mankind be naturally fond of the marvellous, and ever willing to stretch their faculties to the utmost to reconcile it with truth.

ALEXANDER BODIUS, *Bonit. Christi liber*,
Æt. 33, *an.* 1596.

Hic ego qui tacitus video meliora proboque,
Non odiosa sequor.

T. de Leuf. It is *Tab.* 10. of Sir Robert Sibbald's "Prodromus Historiæ Naturalis Scotiæ," whence the following article is extracted. The inscription on the print alludes to his being set at liberty at Toulouse, after a tedious confinement, which was occasioned by a popular insurrection in that city.

Mark Alexander Boyd*, who was comparable, if not equal, to the admirable Crichton†, was born in Galloway, on the thirteenth day of January, 1562, and came into the world with teeth. He learned the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages at Glasgow, under two grammarians; but was of so high and intractable a spirit, that they despaired of ever making him a scholar. Having quarrelled with his masters, he beat them both, burnt his books, and forswore learning. While he was yet a youth, he followed the court, and did his utmost to push

* He was son of Robert Boyd, who was eldest son of Adam Boyd, of Pinkhill, brother to Lord Boyd. James Boyd, archbishop of Glasgow, was a younger son of Adam. Sir Robert Sibbald, who was descended from the same family with Mark Alexander Boyd, took his Life from a manuscript in his possession, and inserted it in his "Prodromus Historiæ Naturalis Scotiæ." Lib. III. part. ii. p. 2, 3, 4.

† "Vita Bodii."

his interest there; but the fervour of his temper soon precipitated him into quarrels, from which he came off with honour and safety, though frequently at the hazard of his life. He, with the approbation of his friends, went to serve in the French army, and carried his little patrimony with him, which he soon dissipated at play. He was shortly after roused by that emulation which is natural to great minds, and applied himself to letters with unremitted ardour, till he became one of the most consummate scholars of the age. His parts were superior to his learning, as is abundantly testified by his writings in print and manuscript. The Greek and Latin were as familiar to him as his mother tongue. He could readily dictate to three scribes in as many different languages and subjects. He had an easy and happy vein of poetry, wrote elegies in the Ovidian manner, and his hymns were thought to be superior to those of any other Latin poet*. He wrote a great number of other poems in the same language, and translated Cæsar's Commentaries into Greek, in the style of Herodotus: this translation was never printed. His other manuscripts on philological, political, and historical subjects, in Latin and French, are enumerated by the author of his Life, who tells us that he was the best Scottish poet of his age; and that, as a writer in his native language, he was upon a level with Ronsard and Petrarch. He was tall, compact, and well-proportioned, in his person; his countenance was beautiful, sprightly, and engaging; he had a noble air; and appeared to be the accomplished soldier among men of the

* Olaus Borrichius, a very eminent and judicious critic, at p. 150 of his "*Dissertationes Academicæ de Poetis*," speaking of Boyd, says, "*In Marco Alexandro Bodio, Scoto, redivivum spectamus Nasonem; ea est in ejusdem Epistolis heroidum, lux, candor, dexteritas.*" He speaks as highly of his Hymns in heroic verse.

sword,

sword, and as eminently the scholar among those of the gown. He spent the greatest part of his unsettled life in France, but died at Pinkhill, his father's seat, in April, 1601, about the thirty-eighth, or thirty-ninth year of his age.

—— — That sun,
Which not alone the southern wit sublimes,
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes,

seems to have shed as great influence on Scotland in the sixteenth century as it hath in the present age. I have proceeded to an unusual length in this article of Boyd, as he is mentioned by none of our English writers.

P. 190, l. 10, from the bottom, add: his "Archaionomia, which is his capital performance, is a translation of the Anglo Saxon laws, which have been translated more justly, but less elegantly, by John Brompton". This work of Lambarde was begun by Lawrence Nowel, dean of Lichfield.

P. 193, place the following mathematicians before John Gerarde.

JOHN DEE, *a small square, inscribed, "Doctor Dee avoucheth his stone to be brought by angelical ministry."*

EDWARD KELLY, *prophet or seer to Doctor Dee, holding a book with planetary figures in his hand: it is inscribed "Trithemius" These prints are companions, before Casaubon's "Relation concerning Dee," &c.*

John Dee was a man of extensive learning, particularly in the mathematics, in which he had few equals; but he

• Preface to Gibson's "Chronicon Saxonicum," p. 4.

was

was vain, credulous, and enthusiastic. He was deep in astrology, and strongly tinctured with the superstition of the Rosicrucians, whose dreams he listened to with eagerness, and became as great a dreamer himself as any of that fraternity. He appears to have been, by turns, a dupe and a cheat, but acquired prodigious reputation, and was courted by the greatest princes in Europe, who thought that in possessing him, they should literally possess a treasure: he was offered large pensions by the emperors Charles V. Ferdinand, Maximilian, Rodolph, and the czar of Muscovy*. He travelled over great part of Europe, and seems to have been revered by many persons of rank and eminence, as a being of a superior order. He pretended, that a black stone, or speculum, which he made great use of, was brought him by angels, and that he was particularly intimate with Raphael and Gabriel. Edward Kelly, the associate of his studies and travels†, who was esteemed an adept in chymistry, was appointed his seer, or speculator. He is said to have written down what came from the mouths of the angels or demons that appeared in the speculum. His reputation, as a Rosicrucian, was equal, at least, to that of Dr. Dee; but he was so unfortunate as to lose both his ears at Lancaster. It was confidently reported, that he raised a dead body in that county‡. He was imprisoned for a cheat in Germany, a country which hath produced more dupes to alchemy than all the other nations in Europe.

He pretended, that he was enjoined by some of his friends, the angels, to have "a community of wives§,"

* See Hearne's "Appendix to Joh. Glastonienf. Chron." p. 305.

† This man was born at Worcester, and bred an apothecary.

‡ Weever's "Funeral Monuments," p. 45, 46.

§ The same has been reported of Dee; but this is contradictory to what is said of him by Dr. Thomas Smith. Vide "*Vita Jo. Dee*," p. 46.

and

and he so strictly adhered to this injunction, that he seems to have made it a part of his religion. Kelly died miserably from the effects of a fall, in escaping from his confinement, in Germany; and Dee, very poor, at Mortlake, in Surry; the former in October, 1595; the latter in the year 1608, and the eighty-first of his age.

“The black stone into which doctor Dee used to call his spirits” was in the collection of the earls of Peterborough, whence it came to lady Elizabeth Germaine. It was next the property of the late duke of Argyle, and is now Mr. Walpole’s. It appears, upon examination, to be nothing but a polished piece of canal coal. But this is what Butler means, when he says,

Kelly did all his feats upon
The devil’s looking-glass, a stone.

Hud. Part. II. Cant. iii. v. 631, 2.

See “A true and faithful Relation of what passed for many Years betwixt Dr. John Dee and some Spirits:” London, 1659, fol. It is observable, from the analogy of style, that the discourses of the true and false angels were composed by the same hand.

JOHN BLA GRAVE; *a small head, D. L. fecit.* In the engraved title to “Planisphærium Catholicum quod vulgo dicitur *The Mathematical Jewel*,” &c. Lond. sumptibus Josephi Moxon, 4to. The editor was John Palmer, M. A. whose head is also in the title. There is another small head of the former in a ruff. His portrait is in the possession of George Blagrove, Esq. of Bullmarsh Court.

John Blagrove, of Southcote, near Reading, in Berkshire, was the second son of John Blagrove, of Bullmarsh Court, near the town of Sunning, in that county. He was a man of a strong head and a benevolent heart;
and

and had the honour of being an inventive genius. This excellent mathematician did not pursue phantoms, like Dee and Kelly, but reduced his speculations to practice; His friends, his neighbours, and the public reaped the fruits of his studies. His "Mathematical Jewel," which is in a great measure an original work, is his capital performance. He cut the figures for this book with his own hand, and they are well executed*. This gentleman who possessed an independent fortune, was not only distinguished by his knowledge in the mathematics; he was, and is still, known for his judicious charities. He died the 9th of August, 1611, and lies buried in St. Lawrence's church, in Reading, where a fine monument was erected to his memory. See more of him and doctor Dee, in the "Biographia Britannica."

P. 193, last line, add:

ROGER ASCHAM; *a small whole length; reading a letter to queen Elizabeth. In the engraved title to Mr. Elstob's edition of his "Epistles," M. Burghers sc. Probably no portrait.*

Roger Ascham, who was born at North Allerton, in Yorkshire, and educated at St. John's College, in Cambridge, was one of the brightest geniuses and politest scholars of his age. He was public orator of the university of Cambridge, and Latin secretary to Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, the last of whom he taught to write a fine hand, and instructed in the Greek

* In his discourse to the reader, before his "Mathematical Jewel," he expresses himself thus: "Never give over at the first, though any thing seeme hard, rather ask a little helpe: and if you desire to be excellent perfite in your instrument, abridge my whole worke, and you shall finde it will stand you more steede than twenty times reading. I have always done so with any booke I liked."

and Latin languages, of which he was a consummate master. His letters are valuable both for style and matter, and are almost the only classical work of that kind written by an Englishman*. The most perfect collection of them, which may be still enlarged, was that published by Mr. Elstob; but he hath omitted the author's poems, which are printed in other editions. His "Schoolmaster" abounds with great good sense, as well as knowledge of ancient and modern history; it is also expressive of the great humanity of the author, who was for making the paths of knowledge as level and pleasant as possible, and for trying every gentle method of enlarging the mind and winning the heart. His "Toxophilus," a treatise of shooting in the long-bow, of which he was very fond, is rather whimsical. He seems to think, that a man who would be a complete archer should have as great a compass of knowledge as he possessed himself. He died the 4th January, 1569.

THOMAS HILL, Æt. 42; a small oval, cut in wood. He was author of "*The Contemplation of Mankinde, contayning a singuier Discourse, after the Art of Physionomie, on all the Members and Partes of Man, from the Head to the Foot, in a more ample Manner than hitherto hath been published,*" 1571, small 8vo. or 12mo. This frivolous writer hath given the reader his own head to contemplate in the title to his book.

P. 194, l 7, from the bottom, insert:

CORNELIUS KETEL; C. Ketel p. Barysc. 1659, large quarto. The next is copied from it.

* Daniel George Morhoff speaks thus of him, at p. 283 of his "Polyhistor. Literarius," published by the learned John Albert Fabricius. "Rogerus Aschamus, Anglus, Regina Elizabethæ fuit a Latinis Epistolis, cujus Epistolas Thuanus elegantissime scriptas judicat. Pene unus e gente Anglica est cujus stylus veterem Latinitatem sapit. Cum Joanne Sturmio singularevm coluit amicitiam; cujus exemplo erectus, elegans dicendi genus sectatus est."

P. 196, l. 4, from the bottom, add :

THOMAS LANT, Gent. *Æt.* 32 ; a small oval head ; before a very scarce and curious set of plates, about thirty four in number, exhibiting the funeral proceſſion of Sir Philip Sidney. It was deſigned by Lant, and engraved by Theodore de Brie.

The book of prints to which this head is prefixed contains a conſiderable number of portraits. Lant was port-cullis purſuivant to queen Elizabeth and author of a treatiſe on heraldry. He was ſome time ſervant to ſir Philip Sidney.

Ibid. place the following article before that of Haydocke.

THEODORE DE BRIE, Engraver. Prefixed to ſome of the volumes of Boiffard's "*Roman Antiquities*." The print of the ſon, in Fludd's "*Anatomix Amphitheatrum*," Franc. 1623, folio, has been miſtaken for the father's.

Theodore de Brie, a native of Liege, who lived the greater part of his time at Franckfort, engraved Sir Philip Sidney's Funeral Proceſſion, at London. He alſo engraved the four firſt volumes of Boiffard's "*Roman Antiquities*," the fifth and laſt of which was executed by his ſons Theodore and Iſrael, after his death. The prints for the two following books were done by Theodore the father : "*Vitæ & Icones Sultanorum Turcorum & Principum Perſarum*," 1596, 4to. "*Historia Chronologica Pannoniæ, cum Iconibus et Vitis Chriſtianorum et Turcicorum*," a Gotardo Artho Dantiſcano." He did the plates for "*Credulitates Hiſpanorum in India*," ſmall 4to ; and for Hariot's "*Hiſtory of Virginia*," in folio. His capital work is "*Deſcriptio Indiæ Orientalis & Occidentalis*," in nineteen parts, which is generally bound in five folios. He died about the year 1600. The heads in Boiffard's "*Bibliotheca Chalcographica*," were engraved by Theodore the ſon. It appears to me, that

these are all copies, taken, for the most part, from frontispieces to books.

P. 197, l. 11, add: He died on the 23d of July, 1584, and lies buried in the parish church of Little Bradley, in Suffolk. It is intimated in his epitaph, that Fox undertook that laborious work of "Acts and Monuments" at his instance:

"He set a Fox to write how martyrs runne
"By death to lyfe."

He had thirteen children by each of his two wives. The second, who survived him, was of a gentleman's family at Little Bradley, and erected the monument there to his memory.

I H O N W Y G H T E, or John Wight; a small wood print, whole length, inscribed *J. W.* and about the oval, "*Welcome the Wight that bringeth such light.*" His print is also in Ames's "*Typographical Antiquities*," p. 278.

That author says of him, that he had a shop, at the sign of the Rose, in St. Paul's Churchyard. The most considerable of the books printed by him are, the Bible, fol. 1551, and "Don Alexis of Piemont his Secreets," 1580, 4to. This book was well known throughout Europe.

R I C H A R D J O N E S, alias Ihones, or Iohnes; a small wood print, like that in Ames's "*Typographical Antiquities*," p. 345; round cap, gown, &c.

Richard Jones printed in partnership with Thomas Colwell, in the year 1570, and afterwards with others. He had several shops, one of which was at the south-west door of St. Paul's church. This quarter of the town was

was more considerable than any other for printers and booksellers.

Ibid. in the note, for "John," read Ihon.

P. 199, l. 7, from the bottom, add :

A LICE, daughter of John SHERMAN, Esq. of Ottery St. Mary's, in the county of Devon, wife to Richard Perceval, Esq. secretary, &c. of the court of wards; living 1599. J. Faber f. 1743, 8vo. mezz. This print, and seventeen others, of which one is an engraving, were done for "*A Genealogical History of the House of Yvery, in its different Branches of Yvery, Lavel, Perceval, and Gournay*," in two volumes, 1742, large 8vo. It was chiefly compiled by Mr. Anderson; but the late earl of Egmont had a great hand in this very laborious and expensive work. The book was so rare, that a copy of it has been known to sell at an auction for four guineas*.

C. BRETTERG, in a large ruff and high-crowned hat. Before her Life, in the second part of Clark's "*Marrow of Ecclesiastical History*."

Catharine Bretterg, a woman of uncommon beauty and most exemplary piety, was daughter of Mr. John Bruen, of Bruen Stapleford, in Cheshire, and sister to a pious gentleman of the same name, whose character, which is similar to her own, hath been mentioned in the course of this work. She was, in the twentieth year of her age, married to Mr. William Bretterg, of Bretterghold, near Liverpool, in Lancashire, with whom she lived in the most perfect harmony for about two years; when, to the regret of all that knew her worth, she was

* This book, with the prints, is now to be had, at a less price, of Thomas Evans, bookseller, at No. 50, near York Buildings, in the Strand.

snatched

snatched out of the world by a fever, on the 31st of May, 1601. She had on her death-bed some misgivings of mind as to her spiritual state; but these idle dreams, the effects of her distemper, presently vanished; and she died exulting in the hopes of a happy immortality.

P. 201, l. 5, from the bottom, add: It was ordered in the first year of Elizabeth, that no fellow of Lincoln's Inn "should wear any beard of above a fortnight's growth†."

P. 205, insert, before "Francois, Duc d'Alençon:"

FREDERICK VI. Duke of Wirtemberg, &c. was elected knight of the Garter in this reign. He was invested with the ensigns of the order by Robert Lord Spencer, of Wormleighton, in 1603, he having been sent into Germany, by king James, for that purpose. His portrait is at Hampton Court; and *there is a print of him in a quarto volume which I have seen.* It was written in Latin by Erhardus Cellius, and contains a particular account of the order of the Garter and the investiture of the duke, and is interspersed with variety of memoirs relative to Frederic and his family. It is intitled "*Equitis Aurati Anglo Wirtembergici, Libri VIII. seu Actus, quo Jacobus I. R. A. Fredericum, D Wirtemb. solemnibus Ceremoniis Equitem Auratum declaravit.*" *Tubingæ*, 1605, 4to. This prince was deservedly styled "the Magnanimous." Upon the demise of his uncle, Lewis III. he recovered the duchy of Wirtemberg, and shook off the dominion of the house of Austria. He was more than once in England in quality of ambassador. *Ob.* 29 Jan. 1608.

* Dugdale's "Origines Juridiciales."

P. 205, l. 8, from the bottom, add: It hath been observed, that queen Elizabeth had much better have married the taylor who died for love of her than the duke of Anjou *.

CECILIA, Marchioness of Baden, and sister of Eric, king of Sweden, was here in the reign of Elizabeth. See Stow, Hollinshed, and Camden, under the year 1565. Her print is in Leti's "*Elizabetta*," tom. i. Helena, Marquess of Northampton, to whom Spenser dedicated his "*Daphnaida*," was in her retinue, as appears from her monument in Salisbury cathedral.

P. 206, l. 6, add:

In Leti's "*Elizabetta*," tom. i. is a print of Don DIEGO GUZMAN DE SILVA, ambassador from Philip II. in 1564.

There is also a print of POMPONE DE BELIEVRE, chancellor of France; it is a large quarto, engraved by Boissevin.

He was sent into England, in the quality of ambassador, by Henry IV. as was also the marquis of Rosni, mentioned in the next reign.

HARRALD HUITFELD; *Syslang* sc. octavo size. In Hofman's "*Portraits Historiques des Hommes illustres de Dannemarcke*," part i.

Harrald Huitfeld, lord of Odifberg, chancellor and senator of the kingdom of Denmark, was advanced to them important office of principal secretary of state, when he was but twenty-six years of age. In 1597, he, together with

* It must be a matter of concern to a true antiquary, that the name of this ill-starred wight was never recorded. Osborne mentions his disastrous passion, styling him "that taylor reported to have whined away himself for the love of queen Elizabeth." Osborne's Works, p. 54, edit. 9.

Christian Bernekau, was sent ambassador to the English court. He was charged to propose a renewal of the former treaties betwixt the two crowns; to complain of the depredations of the English privateers upon the Danish merchants, and to offer his master's mediation in negotiating a peace between England and Spain. The queen readily consented to a renewal of the treaties, and promised to make restitution for the damages done by the privateers, and to put a stop to their hostilities, provided that the subjects of the king of Denmark would no longer supply her enemies with warlike stores. Her majesty waved the overture of mediating a peace betwixt England and Spain, alleging, that if the Spanish monarch were desirous of putting an end to the war, he should propose it himself. Chancellor Huitfeld stands high on the list of historians. His "Histories of Denmark and Norway" are his capital works. The best edition of the former is in two volumes folio. He died the 16th of December, 168-, aged fifty nine years.

CHRISTIAN FRIIS, Chancellor: *F. Van Bleyf-
wyk del. & f. a small head; in Hofman's "Portraits Histo-
riques," &c.*

Christian Friis, lord of Borreby, was sent ambassador into England by Frederic II. king of Denmark, in the reign of Elizabeth; and by Christian IV. in the next reign. He was eminent as a scholar, and distinguished himself in the higher provinces of business. Christian, after his worth had been sufficiently tried, raised him to the great office of chancellor. He died the 29th of June, 1616.

WILLIAM DU BARTAS; *cut in wood. Before
Sylvester's translation of his works. Oval.*

William

William du Bartas an eminent French poet, and a gallant foldier, was agent for the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. at the courts of England and Scotland. He was sent an agent into the latter kingdom, with a view of bringing about a match betwixt Henry's sister and James VI.* James did his utmost to prevail with him to enter into his service, but he was too strongly attached to Henry. He has been ranked, by some, with the modern heroic poets of the first form; a distinction to which he is by no means intitled†. Though Sylvester got more reputation by translating the "Weeks" and works of Du Bartas than by all his own compositions, he has been justly accused of debasing the original with false wit. One of the most considerable of Du Bartas's works is his poem, on the memorable battle of Ivry, won by the king his master, in 1590.

Ibid. place the eleven following articles before "Abraham Ortelius."

FRANCISCUS GOMARUS, Theologiæ Primarius Professor. In *Meursius's* "Athenæ Batavæ, sive de Urbe Leideni et Academia, Virisque claris," &c. 1625, 4to. *Most of the heads in this volume have been copied in the "Continuation of Boissard."*

Francis Gomarus, an eminent divine and orientalist, was born at Bruges in 1563, and educated at Strasburg, under the celebrated John Sturmius. In 1582, he came over to England, and heard the theological lectures of Dr. Reynolds at Oxford, and Dr. Whitaker at Cambridge. He was professor of divinity at Leyden, read publicly in that science at Middleburg, had the divinity

* Thuanus.

† See Hobbes's Preface to the quarto edition of "Gondibert," p. 6.

chair at Saumur, and lastly was professor of divinity and Hebrew at Groningen, where he died, on the 11th of January, 1641. He was a great antagonist of Arminius, with whom he disputed before the States of Holland. He gained great reputation by revising the Dutch translation of the Bible. His works were printed at Amsterdam, in folio, 1645.

LUCAS TRELCATIUS, Pater, &c. 4to. *In Meursius's "Athen. Bat."*

Lucas Trelcatius, the Elder, was a divine of eminent learning, and piety, who, in the early part of his life, suffered greatly by renouncing the Romish religion, in which he had been educated. Threatened and terrified by the civil war which raged in Flanders, he sheltered himself in England, where he taught school, with great reputation for eight years. He was afterwards minister of the French church at Leyden, and professor of divinity in that university. He died in 1602, aged sixty. His son Lucas, who was born in England, and was also a divine of eminence, succeeded him in the professorship, and died at Leyden, 1607, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. *His print is also in "Athen. Bat."*

PETRUS BERTIUS, Collegii illust. Ordinum Regens, (in Academia Leidenfi) 4to. *In "Athen. Bat."*

Peter Bertius, a very learned and eminent divine, was born in Flanders, and brought into England, when he was but three months old, by his parents, who dreaded the persecution which then prevailed in the Low Countries. He received the rudiments of his excellent education in the suburbs of London, under Christian Rychius and Petronia Lansberg, his learned daughter-in-law. He
and

afterward studied at Leyden, with unwearied diligence and a suitable proficiency, and was, for his distinguished merit, appointed regent of the college of the States. He was author of several theological treatises, and of a volume or two of Poems and Orations. He published "Gorlæus's Cabinet of Medals," to which were added plates of Roman coins, not to be found in Fulvius Urfinus.

JOHANNES DRUSIUS, *Linguae Sanctæ Professor*, (in *Academia Leidenfi*) 4to. In "Athen. Bat."

John Drusius, commonly called Vander Driesche, whose parents were also driven into Eng'land by the persecution in the Low Countries, was, for his knowledge in Greek and the oriental languages, equal, at least, to any divine of his age. He was a member of Merton college, in Oxford, and was admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts, having continued four years in that house, and read Hebrew, Chaldee, or Syriac lectures. He was mighty in the Scriptures, as appears by his Commentaries, a great part of which are in the "*Critici Sacri*." I have placed him here among the divines celebrated by Meursius, as, in 1576, he was chosen Hebrew professor at Leyden, and was afterwards elected professor at Franeker, where he continued many years, and died 12 February, 1615-16, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

PETRUS MOLINEUS, *Philosophiæ Naturalis Professor*, (in *Academia Leidenfi*) 4to. In "Athen. Bat."

Peter du Moulin fled from the persecution of the Protestants in France, to pursue his studies in England, where he cultivated an acquaintance with the famous Reynolds and Whitaker, men of a similar character with his own, as he was much more a divine than a naturalist. He died

at Sedan, in 1658, in the ninetieth year of his age. One of his theological works is "*Defensio Fidei Catholicæ pro serenissimo Majoris Britanniae Rege Jacobo.*"

DOMINICUS BAUDIUS, J. C. et Historiarum Professor. In "Athen. Bat." 4to.

Dominicus Baudius, professor of history in the university of Leyden, was a man of general learning; but he particularly shone in polite literature. He had a happy vein of poetry; was master of a good Latin style, which, though not of the purest kind, was, in elegance at least, superior to that of most of the moderns. He was some time one of the advocates at the Hague, and afterwards admitted an advocate in the parliament of Paris. He was twice in England in this reign, where great respect was paid him by several persons of learning and politeness, especially by sir Philip Sidney. His excellence as a man of wit and a scholar, may be seen in his "Letters" and his "Amours†," which strongly mark his character, and his weakness, in regard to wine and women. This sometimes brought him into ridiculous distresses, and exposed him to the contempt of such as were every way his inferiors but in point of prudence. He died the 22d of August, 1613.

PAULUS MERULA, J. C. et Historiarum Professor; 4to. In "Athen. Bat."

Paul Merula, an eminent Dutch lawyer, was successor to the celebrated Justus Lipsius, in the professorship of history at Leyden. It is a sufficient encomium on him,

† Intituled "*Dominici Baudii Amores,*" edente Petro Scriverio, Lug. Bat. 1638. Before the first page is a neat print of the author.

to say that he was deemed worthy to succeed so great a man. Meursius, who informs us that he was in England, has given a list of his works, which are chiefly on historical subjects. *Ob.* 1607, *Æt.* 49.

JANUS DOUSA, *Academiæ Curator, &c.* 4to. In "Athen. Bat."

Janus Doussa the Elder was the first curator of the university of Leyden, which he bravely defended against the Spaniards as a governor, and ably presided over as a scholar. He was author of various Latin poems, and of the "Annals of Holland" in verse and prose, and wrote notes upon several classical authors, as did also his son Janus, though he died at the age of twenty-six years. He had three other sons who distinguished themselves as men of letters. The father died of the plague, in 1604. He is placed here as having travelled into England.

DANIEL HEINSIUS, *Bibliothecarius et Politices Professor, (in Academia Leidenfi)* 4to. In "Athen. Bat." "*Quantum est quod nescimus,*" at the top of the oval.

Daniel Heinsius, to whom "*Quantum est quod scimus*" may more aptly be applied, was one of the most learned and ingenious men of his age and country. He was author of Poems in Greek, Latin, and Dutch, and wrote Latin notes and interpretations on several capital Greek authors. He was very young, when he came into England, in the reign of Elizabeth. His son Nicolas was also an ingenious poet and philologer.

FRANCISCUS RAPHELENGIUS, &c. In "Athen. Bat." 4to.

Francis

Francis Raphelengius, a Fleming, celebrated for his skill in the oriental languages, studied at Paris, whence he was driven by the civil wars into England, where he taught Greek in the university of Cambridge. He was, for a considerable time, corrector of the press to the famous Christopher Plantin *, whose daughter he married. He had a great hand in the famous Antwerp Bible, published in the original Hebrew by Benedictus Arius Montanus, with an interlineary version. He made a great proficiency in the Arabic, and composed a Dictionary in that language. In the latter part of his life, he resided at Leyden, where the Hebrew professorship was conferred upon him by the curators of that university. The many notes and corrections which he did for the learned works printed by Plantin, to which he was too modest to affix his name, were sufficient to have transmitted it with honour to posterity. He died the 20th of July, 1597.

JANUS† GRUTERUS, &c. Ob. 20 Septembris, 1627 ; *four Latin verses, h. sb.*

Janus Gruterus, a native of Antwerp, and one of the most laborious and voluminous writers of his time, was, when a child, brought into England by his parents. His mother, who is said to have been an English woman, and whose name was Catharine Tishem, was his first tutor, being perfectly qualified for that employment, as she was one of the most learned women of the age. She is said to have superintended his education, for several years, at Cambridge. He afterwards studied at Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree in the civil law ; but he soon

* He printed both at Antwerp and Leyden.

† Janus means John. See Joane, in the tract of names, in "Camden's Remains."

quitted

quitted that study, and addicted himself to philology and history. He wrote notes upon the Roman historians and several of the poets; published all the works of Cicero with notes, a book once in great esteem, but it hath since given place to the edition of Grævius, as that hath to Olivet's. His "*Flo ilegium magnum, seu Polyanthea*," is a voluminous common-place book, formerly valued as a treasure. His "*Chronicon Chronicorum*" is a proof of his industry in history; but the chief of all his performances is his "Collection of ancient Inscriptions," a work not only estimable for the historical knowledge contained in it, but because it throws the clearest light upon a multitude of obscure passages in classic authors. It would be superfluous to mention his "*Lampas Critica*†," supposed to be hurled at Dr. Norris's head by John Dennis, in his phrensy, as the admirable piece of humour in which it is related is probably known to every one of my readers. Ob. 24 Sept. 1627.

P. 207, place two following articles after that of Lobel.

CAROLUS CLUSIUS, Clariss. Botanices Professor honor. 4to. In "Athen. Bat." *There is a neat print of him in Boissard.*

Charles Clusius, a native of Arras, who ranks in the first class of botanists, pursued his favourite study with all that ardour which is necessary to a conqueror of the vegetable kingdom, and without a degree of which, no man ever rose to eminence in any art, science, or profession*. He, with a principal view to botany, travelled

over

† It is intitled, "*Lampas, five Fax Artium liberalium*," &c.

* It was this passion that caused Tournefort to brave the dangers of the "great deep," to scale mountains, penetrate caverns, and traverse deserts||. It carried

|| See his "Travels."

our

over France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Hungary, England, and Holland†, where he at length settled, in consequence of an honourable invitation from the curators of the university of Leyden. He died in 1609, aged eighty-four years. Tournefort, who has given the best account of him, informs us, that he was chief gardener to the emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolph his son, and that he excelled all his predecessors in botany, and was also well versed in history and cosmography, and master of eight languages. He occasionally delineated the figures of plants with great readiness. His botanic works are in two volumes; the first contains 1133 figures of plants, the second consists chiefly of fruits and animals.

ORLANDUS LASSUS, &c. *In Boiffard, small 4to.*

Orlandus Lassus, who, when a boy, was several times spirited away from his parents for the excellence of his voice, was chief musician to Albert and William, successively dukes of Bavaria. He was, for his great musical talents, ennobled by the emperor Maximilian II. who equally admired his singing and his compositions, in both which he was without a rival. He travelled into France and England, and died at Monaco, in Italy, in 1585. If he had travelled over every nation in Europe, he would

our countryman Ray through most parts of Europe; improved his health, cheered and prolonged his life, and amply rewarded him for his labours, by the mere pleasure of the pursuit. It made Lister incomparably more happy under a hedge in Languedoc, than when he saw the romantic beauties of Versailles, though recommended by all the charms of novelty ‡.

† *Isagoge in Rem. herbariam*, p. 41.

‡ "Journey to Paris," p. 3.

probably have found, that both his sacred and profane pieces were performed in all its languages.

P. 210, l. 13, add :

JAMES I. *together with King David, supporting the Book of Psalms; neat whole lengths, in Marshall's best manner, 12mo. Frontispiece to the King's Translation of the Psalms.*

It is obvious to remark here, that James was farcastically called Solomon, the Son of David, by Henry IV. of France.

Ibid. l. 15, add :

JACOBUS et ANNA, &c. *whole lengths, under two arches, with a genealogy of their family.*

JACOBUS et ANNA; *near whole lengths; a helmet on the ground; eight Latin verses; b. sh.*

Ibid. l. 11, from the bottom, add :

JAMES I. *sitting, crowned, holding a sword and globe. Prince Charles stands before him, with a feather in his left hand. English verses at bottom; 1621. W. Pass figuravit & sc. fine.*

P. 211, add this to the note :

Sir Kenelm Digby imputes the strong aversion that James had to a drawn sword to the fright his mother was in, during her pregnancy, at the sight of the swords with which David Rizio, her secretary, was assassinated in her presence. "Hence it came," says this author, "that her son, king James, had such an aversion, all his life-time, to a naked sword; and that he could not see one without great emotion of the spirits, although otherwise courageous enough; yet he could not overcome his passions in this particular. I remember, when he dubbed me knight, in the ceremony of putting a naked sword on my shoulder, he could not endure to look upon it, but turned his face another way; insomuch that, in lieu of touching my shoulder, he had almost thrust the point into my eyes, had not the duke of Buckingham guided his hand aright." I shall only add to what Sir Kenelm has observed, that James discovered so many marks of pusillanimity, when

* Digby's "Discourse of the Powder of Sympathy," p. 104, 105, edit. 1658.

the sword was at a distance from him, that it is needless, in this case, to allege that an impression was made upon his tender frame before he saw the light. Sir Kenelm might as well have told us, that it was owing to as early a sympathetic impression that this prince was so great an admirer of handsome men. Sir Anthony Weldon says, that "he naturally loved not the sight of a soldier, nor any valiant man."

P. 212, l. 13, add :

ANNA, Frederici II. Danorum Regis Filia, Jacobi VI. Scotorum, Anglorum primi electi Regis, uxor; lectissima heroina; 4to.

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, add :

ANNE of Denmark, *richly dressed*. Sold by William Sherwin, mezz. h. sh.

ANNE of Denmark; *a monumental effigy, lying on a tomb, in her royal robes: her head rests on a square stone, inscribed "Jacob's Stone," alluding to his dream of the ladder; various emblems; curious.*

At St. John's College, in Cambridge, in the master's lodgings, is a portrait of her, with the hair in much the same form as it was worn in the year 1770.

P. 213, l. 11, add :

HENRICUS Princeps, *with his genealogy; a small head; Crispin Pass sc.*

HENRICUS Princeps; *Simon Pass, sc. 1612; exercising with a lance, h. sh. the original print.*

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom, add :

HENRY, Prince, &c. Sold in Lombard Street, by Henry Ba-laam; 4to.

HENRY, Prince, &c. *in a cloak and trunk breeches: sold in Pope's-Head Alley; h. sh. scarce.*

Ibid. last line, add: His portrait, by Van Somer, is at Hampton Court.

P. 214,

P. 214, l. 12, add the following note after "him."

So says Rapin; but when the princess Elizabeth "was espoused to the count Palatine of the Rhine, which was a few weeks after the death of prince Henry, she appeared in a black velvet gown, which, Mr. Anstis doubts not, was worn as mourning for prince Henry. On the fourteenth of February following, at her wedding, the king was in a most sumptuous black suit, which, Mr. Anstis supposes, was worn as mourning for the prince." See Miscellaneous Pieces at the end of the second edition of Leland's "*Collectanea*," vol. v. p. 330, 334, and compare the passages with Neal's "History of the Puritans," ii. p. 101. In Birch's "Historical View of the Negotiations between England, France, and Brussels," p. 217, it is said, that James "would not suffer his subjects to wear mourning for the deceased queen." Hence, possibly, a mistake might arise with regard to prince Henry.

Ibid. l. 9, from the bottom, add:

Prince CHARLES and the Infanta: *Christ joining their hands*, 4to. *This has been mistaken for the Prince and Henrietta Maria.*

P. 214, l. 13, from the bottom add:

CAROLUS Princeps; *four Latin verses; Crispin de Pass* sc. 8vo.

Ibid. l. 9, from the bottom, add, after "Montague:"
Another, by the same hand, 8vo; *and a third, in the robes of the Garter*, 4to.

CAROLUS, Prince de Galles; *ten French verses*, 4to. *uncommon.*

P. 215, l. 12, add:

ELISABETHA, Regina Bohemiæ; *Crispin Pass* sc. 8vo. *four Latin verses.*

ELISABETHA, &c. *Crispinus Passæus, Junior*, sc. b. sh.

ELISABETHA, &c. *large ruff, feather in her hair*, b. sh. *uncommon.*

ELISABETHA, &c. *on horseback, the horse richly caparisoned*, b. sh. *scarce.*

ELISABETHA, &c. *Crisp. Queborinus* sc. 1662, 8vo.

The Princess ELISABETHA, Queen of Bohemia, a book in her left hand : sold by J. Balaam, large h. sh.

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom, add : At Combe Abbey, in Warwickshire, the seat of Lord Craven, are the portraits of the Queen of Bohemia and all her children.

P. 216, l. 4, add :

Princeps RUPERTUS, a child, in an oval, encompassed with scrolls ; 4to.

Prince RUPERT, or Robert, a child, with a jewel at his breast, oval ; 4to.

P. 217, l. 2, add :

JAMES I. and his Family, in a square, within a pyramidal triangle, supported by Christ ; " Vox Dei" at the top ; in the manner of Pass ; 4to. It appears to be a companion to the next, engraved in the same manner.

JAMES I. on his throne ; Prince Charles presenting the King and Queen of Bohemia, in parliament, to his father ; the people at the bottom, holding out their hands and hearts ; " Vox Regis" at the top.

JAMES I. and his Family, kneeling on the top of a triumphal arch ; Guy Fawks, &c. below ; in the manner of Simon Pass ; sh. This curious print was done in commemoration of the deliverance from the powder-plot.

Ibid. l. 19, add :

The King and Queen of Bohemia *, with eight children ; seven only are named ; twelve English verses ; Vaughan sc. 4to.

* It is worthy of remark, that Frederic, Elector Palatine, and the Princess Elizabeth, were asked by the publication of banns in the chapel royal. Winwood's " Memorials," iii. p. 431.

P. 220, in the note, add, after the word "commissions:"
from Mr. Walpole, and the late Mr. Barrett of Kent.

Then subjoin to the note:

What remains of Audley End hath been improved with much taste by sir John Griffin.

P. 221, l. 14, after "Spinola," add this note:

The portraits of the chief of them, by Mierevelt, are at Lord Townshend's, at Raynham, in Norfolk.

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, add:

There is a whole length of the earl of Nottingham, in the robes of the Garter, standing under an arch, engraved by William Rogers, for sir William Segar's "Honour civil and military," folio.

P. 222, l. 3, add this note:

It is observable, that Mons. Buffon includes the seat of beauty within a certain latitude, so as just to take in all France, and exclude England. One would imagine, that he formed his ideas of the persons of the English from the vile portraits of some of their engravers.

P. 223, l. 6, add, *very scarce and fine*: and two lines lower, after "Gorhambury," But the most considerable is the excellent whole length of him, by Vansomer, at Petworth.

P. 224, l. 6, after the description of the print, add: *In a book, intitled "Truth brought to Light, and discovered by Time, or a Discourse and historical Narration of the first fourteen Years of King James's Reign," 1651, 4to.*

Ibid. l. 15, add: At Newbottle, the marquis of Lothian's, not far from Edinburgh, is a head of him, with small features and flaxen hair.

P. 227, l. 9, add, after "4to," *scarce*: and subjoin this note:

Most

Most of the heads by Pass, Elfracke, and Delareu, are scarce, and some of them extremely rare.

P. 228, add to the last note:

See also a Dissertation by Dr. Lyttelton, then dean of Exeter, on the Antiquity of Brick Buildings in England, posterior to the time of the Romans, in vol. i. of "Archæologia, or miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity," p. 140, &c. See also Mr. Gough's Preface to his "Anecdotes of British Topography," p. 21, &c.

P. 230, l. 15, add: He is the same person with the earl of Leicester, in the preceding page.

P. 231, after the description, or mention, of his head cut in wood, add, after that word: *Before Stock's "Funerals and Life of John Lord Harrington," 1614.*

Ibid. last line, add:

JOHANNES HARRINGTON, &c. *on horseback; verses in two compartments at bottom; very scarce, h. sh. There is a small wooden print of him, with four Latin, and as many English verses, before his "Funeral Sermon."*

P. 232, l. 2, add: At Wroxton. The prince is represented cutting the throat of a stag. The young lord, then sir John Harrington, and the prince's particular friend, as is intimated by his arms hung on a tree, is at a little distance. The painter is not known.

Ibid. l. 13, add: The portrait of him, at Castle Duplin, the seat of the earl of Kinnoul, in Scotland, represents him young, and very handsome. It was painted by Cornelius Janfen.

P. 233, l. 3, after "Carlisle," add: It should be observed, that his passions for feasting and dress continued

tinued almost to the last moment of his life, even when he knew that he was given over by his physicians.

Ibid. before l. 9, from the bottom, add:

RICHARDUS BANCROFT, Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis; *G. Vertue sc. small b. sb.*

Bishop Bancroft, who was translated from London to Canterbury, was a stout and zealous champion for the church, which he learnedly and ably defended to the confusion of its adversaries. Hence it was, that he was censured by the puritans as a friend to popery; but the imputation was absolutely groundless; on the contrary, by his address, in setting some of the secular priests against the Jesuits, as St. Paul did the Pharisees against the Sadducees, he greatly reduced the force of the most formidable body of men engaged in the service of the church of Rome*. In the conference at Hampton Court, he acquitted himself so much to the king's satisfaction, that he thought him the fittest person to succeed Whitgift in the chair of Canterbury. He was indubitably a friend to the royal prerogative, and earnest in his defence of it, in which he followed the dictates of his conscience, and the genius of the times. *Ob. 2 Nov. 1610, Æt. 67.* Bishop Bancroft is the person meant as the chief overseer of the last translation of the Bible, in that paragraph of the preface to it beginning with "But it is high time to leave them," &c. towards the end.

Ibid. last line, add:

GEORGE ABBOT, *a small head by Marshall; in the title to his "Brief Description of the whole World."*

* This was in the preceding reign. See sir John Harrington's "Brief View of the State of the Church of England," p. 13, edit. 1653.

Ibid.

Ibid. notes, l. 5, erase " This anecdote was communicated," &c. as it is in Wilson's " Life of King James ;" and add :

When the earls of Carlisle and Holland espoused Henrietta Maria, in the name of Charles I. they were cloathed in beaten silver.

P. 234, l. 9, from the bottom, add this note :

This prelate was dean of Winchester, in 1599. Lord Clarendon was certainly mistaken, in saying that he had no preferment in the church before he was bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. See Le Neve, and Dr. John Burton's " Genuineness of Lord Clarendon's History," p. 104.

P. 235, l. 11, add this note to that which belongs to his article :

Archbishop Hutton had the boldness, in a sermon which he preached before queen Elizabeth, at Whitehall, to urge home to her conscience the delicate point of fixing the succession. He even told her, " that Nero was especially hated for wishing to have no successor ; and that Augustus was the worse beloved for appointing an ill man to succeed him ;" and very plainly intimated, that the eyes of the nation were turned upon the king of Scots, as the prince who, from proximity of blood, might reasonably expect to ascend the throne. It is probable, that this highly pleased every one of the audience but the queen, who, contrary to their expectation, had command enough of her temper to stifle her resentment, and, with great composure in her countenance, to thank him for his discourse ; but she soon after sent two counsellors to him with a very sharp reproof. It appears that she was very desirous of procuring the sermon ; but the archbishop could never be prevailed with to let it go out of his hands †.

P. 236. l. 4, add: He, especially in the early part of his life, was noted for his ready wit ; and was equal, if not superior, to bishop Andrews, in the courtly faculty of punning.

Ibid. l. 15, after " spiritually minded," subjoin this note to the reference to " Fuller's Worthies :"

The quaint compliment of king James to Dr. Martin Heaton, bishop of Ely, who was as fat as Vaughan, is equally applicable, and, indeed, hath been applied to

† See sir John Harrington's " Brief View of the State of the Church of England," p. 188, &c.

that prelate. "Fat men are apt to make lean sermons; but your's are not lean, but larded with good learning §." The mode of larding was far from being limited to divinity; it prevailed in almost every species of composition; and it is a known fact, that those sermons were generally double larded, which were preached at court.

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom, add:

JOHANNES KING, &c. *Delaram* *sc.* 4to.

P. 237, l. 8, add: There is a good portrait of him at Wroxton.

P. 238, l. 7, from the bottom, add:

LANCELOT ANDREWS, &c. *Loggan* *sc.* 1675.

P. 239, l. 15, add: Bishop Buckeridge, in a sermon preached at his funeral, informs us, that he understood fifteen languages†; and justly observes, that all the places where he had preferment were the better for him. It is certain, that he refused to accept of any bishopric in the reign of Elizabeth, because he would not basely submit to an alienation of the episcopal revenues||.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, read, *Gregi*: and, l. 8, read, *fuit*.

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, add:

GERVASIUS BABINGTON, &c. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

GERVASIUS BABINGTON, &c. *In Boiffard; it is copied from Elstracke.*

§ Ibid. in the article of Heaton, p. 81.

† John Boyse, his contemporary, styles him, "In linguis Mithridates, in artibus Aristoteles."

|| See an Answer to a Letter written at Oxford, and superscribed to Dr. Samuel Turner, concerning the church and the revenues thereof, 4to pamphlet, p. 33.

P. 240, l. 7, add :

JOHANNES JEGON, C. C. C. C. Custos, Epif.
Norw. Æt. 50, 1661. *Etched by Mr. Tyson. He is represented*
in his doctor's robes, but placed here as bishop of Norwich.

Consecrat-
ed 19 Feb.
1602.

Dr. John Jegon succeeded Dr. Copcot in the master-
ship of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge, the 10th
of August, 1590, where he soon signalized himself by
that just œconomy and singular prudence which gained
him the esteem of the society over which he presided.
Hence it was that they considerably augmented his salary
and fee for preaching. He was, in five years, four times
vice-chancellor of the university ; in which office he acted
with ability and spirit. Being appealed to, in a contro-
verted election of a master of Catharine Hall, he boldly
and uprightly gave his opinion contrary to that of the
queen and the archbishop of Canterbury. As a bishop,
he distinguished himself by his zeal for conformity, and
the exact management of his revenues, by which he was
enabled to purchase a very considerable estate, and to en-
rich his family. This, in the latter part of his life, seems
to have been the principal object of his attention. He
deceased the thirteenth of March, 1617. He was thought
to have died too rich for a bishop, and to have expended
too little of his ample fortune in acts of charity. The
station in which he figured to the greatest advantage
was that of master of his college, where he displayed all
the discretion and gravity which was suitable to the cha-
racter of a governor, and all that pleasantry and face-
tiousness which could recommend him as an agreeable
companion. See more of him in Masters's " History of
Corpus Christi College."

Ibid. l. 14, after "*ipsius*," read *laboribus* ; and, l. 16,
erase the asterisks, and place a full stop after "*collocavit*."

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, add:

Henry Robinson was a native of Carlisle. In 1581, he was unanimously elected provost of Queen's College, in Oxford, at the head of which he continued about eighteen years, and by his example and authority restored its discipline, and left it in a most flourishing state, when he was deservedly promoted to the see of Carlisle. He was eminent in the university as a disputant and a preacher.

P. 241, l. 14, add: *By Simon Pafs, but without his name. There is another of him, looking to the left, by the same hand, and with the same date, inscribed "Episcopus Winton." &c. 4to.*

P. 242, l. 4, dele "from."

Ibid. last line, add: *It has also been copied by Hollar, in 4to.*

P. 243, l. 13, add: He was a considerable benefactor to the library of New College, where he endowed two lectureships, one for the Hebrew language, and another for the mathematics †.

Ibid. l. 15, add: *It is the original of the next print, and is prefixed to his "Thankfull Remembrance of God's Mercie," 1630. This and the other prints in the same book were engraved by Frederic Hulsius.*

P. 244, l. 13, add: *scarce and curious.*

JOHANNES WILLIAMS, Episc. Linc. *Sold by Jenner. The original of Boissard's copy, 4to.*

P. 246, l. 8, from the bottom, erase "old age."

† Richardson's "Godwin," p. 391.

P. 247, l. 8, 9, for "consecrated," read confirmed.

Ibid. l. 15, after "London," add: He also held a conference with Fisher the Jesuit, three several times, in the king's presence. This was with a view of making the dutchess of Buckingham a convert to the Protestant church; but she still adhered to that of Rome*.

Ibid. notes, add: *L*

This print was engraved as a frontispiece to "The Works of that learned and reverend Divine John White, together with the Way to the true Church, by Francis White, D. D. Dean of Carlisle," 1624, fol.

P. 248, l. 13, after "life," add: in the year 1625, and the 64th of his age.

P. 249, l. 9, for "reprinted," read, printed: and l. 3, from the bottom, for "*cælum*," read, *cælum*; the *æ* and the *æ* have been confounded in two or three places more by the printer.

P. 250, l. 7, add:

Henry Airay, who succeeded Dr. Henry Robinson in the provostship of Queen's College, in Oxford, was born in Westmoreland, and educated by the care, and under the patronage of Bernard Gilpin, well known by the appellation of The Northern Apostle. He was a constant and zealous preacher at Oxford, especially at St. Peter's in the East. His principal work is a "Course of Lectures on St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians." He was one of those Calvinists who wrote against bowing at the name of Jesus; and was, for his learning, gravity, and piety, greatly admired and revered by those of his persuasion.

* Dod's "Church History," ii. p. 394.

Christopher Potter, his cousin german was the editor of his works.

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom : The article of William Slater, whose beard, at least, seemed to belong to this reign, is placed in the interregnum.

P. 251, l. 6, for " 1765," read 1665.

P. 251, l. 8, add :

Doct^r SUTTON, *a small head, in a sheet of divine instructions, entitled " The Christian's Jewel, fit to adorn the Heart, and deck the House of every true Protestant : taken out of St. Mary Overies Charch, in the Lectureship of the late deceased Doct^r Sutton."*

Thomas Sutton, one of the most eloquent and admired preachers of his time, was born at Bampton, in Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's College, in Oxford. He was minister of Culham, near Abington, and was there much followed for his preaching, as he was afterwards at St. Mary Overies, in Southwark, where he was lecturer. Many of his discourses are in print, and specified by Mr. Wood. His " Lectures on the 11th Chapter to the Romans, were published by John Downham *, who married his widow. The pious author, who had been to " put the last hand" to a free-school, which he had founded at his native place, was, to the great regret of all that knew his worth, drowned in his passage from Newcastle to London, 24th August, 1623. The sheet in which his head is engraved, seems to contain some passages which were taken in short hand from his mouth while he was preaching.

* Brother to George, bishop of Derry.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 13, add:

GILBERTUS PRIMROSIUS, Scotus, Æt. 52;
I. E. Lafne sc. 8vo.

Gilbert Primerose, a Scotsman, was well known at this period for his learning and piety. He was a considerable time one of the preachers belonging to the Protestant church at Bourdeaux, as he was afterwards to that of the French Protestants in London. He was chaplain in ordinary to the king, who, in 1624, recommended him to the university of Oxford, where he was created doctor of divinity. In 1628, he succeeded to Dr. John Buckridge in his canonry of Windsor. He was author of several well-written theological books in the French language, some of which have been translated into Latin and English. He died in October, or November, 1642. Mr. Wood, who has given us a detail of his works, informs us, that Gilbert Primerose, serjeant-surgeon to king James, was of the same family.

Ibid. l. 16, add: *There is a copy of this, in 12mo. inscribed Robert Bolton, bachelor in divinity.*

P 252, last line, add:

THOMAS SCOTTUS, Æt. 45, 1624: *Crisp. de Pas del. & sc.**

Ibid. in the first note, read Neal; and add 4to, after "Puritans."

P. 253, l. 13, from the bottom, add this note:

"*Vox Populi*," or Count Gondamor's Transactions during his Embassy in England, part ii. by T. S. in eight sheets, 4to, and reprinted in the quarto volume of

* This seems to be a presumptive proof that Crispin de Pas was in England. the

the "*Phœnix Britannicus*," p. 341, was judged by Thomas Rawlinson, esq. to be written by this Thomas Scot.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, after the word "admired," add this note:

He composed this book with a view of relieving his own melancholy; but increased it to such a degree, that nothing could make him laugh but going to the bridge foot, and hearing the ribaldry of the bargemen, which rarely failed to throw him into a violent fit of laughter. Before he was overcome with this horrid disorder, he, in the intervals of his vapours, was esteemed one of the most facetious companions in the university. His epitaph, at Christ Church, in Oxford, intimates, that excessive application to his celebrated work, was the occasion of his death. *Paucis notus, paucioribus ignotus, hic jacet Democritus Junior, cui vitam dedit & mortem melancholia.*

P. 255, l. 8, read: His Funeral Sermon, which is in print, was preached, January 25, 1621, by William Swift, minister of St. Andrew's, in Canterbury, and great-grandfather of Dr. Swift†.

Next add:

WILLIAM PEMBLE, M. A. *Vertue sc.* His portrait is in the right hand groupe of figures in the *Oxford Almanack* for 1749; it is between William Tindall and Dr. Pocock, the former of whom holds a book.

William Pemble, of Magdalen Hall, in Oxford, was a celebrated tutor and divinity reader of that house, to which he was a singular ornament. His learning was deep and extensive, and he has given abundant proofs of it, in his writings on historical, metaphysical, moral, and divine subjects. Adrian Heereboord, professor of philosophy in the university of Leyden, speaks very highly of his abilities in his "*Meletemata Philosophica*." This truly

† Appendix to Swift's "Life of Dr. Swift."

learned and pious man, and excellent preacher, died the 14th of April, 1623, aged only thirty-two years. His English works have been collected into one volume, which has been four times printed. The two last editions are in folio.

P. 257, l. 12, from the bottom, add: *Payne's print is very like, as Clark informs us in his "Life of Broughton."*

P. 258, l. 10, from the bottom, add: He was the first of our countrymen that explained the descent of Christ into hell by the word Hades, the place into which Christ descended after his crucifixion. This did not mean hell, or the place of the damned; but only the state of the dead, or the invisible world, in which sense it was used by the Greek fathers †.

P. 259, l. 7, add: *The print is in the second part of "Vox Populi," towards the end.*

The persons represented are said in this pamphlet to have held intelligence with Gondamor, and to have met at the house of one Lovet, a goldsmith, in Fetter Lane, who had a printing-press in his house for popish books. They are called Jesuits, and Jesuited Priests.

† Thomas Bilson, bishop of Winchester, one of the best scholars and purest writers of his time, was unfortunately the principal antagonist of Broughton in this doctrine, which is now received by the Church of England. It is worthy of remark, that as this prelate was preaching a sermon at Paul's Cross ‖, a sudden panic, occasioned by the caprice or folly of one of the audience, seized the multitude there assembled, who thought that the church was falling on their heads. The good bishop, who sympathized with the people, more from pity than from fear, after a sufficient pause, reassumed, and went through his sermon with great composure.

‖ A pulpit, in form of a cross, which stood almost in the middle of St Paul's Churchyard.

Ibid.

Ibid. and in the following page, cancel all the articles to that of Garnet and substitute the following, which are chiefly extracted from Dod's "Church History."

Dr. B I S H O P.

William Bishop, who was born at Brayles, in Warwickshire, studied at Oxford, and in several foreign universities. He was employed in England as a missionary, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. in both which he suffered imprisonment for acting in that capacity. He was consecrated bishop of Chalcedon at Paris, 4 June, 1623, and invested with ordinary power to govern the Catholic church in England. He was esteemed a man of abilities, and was a very active and useful instrument to his party. He wrote several pieces of controversy against Mr. Perkins and Dr. Robert Abbot, and published Pits's book, "*De illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus*." His gentle and amiable manners gained him esteem with men of all persuasions. *Ob.* 16 April, 1624. He was the first of the church of Rome that, after the Reformation, was sent into England in an episcopal character.

Dr. B R I S T O W.

Richard Bristow, who was born at Worcester, was educated in the university of Oxford, where he and Campian entertained queen Elizabeth with a public disputation, and acquitted themselves with applause. He shortly after conformed to the church of Rome, and was invited by the famous Allen, afterwards cardinal, to Douay, where he distinguished himself in the English college, as he did afterwards in that of Rheims, in both which he held considerable employments. The following character of him was found by Dod among the records in the former of
S these

these colleges ; " He might rival Allen in prudence, Stapleton in acuteness, Campian in eloquence, Wright in theology, and Martin in languages." His death was occasioned by severe application to his studies.

Dr. WRIGHT.

Dr. Wright, in the list of the names of Romish priests and Jesuits, resident about the city of London, 1624 *, is said to be a grave ancient man, treasurer to the priests, and very rich. He was probably a different person from Dr. Thomas Wright, who was reader of divinity, in the English college at Douay, and author of the book, "*De Passionibus Animæ*," and several noted pieces of controversy. The latter, who, according to Dod, does not appear to have been a missionary here since the reign of Elizabeth, died about the year 1623.

Father PALMER

was a Jesuit.

Father LURTICE

was a Jesuit.

Father MAXFIELD.

Dod mentions a person, whose name was Thomas Maxfield, that studied at Douay, where he was ordained priest, and sent upon a mission into England, in 1615, and executed the eleventh of July, the following year, on account of his sacerdotal character. Quære if the person represented in the print ?

* See "*Phœnix Britannicus*," 4to. p. 435.

F. HIGHAM.

F. HIGHAM.

John Higham, who, for the most part, lived abroad, employed himself chiefly in translating religious books from the Spanish. The last of his works, mentioned by Dod, is the "Exposition of the Mass," which is dated 1622.

F. SWEET.

John Sweet, a native of Devonshire, studied at Rome, where he entered into the society of Jesus, in 1608. He was sent on a mission from Rome to England, in this reign, and died at St. Omer's, the 26th of February, 1632. He is said to have been the author of "A Manifestation of the Apostasy of M. Ant. de Dominis," printed at St. Omer's, 1617, in 4to. Dr. Daniel Featly, who was his opponent in a disputation, has introduced him in his "Romish Fisher caught, or a Conference between Sweet and Fisher," Lond. 1624.

F. PLOYDEN (or Plowden),

a Jesuit, was probably a relation of the famous Plowden, author of the "Reports," who was a Roman Catholic.

Dr. SMITH.

Dr. Richard Smith, bishop of Chalcedon, appears, according to Dod's account of him, not to have borne any ecclesiastical character in England before the year 1625. It is therefore very probable, that another Dr. Smith is here meant, and especially as the two following persons of the name are mentioned in the list of Romish priests and Jesuits resident about the city of London, in 1624. "Dr. Smith, senior, some time of the college of Rome,

and author of divers pestilent books; and Dr. Smith, junior, author of divers other books no less dangerous." A strong party was raised against the bishop of Chalcedon, by the regular clergy, who loudly accused him of infringing their privileges. This forced him to abscond.

Father LOVE T,

was brother to three goldsmiths, in London, who were all Papists.

Father ANIEUR*,

who was esteemed an enterprising and dangerous zealot, was a Frenchman.

Father WORTHINGTON.

Thomas Worthington, who was born at Blainfcoe, near Wigan, in Lancashire, studied at Oxford and Douay, where he was president of the English college. He was afterwards several years at Rome, and was some time apostolic notary. Being desirous of seeing England again, where he had formerly been an active missionary, he obtained leave to return thither, and shortly after died, in 1626. He wrote annotations for the Douay Bible, in the translation of which he had a principal share, and was author of several books mentioned by Dod. His "*Catalogus Martyrum in Anglia*," &c. was sold at the high price of 11s. 6d. at the sale of Mr. Richard Smith's library, 1682. The original price of this pamphlet was no more than 6d.

Father PORTER

was a Jesuit.

* The name should be thus spelt, and not Anineur.

Father

Father P A T E S O N

was also a Jesuit. I know nothing of Father Wood, who was probably of the same fraternity. He is the fifth person mentioned in the description of the print.

P. 260, l. 4, from the bottom, add :

Henry Garnet, who was born in Nottinghamshire, received his education at Rome, where he entered into the society of Jesus, when he was twenty years of age. He was a man of various learning, and was professor of philosophy and Hebrew, in the Italian college, at Rome ; and was so well skilled in the mathematics, that he there supplied the place of the celebrated Clavius, when by his age and infirmities he was incapacitated to attend the schools. It does not appear that he was active in the gunpowder-plot ; and he declared, just before his execution, that he was only privy to it, and concealed what was revealed to him in confession. He was executed the third of May, 1606*.

Ven. P. F. BENEDICTUS, Anglus, Capucinus, Prædicator, &c. *Obiit 1611, Æt. 49, &c. J. Picart incidit. From the same book with the next print.*

The secular name of Father Benedict was William Fich, (Fytche) of Camfield, in Essex. There is a very

* " That the Jesuit Garnet was honoured as a martyr, (though he disclaimed all pretensions to it himself, in his own remarkable apostrophe, "*Me martyrem ! O qualem martyrem !*") we have the authority of a brother of his order, Eudæmon Johannes, a Cretan Jesuit, who wrote his " Apology," and published it at Cologn, in 1610, with a very curious frontispiece. *Garnet's face portrayed in the centre of a wheat-straw (such as it appeared to one of his disciples, who kept it as a relique) incircled with this legend, " Miraculosa Effigies R. P. H. Garnet, Soc. Jef. Martyris Anglicani, 3 Maii, 1606."* Note to Benj. Pye's third Letter.

ancient

ancient and opulent family of the name, seated at Danbury Place, near Chelmsford, in that county.

V. P. ARCHANGELUS, Scotus, Capucinus, Prædicator, &c. *Obiit.* 1606, *Æt.* 36. *Conversion.* 13, *die* 2 *Aug.* *J. Picart incidit.* *From the History of his Life, written first in French, and now translated into English by R. R. a Catholic priest; published at Douay, 1623.*

It appears, by this account, that his secular name was John Forbes; and that he was son of the lord Forbes, by Margaret Gordon*, daughter of the marquis of Huntley.

P. 261, l. 5, add: It was engraved for the duke of Montagu. Sir Ralph Winwood, who was a man of eminent ability and unblemished integrity, was not sufficiently polished as a courtier, as there was "something harsh and supercilious" in his demeanour†.

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, add, after "them:" It is certain that his majesty wrote a pamphlet against Conr. Vorstius, which was printed in 1611: he dedicated it to Jesus Christ.

P. 262, l. 10, add: *I am informed, that this print is prefixed to the dedication of Wooda.l's "Surgeon's Mate," which is addressed to sir Thomas Smith.*

"*Ibid.* l. 13, add this note, after "county:"

See the genealogy of his family, No. 1 and 147 of Dr. Buckler's "*Stemmata Chicheleana*," whence it appears, that he descended from a brother of archbishop Chicnele, and that sir Sidney Stafford Smyth is descended from his second son.

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, subjoin this note:

In vol. iii. p. 118, of Winwood's "*Memorials*," is the following passage: "Our
" East

* According to the "*Peerage*," her name was Christian.

† Birch's "*Historical View of the Negotiations between England, France, and Brussels*," p. 296.

"East India merchants have lately built a goodly ship of above 1200 tun, to the launching whereof the king and prince were invited, and had a bountiful banquet. The king graced sir Thomas Smith, the governor, with a chaine, in manner of a collar, better than 200l. with his picture hanging at it, and put it about his neck with his own hands, naming the great ship *Trade's Increase*; and the prince, a pinnace of 250 tun, (built to wait upon her) *Pepper Corn*."

P. 263, last line, add :

ANTON. SCHERLEYUS, Ang. &c. *In a cloak; go'd chain, appendent to which is a medal of the sophi; 4to. This scarce and curious print was probably engraved by one of the Sadeliers.*

P. 264, l. 7, add, after "Travels:" He was knight of the order of St. Michael in France, a knight of St. Jago in Spain, and was, &c.

Ibid. at the end of Class V. add :

"RICHARD PERCEVAL, Esq. Secretary, Remembrancer, and one of the Commissioners for the Office of Receiver General of the Court of Wards in England, Register of the same Court in Ireland, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Richmond, in the County of York. Born Anno 1550, died 1620, Æt. 69." *Faber f. 8vo. Engraved for the "History of the House of Tvery, &c.*

This gentleman was descended from a family which was long seated at North Weston, and afterwards at Sydenham, near Bridgwater, in the county of Somerset, where they flourished for more than five centuries. He was a principal officer under Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, in the court of wards, and was appointed register of that court when it was erected in Ireland. This occasioned the removal of his family into that kingdom, where they have continued to flourish. He was ancestor to the earl of Egmont.

P. 265,

P. 265, l. 10, add :

SIR FRANCIS BACON; *a small neat head, together with that of Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, and the heads of two Foreigners. W. Faithorne sc. Engraved for a title to a book, 12 mo.*

P. 266, l. 2, add, after "*Payne sc.*" *A whistle hangs at his breast.*

Ibid. l. 8, add :

SIR EDWARD COKE; *copied from Houbraken, in mezzotinto, by Millar, of Dublin.*

There is a whole length of him at Petworth.

Ibid, l. 5, from the bottom, after "published," add this note :

There is as great a disproportion betwixt the collective body of the law at present, and that which was in Sir Edward Coke's time, as there is betwixt the latter and the Twelve Tables. Viner has abridged it into twenty-two folios; and Blackstone, like an expert chymist, has drawn off the spirit, and left the caput mortuum for the benefit of the lawyers.

P. 267, erase the note, which is founded on a mistake.

P. 268, l. 8, add: His portrait, by Cornelius Jansen, is at Lord Buckingham's, at Blickling, Norfolk, where there are several very old paintings of the same family.

Ibid. l. 9, after "*Hobart,*" add this note :

The name is pronounced Hubbart or Hubbard.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, erase the last period in this page, and the first in the next; then substitute the two following: He maintained an unblemished character in all his great offices, and deserves to be remembered as a considerable antiquary, as well as an eminent lawyer.

His

His "Reports," before which is his head, were first printed in 1659, folio. Several of his pieces, relative to antiquity, were published by Hearne.

P. 269, l. 11, add:

SIR FRANCIS MORE, *F. V. W. exc. 4to, neat.*

MICHAEL DALTON, Arm. Æt. 64, 1618; 4to. Etched by the Rev. Mr. Tyson, in 1770, after a painting of Cornelius de Neve, in the possession of G. Greaves, Esq. There is a small head of him by Marshall, together with the heads of Coke, Littleton, Lambert*, and Crompton, all very eminent lawyers. Before a small octavo, intitled, "A Manual, or Analecta, formerly called the Complete Justice."

Michael Dalton was formerly as well known for his book on the Office of a Justice of the Peace, which has been published under different titles, as Burn is at present. His "*Officium Vicecomitum, or Duty of Sheriffs,*" was also a book in good esteem. In Neal's "History of the Puritans," vol. i. p. 511, of the octavo edition, mention is made of Mr. Daulton, the queen's counsel, who, in 1590, pleaded against Mr. Udal, who was condemned for writing a libel, called "A Demonstration of Discipline." This was probably the lawyer here mentioned.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, erase "Richard Blackerby," &c.

P. 270, l. 4, add: In Nicolson's "Scottish Historical Library" is part of a speech by sir George Mackenzie, in which is the following beautiful passage concerning this

* William Lambert, author of "Reports, or Cases in Chancery," collected by sir George Cary, one of the masters of the chancery, 1621.

able lawyer, " Qui (advocati) ante Cragium florere nobis
 " vix aliter cogniti sunt quam montes illi qui distantia,
 " non humilitate, minuuntur. Ipse autem Cragius tam
 " recondita doctrina auctus erat, ut eloquentiam sperare
 " vix possit; ejus tanta in foro auctoritas ut eloquentia non
 " indigeret, et trunco, non frondibus, effecit umbram."

Ibid. subjoin the following article to that of Craig:

ADAMUS BLACUODEUS, Regis apud Pic-
 tones Consiliarius: *Joan. Picart delin. & fecit, 1644. In a
 lawyer's habit.*

Adam Blackwood, a Scotsman, who had been a re-
 tainer to the unfortunate queen Mary, and who had
 great obligations to her, distinguished himself as a violent
 advocate for that princess. In 1587, he published, in
 French, his " Martyrdom of Mary Stuart, Queen of
 Scotland," written with all that bitterness of resentment
 which is natural for a man of spirit to feel, who, by an
 act of flagrant injustice, was deprived of his mistress and
 his sovereign, his friend and his benefactress. He ad-
 dresses himself, in a vehement strain of passion, to all the
 princes of Europe to avenge her death; declaring, that
 they are unworthy of royalty, if they are not roused on
 so interesting and pressing an occasion. He laboured
 hard to prove that Henry the Eighth's marriage with
 Anne Bolen was incestuous, a calumny too gross to merit
 a formal refutation. He continued many years in the
 station of a counsellor, or senator, at Poitiers. He died
 in 1613. His writings, which shew him to have been a
 civilian, a poet, and divine, were collected and pub-
 lished at Paris, by Sebastian Cramoisy, 1644. See more
 of him, in Nicolson's " Scottish Historical Library," in
 Samuel Jebb's second folio, concerning Mary, queen of
 Scots,

Scots, and in the editor's preface. Henry Blackwood, Royal professor of physic at Paris, of whom there is an octavo print, by Mellan, was of the same family.

P. 271, l. 10, from the bottom, add : *scarce*. His portrait, known by the name of Lord Wimbleton, is in the possession of lord Craven.

P. 272, l. 6, Quære, if " Cordona" should not be Cordoua ?

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, read : He greatly improved the fine old house at Kensington, called after his name. It was the seat of sir Anthony Cope, whose sister he married.

P. 273, l. 9, add : *I am informed, that this print was prefixed to Taylor, the Water Poet's " Honour of the noble Captaine O'Toole," first edition, 1622. This is reprinted in the folio volume of his works.*

Captaine O'Toole was a man of an odd aspect, and a singular composition of vanity, courage, and caprice. He took every occasion of exercising and boasting of his precipitate valour, which he abundantly displayed against the Irish rebels. Ireland was not the only scene of his romantic bravery ; he served as a volunteer in various nations, and was as notorious and ridiculous in other parts of Europe as he was in his own country. He, like Tom Coryat, was the whetstone and the butt of wit. John Taylor has exercised his rude pen in an ironical panegyric on him, dedicated " To the unlimited memory of Arthur " O'Toole, or O'Toole the Great, being the son and heir " of Brian O'Toole, lord of Poore's Court and Farre " Collen, in the county of Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, the Mars and Mercury, the Agamemnon and

T 2

Ulysses,

“ Ulysses, both for wisdom and valour, in the kingdoms
“ of Great Britaine and Ireland.” In the argument to the
history, or encomium on him, in verse, the author classes
him with Therfites, Amadis de Gaul, Don Quixote, Gara-
gantua, and other wild and redoubtable adventurers;
and informs us, that Westminster is now honoured with
his residence.

Ibid. l. 10, add: As Mr. Walpole is not the only gen-
tleman possessed of O’Toole’s print, and his character is
known, this paragraph may be erased, together with the
note.

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, add: *His portrait occurs
several times, in another map belonging to the same History.*

P. 274, l. 5 and 6, add this note:

Quære, if it should not be a chevron betwixt three Turks heads.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, add: *This fine print was engraved
for Edward, earl of Oxford.*

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, read, His portrait is in the
possession of John Luther, of Mylefs, in Effex.

P. 275, l. 10, add: *There is a small head of him, inscribed “ H.
Richard Spencer Ridder, Ambaf. Extraord.” It is engraved with
seventeen other heads of ambassadors to the States of Holland.
This shews that he may be placed in the fifth class.*

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, add:

“ Sir PHILIP PARKER, a Morley, of Erwarton,
“ in Com. Suffolk, Knt. son of Sir Henry Parker, Knt.
“ eldest son and heir of Henry Parker, Lord Morley,
“ and lineal ancestor of Catharine Parker, Countess of
“ Egmont; knighted by Queen Elizabeth, 1578.” *J. Fa-
ler f. 1747, 8vo.*

In

In the "History of the House of Yvery," for which this print was engraved, is a particular account of the family of Parker. It there appears, that this gentleman's mother was Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of sir Philip Calthrope, of Erwarton, in Suffolk, knt. by Anne, daughter of sir William Boleyn, knt. and aunt to queen Elizabeth. Sir Philip left a daughter, Catharine, who espoused sir William Cornwallis, ancestor to lord Cornwallis; and a son, named Calthrope, who, in 1640, was knight of the shire for Suffolk.

P. 276, cancel the first note.

P. 277, cancel the article of Sampson Lennard, who more properly belongs to the class of authors.

P. 278, l. 13, add:

THOMAS SUTTON, &c. *Faber f. large 4to. or small b. sh.*

P. 279, add this to the first note:

S. Herne, in his "Life of Sutton," says, it is probable, that Jonson never intended to characterize him under the name of Volpone; "for, in that age, several other men were pointed out, and who was the true person was then a matter of doubt. If the poet designed to injure the fame of Sutton, he was first of all an ungrateful wretch, to abuse those hands that afforded him bread; for he allowed him a constant pension; and secondly, he disowned his very hand-writing, which he sent to our founder, in vindication of himself in this matter."

P. 282, add this to the note:

There is an order of James I. to the university of Cambridge, enjoining them not to take tobacco at St. Mary's church.

P. 283, l. 6, add: His will is among the Harleian manuscripts, No. 7049, Artic. 6. His benefactions to Clare Hall are mentioned at p. 197, of *Richardi Parkeri "Sceletos Cantabrigiensis,"* and there are some notices of him, in vol. iii. p. 429, of Winwood's "Memorials."

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 10, add :

ROBERT FLUDD; *Follain exc. small 4to. This is unlike the other prints.*

P. 284, l. 6, from the bottom, add :

GILBERTUS JACCHÆUS, (Jack) Med. Doct. & Phys. Prof. 4to. In "Athen. Bat."

This eminent physician, who was equally remarkable for the quickness of his parts and the solidity of his judgment, was a native of Aberdeen, and studied at Leyden, where, in 1611, he took the degree of doctor of physic. He was author of "*Institutiones Physicæ*," "*Institutiones Metaphysicæ*," and "*Institutiones Medicinæ*."

P. 286, l. 4, add :

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *R. Earlom f. large octavo, mezz. neat. Engraved for a new edition of Shakespeare's works.*

This print is said to be from an original by Cornelius Jansen, in the collection of C. Jennens, esq. but as it is dated 1610, before Jansen was in England, it is highly probable, that it was not painted by him; at least, that he did not paint it as a portrait of Shakespeare.

Ibid. l. 15. add: *His monument is also done in mezz. by Miller.*

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, add this note after "Kent."

On the monument is inscribed "*Amor publicus p̄suit*." Dr. Mead objected to the word *amor*, as not occurring in old classical inscriptions; but Mr. Pope and the other gentlemen concerned insisting that it should stand, Doctor Mead yielded the point, saying,

Omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori.

This anecdote was communicated by Mr. Lort, Greek professor of Cambridge, who had it from Dr. Mead himself.

Ibid.

Ibid. last line add: *It is very doubtful whether this head be Johnson's portrait.*

P. 287, l. 8, add this note, after "Poet-Laureat:"

In Selden's "Titles of Honour," p. 342, we are informed, that "Skelton had the title of laureat under Henry VIII. and that, in the same time, Robert Whittington called himself *Grammaticæ Magister, & Protovates Angliæ, &c.*" Under Edward IV. one John Kay, by the title of his humble poet laureat, dedicates to him "The Siege of Rhodes," in prose. But John Gower, a famous poet under Richard II. buried in St. Mary Overies church, hath his statue crowned with ivy mixt with "roses." It is well known, that the laurel crown is of great antiquity. "Anno 1341, Petrarch was crowned poet laureate. In ancient times, it had been a custom to crown poets who, in public assemblies, had carried the prize and obtained the preference. This lasted till about the days of Theodosius; then it ceased; and afterwards revived about the end of the twelfth century, and continued till it was prostituted to such a degree, in various courts of Europe, and bestowed upon such miserable versifiers, that the title became perfectly contemptible and ridiculous †." Jortin's "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," vol. v. 476, 477-p.

P. 288, l. 7, from the bottom, add, after "Gorbo-duc:" written in conjunction with Thomas Norton, and —

P. 289, l. 6, add: *There is a small head of him, by Marshall, in the engraved title to his poems, 1647, 8vo.*

P. 290, l. 2, add: *This head is copied by Bretherton.*

P. 291, l. 7, add:

GEORGIUS CHAPMAN, &c. *a large head, encompassed with clouds; on the backside of the title to his translation of the "Iliad."* It was engraved by William Hole; folio.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, read, 1634. 

* See Wood.

† See a dissertation on the laureate poets, in the "Mem. de la Acad." xv. 235.

Ibid.

Ibid. last line, add :

JOSEPHUS (Jofua) SYLVESTER ; *six verses. Sold by Hind.*

P. 292, l. 13, from the bottom, add the following article :

RICHARDUS MARTINUS, Oraculum Londinense. *In an oval, at the top of which is the date of the year, 1620, in which the print is engraved. Below the oval is the following inscription, which the curious reader will not think tedious.*

Viro illustri, Lionello Cranfieldo, equiti aurato, apothecæ augustæ (guardarobam magnam vulgus vocat) & pupillorum magistro ; majestatique Britannicæ a sanctioribus consiliis ; Richardum (heu fata) Martinum, Chr. Brocus, Jo. Hoskinus*, & Hugo (heu iterum) Hollandus, obsequii et amoris triumviratu nexi, amico amicum amici, junctis manibus votisque, sacrant.

Princeps amorum, principum nec non amor :
Legumque lingua, lexque dicendi magis :
Anglorum alumnus, præco Virginicæ ac parens :
Generosus ortu, moribus nec degener :
Invidus animi, corporis forma decens :
Oriens cadente sole, sol ortu cadens† :
Magnæ urbis os, orbis minoris corculum :
Bono suorum natus, extinctus suo :
Cunctisque cognitus, nec ignotus sibi :
Hollandi amicus, nemini hostis, ni malis.
Virtutis (heu) Martinus hic compendium.

Hugo Hollandus flevit aureum & ære os exprimi curavit. Simon Passæus sculpsit.

* Serjeant Hoskins, grandfather to sir John.

† This verse alludes to his convivial character, and the enjoyment of his friends in the evening, which occasioned his death.

Richard

Richard Martin, a native of Otterton, in Devonshire, studied at Oxford, and afterwards at the Temple. His learning, politeness, and wit, were the delight and admiration of all his acquaintance. He understood and practised the graces of conversation, and was equally esteemed and caressed by Seiden and Ben Jonson. His person and manners qualified him to adorn the court, and his eloquence to influence the senate. King James, who was delighted with his facetiousness, recommended him to the city of London for their recorder. He died soon after he was elected into that office, 31 October, 1618. It appears, from a manuscript note of Mr. Aubrey's*, in Ashmole's Museum, that excess of drinking with some of his fellow wits, was the occasion of his death. This appears to have been his only foible. See more of him in the "*Athenæ Oxonienses*."

P. 293, l. 7, from the bottom, add:

PATRICK HANNY, Gent. *a small head.* In the engraved title to the "*Nightingale Sheretine, &c. Elegies on the Death of Queen Anne, Songs, and Sonnets*," written by him. It was printed in octavo, 1622.

I find no mention made of this sonneteer by any of our biographical authors.

It has been conjectured, that the print before the comedy of "*Ignoramus*" was done for RALPH RUGGLE, of Clare Hall, the author of it; but I see no foundation for that conjecture. This comedy, which was written to expose the latinized English, and other barbarisms of the law, raised a great clamour among the lawyers. King

* The print of Richard Martin was given by sir John Hoskins to this gentleman, who stuck it into a biographical manuscript of his, now in the Museum, at Oxford. I never saw another proof.

James, who was not given to laughter, and uttered his jests with a serious countenance was observed to chuckle at the acting of it †.

JOHN TAYLOR, the Water-Poet; *a whole length, with his badge, as king's waterman, namely, I. R. in capitals, under a crown. He holds an oar in one hand, and an empty purse in the other; motto, "Et habeo," meaning the oar, "et careo,*

† The following authentic list of the original actors in the comedy of "Ignoramus" was never before printed. It was taken by the gentleman whose name is at the end of it.

Theodorus, Mr. Hutchinson, Clare Hall.

Antonius, Mr. (afterwards Lord) Hollis, Clare Hall.

Ignoramus ‖, Mr. Perkinson, Clare Hall.

Dulman, Mr. Towers, Queen's College, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough.

Musæus, Mr. Perient, Clare Hall.

Pecus, Mr. Parker, Clare Hall.

Torcol, Mr. Bargrave, Clare Hall, afterwards Dean of Canterbury.

Rosabella, Mr. Morgan, Queen's College.

Surda, Mr. Compton, Queen's College, afterwards Earl of Northampton.

Trico, Mr. Lake, Clare Hall, afterwards Secretary of State.

Banacar, Mr. Love, Clare Hall.

Cupes, Mr. Mafon, Pembroke.

Polla, Mr. Chesham, Clare Hall.

Colla, Mr. Wake, G. C.

Dorothea, Norfolk, Queen's College.

Vince, Mr. Compton, Queen's College.

Nell, Mr. Turner, Clare Hall.

Richardus, Mr. Gramè, Clare Hall.

Pyropus, Mr. Wake, G. C.

Fidicen (or Tibicen) Mr. Rinnarde, Clare Hall.

Nautæ { Gallicus, Mr. Thorogood, Clare Hall.

Anglicus, Mr. Mafon, Pembroke.

Caupo, Mr. Thorogood, Clare Hall.

Personæ mutæ.

"Archbishop Sancroft's copy is at Emanuel college, amended and supplied from three MSS. and from the printed edit. 1658. The list, or catalogue of names, "I compared with a MS. copy at Clare Hall, possibly Mr. Ruggle's copy, but is "not in his hand, nor qualities of actors mentioned." Mr. Baker's MSS. V. xv. p. 479.

‖ Mr. Hamilton Boyle was the last that acted this part at Westminster School: he acquitted himself in it with applause.

et

et curo ;" which is the reverse of George Wither's motto, " Nec habeo, nec careo, nec curo. This print, which is in octavo, is before his " Memorial of all the English Monarchs, &c. in heroicall verse," 1622. There is a small oval head of him, by Cockson, in the engraved title to his works, 1630.

John Taylor, a native of Gloucester, was intended by his parents for a scholar ; but his inclination not leading him to learning, though it did to poetry, he was taken from school before he had gone through his Accidents, and bound apprentice to a waterman. After he had quitted the oar, he kept a victualling-house in the Phoenix Alley, Long Acre, where he hung up his own head for a sign, with this inscription :

There's many a head stands for a sign ;

Then, gentle reader, why not mine ?

He, according to Mr. Wood, did great service to the royal cause, in the reign of Charles I. by his lampoons and pasquils. The works of Taylor, which are not destitute of natural humour, abound with that low jingling wit, which pleased and prevailed in the reign of James I. and which too often bordered, at least, upon bombast and nonsense. He was countenanced by a few persons of rank and ingenuity ; but was the darling and admiration of numbers of the rabble. He was himself the Father of some cant words, and he has adopted others which were only in the mouths of the lowest vulgar. His rhyming spirit did not evaporate with his youth ; he held the pen much longer than he did the oar, and was the poetaster of half a century. *Ob.* 1654, *Æt.* 74.

P. 294, l. 5, after " finished," subjoin this note :

This translation, though it seems not to have received his majesty's last hand, was certainly published, in 1631, with the permission of king Charles. It is remarkable for its flat simplicity, and the abundance of unmeaning expletives. The king has thus translated the eleventh verse of the seventy-fourth Psalm, which is

U 2

the

the twelfth verse in our Liturgy. "Why withdrawest thou thy hand? why pluckest thou not thy right hand out of thy bosom, to consume the enemy?"

Why dost thou *thus* withdraw thy hand,
Even thy right hand restrain?
Out of thy bosom, for our good,
Draw back the same againe.

Here follows the same verse by Hopkins, who has sunk below himself, and seems to have burlesqued the original.

Why dost thou draw thy hand aback,
And hide it in thy lap,
O pluck it forth, and be not slack,
To give thy foes a rap.

The next stanza is the first verse of the same Psalm by king James.

O why, our God, for evermore,
Hast thou neglected us?
Why smoaks thy wrath against the sheep
Of thine own pasture *thus*?

The last word, like a closing brick † to a builder, was of great use to the translator, when he stood in need of a monosyllable. There is no question but James laboured hard to out-do Sternold and Hopkins; but he has frequently fallen short of them: he is indeed a signal instance, that there is no more a royal way to poetry, than there is to geometry.

† A brick of the smallest kind, used to fill a chink.

Ibid. l. 10, add:

A Man in Armour, holding a Truncheon; the print is inscribed,
Eques LUDOVICUS PETRUCII, Ariodantis
Filius; Serviens Major pro Venetiis in Creta, &c.

"Natura ingenium, tribuit tibi lingua leporem,

"Virtutem Mavors, religioque fidem,

"Aspera sed miserum calcat fortuna jacentem,

"Facta premens magnum quæ meruere decus.

"Heroas comites, reges qui laudibus effers,

"Qui poteris tandem laude carere tua?

"Invideat Momus, fremit hostis, frendeat orbis,

"Maeste animo, semper fama, superstes erit.

"Thomas Pothecarius, Magister Artium,

"Pub. Ludimagister Sarum.

neatly engraved, 4to.

Ludo-

Ludovisio Petrucci, who was born at Sienna, in Tuscany, was, in the former part of his life, a soldier of fortune. In 1602, he served in the Venetian army, in Crete, where he was serjeant-major. He was afterwards captain of a company of foot in the Hungarian wars, and was in the same station under the emperor and several of the German princes. He was driven, by his wayward fortune, into England; and, about the year 1610, became a commoner of Edmund Hall, and afterwards of Baliol College, in Oxford. He continued four years in the university; and outwardly, at least, conformed to the church of England; but being suspected by the bigotted puritan party as a papist in his heart, he was, in a manner, ejected from the university. He was author of a considerable number of Latin Poems, and some Orations and Epistles, one of which is addressed to archbishop Abbot, and another to lord Bacon. Mr. Wood speaks of him as "a fantastical and unsettled man;" he should have added, that he was also unfortunate. He seems to be a different person from Petrucci, or Petruccio, who wrote a "History of illustrious English Ladies," in the Italian language.

P. 295, last line, insert 12 Aug. before "1621."

P. 296, l. 7, after "Assertor, &c." add *W. Marshall &c.*

P. 297, l. 4, add: The picture was in Mr. Burrel's hands, as one of the executors of sir Samuel Lennard, of West Wickham. in Kent; it is now the property of Miss Mary Lennard, of the same place.

P. 298, last line, add this note:

It is remarkable, that Camden is one of those authors who have subjoined the final letters of their names to some of their writings. See the end of his dedication
to

to his "Remaines concerning Britaine." So M. N. are used for William Wotton : see the "Guardian," No. 93, B. Willis's St. David's, p. 90. R. T. for Peter Pett : v. "Ath. Ox." ii. 1008. N. S. for John Wilkins : v. ib. ii. 818. H. D. for Seth Ward. S. S. for Thomas Rogers : v. "Ath. Ox." ii. 914. S. N. for Thomas Vaughan : ib. ii. 569. Y. E. for Henry Stubbe : v. ib. ii. 567. N. Y. for John Dury : see Birch's "Life of Robert Boyle," p. 299. "Cat. Bodl." ii. 703. H. T. for Ralph Bathurst : v. his "Life," p. 272, n.

P. 299, l. 10, erase the comma after "Historiographer."

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, read Gwedir.

Ibid. last line, read *Vaughan* ; and erase "*This print is copied by Vertue.*" Then cancel the article of Wynne, in the next page, and substitute the following :

This gentleman, who was the first baronet of the name of Wynne, was a diligent collector of the antiquities of the principality of Wales, as well as those that related to his own ancestors. His History of the Gwedir Family, lately published by the honourable Mr. Daines Barrington*, is curious and interesting, as it is characteristic, not only of several persons worth our notice, but also of the manners and customs of the Welsh in a remote period. Sir John Wynne built the magnificent house at Upper Gwedir, which is supposed to have been executed from a design of Inigo Jones. It is also conjectured, that Jones might have obtained the eminent station to which he afterwards rose from the patronage of this family. Sir John built and liberally endowed some alms-houses, at Llanrwl, for twelve poor men. He died much lamented by all that knew his worth. By his wife, Sidney, daughter of sir William Gerrard, chancellor of Ireland, he had issue, eleven sons and two daughters. The "History of Wales," *supposed* to be by sir John

* This ingenious gentleman observes, in his Introduction to the History, that at the time when the print of Sir John Wynne was engraved, few, who were not very singularly esteemed, had such respect shewn to their memory.

Wynne,

Wynne, was written originally in British by Caradoc, and formerly published by Dr. Powel, with wooden cuts of the princes. It was republished by W. Wynne, M. A. 1697, 8vo.

P. 300, l. 8, add:

JOHN NORDEN, *in a skull cap, with a wrought border, falling band: a small oval.*

John Norden, a very able topographer, was, in this reign, surveyor of the king's lands, for which he received a stipend of fifty pounds a-year. He projected an historical and chorographical description of all England, but published only some detached parts of this great work, which described particular counties. His "*Speculum Britanniae*," which contains the description of Middlesex and Hertfordshire, is well known. He was author of the first Pocket-Companion, or "Guide for English Travellers," whence are taken the comprehensive schemes of the market-towns, and their distance from each other and from London, as they stand in the "*Magna Britannia*," at the end of each county. His "Surveyor's Guide," a work of merit, is very uncommon. See more of him in Wood's "*Athenæ Oxonienses*," and Gough's "Anecdotes of Topography." The former has attributed to him many books of divinity, which seem to belong to another person of both his names, possibly his father. His topographical pamphlets, before they were reprinted, frequently sold for forty shillings a-piece.

THOMAS ALLEN, M. A. *From an original picture in the President's Lodge, at Trinity College, in Oxford. J. Bretherton f. 8vo.*

Thomas Allen, who was born at Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, in 1542, was educated at Trinity College, in Oxford,

ford, of which he became fellow ; but retired afterwards to Gloucester Hall, where he pursued his studies with unremitting ardour. He was a most accomplished scholar, and was particularly eminent for his knowledge in antiquities and natural philosophy ; but was without a rival in mathematics, in which he was comparable to Roger Bacon. Like that great genius, he was esteemed a magician, and was therefore formidable to the vulgar†. He is styled by one who knew him well, “ The very soul and fun of the mathematicians of his time ||. He was courted by princes and nobles at home and abroad, but declined the honours and dignities which were offered him, that he might enjoy the speculative life which he loved, and the conversation of his select friends, who were of the first eminence in literature. None of his contemporaries did greater honour to the university of Oxford, or was better acquainted with its affairs. Scarce any thing of moment was transacted in it of which he did not inform Robert, earl of Leicester, who, with the openness of a friend, communicated to him most of the occurrences in the course of his administration. Mr. Wood has given us an account of his very copious and valuable collection of manuscripts in various branches of science, and of the books which he composed, but never printed. Some of them are lodged in the Bodleian Library. He died the 30th of September, 1632, and was buried with a solemnity suitable to the greatness of his character. He bequeathed the valuable picture, from which his print was taken, to the president of Trinity College and his successors.

Ibid. l. 9 and 11, read Rathborne.

† It is certain, that he foretold the death of William, earl of Pembroke, which happened according to his prediction.

|| Gul. Burtonus in Orat. Funeb. Tho. Alleni, 1632, 4to. p. 6.

Ibid.

Ibid. line 8, from the bottom, after "*Vertue*," add :
*engraved for the Society of Antiquaries. There is a good
portrait of him at Amesbury, in the possession of the
duke of Queensberry.*

P. 301, l. 5, after "public," add : He was the first
that collected English coins; and the first engravings
which we have in that kind of antiquity, were taken from
originals in his collection.

P. 302, l. 5, after "liberty," add : He died in December,
1633. And read the next period thus : There was lately
published, by Joseph Edmondson, Esq. Mowbray Herald
Extraordinary, a very splendid and valuable book, in five
folios, intitled "*Baronagium Genealogicum*," which con-
tains the genealogies of English peers, engraved on cop-
per-plates. It was in a great measure taken from a ma-
nuscript of sir William Segar, and is continued to the
present time.

P. 303, l. 7, add : *There is a small head of him by William
Hole, in the title to his "Crudities," and, at page 263 of this
book is a whole length, by the same engraver, with a Venetian
Courtezan ; 4to.*

P. 304, l. 1, after "1617," add : Coryat as ardently
wished to walk over the world, as Alexander did to over-
run it with his armies. The most curious account of him
extant is in Terry's "*Voyage to East India*," p. 58, &c.

Ibid. l. 8, add :

FRANCESCO BIONDI; *a head in the "Glorie
de gli Incogniti de Venetia," 1647, 4to.*

This gentleman, who was born in Liefena, an island of
Dalmatia, in the Gulph of Venice, was introduced by sir
X Henry

Henry Wotton, the ambassador there, to the notice of king James. He was, by that prince, sent with secret commissions to the duke of Savoy, and was afterwards made a gentleman of the bed-chamber, and received the honour of knighthood. His elegant "History of the Civil Wars betwixt the Houses of York and Lancaster," which was written in Italian, and translated into English by Henry Cary, earl of Monmouth, gained him great reputation. It should be observed, that, like other foreign writers of our English story, he has made wild work with proper names.

SAMSONUS LENNARD, tam Martis quam Mercurii Alumnus. *R. V. (Robert Vaughan) sc. He is represented in armour. Before his translation of Charron.*

This gentleman was cousin-german of Sampson Lennard of Chevening, in Kent, who married Margaret Baroness Dacre, and of whom honourable mention is made by Camden, in his "*Britannia*." In the early part of his life he addicted himself to arms, and was attached to the gallant sir Philip Sidney, with whom he went into the Netherlands*, and was with him when he received his fatal wound at the battle of Zutphen. He afterwards made himself known as a man of letters, and was patronized by some of the principal persons of his time; particularly by prince Henry and William earl of Pembroke†. He published several translations from the Latin and French; namely, Perrin's "History of the Waldenses," Du Pleffis Mornay's "History of the Papacie," and Charron "on Wisdom." He was of some note as a topographer, and of considerable eminence as a herald, having been, in the latter part of his life, a member of

* See the dedication of Perrin's "History of the Waldenses."

† Dedication of Du Pleffis Mornay's Hist.

the college of arms. Some of his heraldical compilations, which are justly esteemed †, are among the manuscripts in the British Museum. He died about the year 1630, and was buried at St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf.——I am indebted for this whole article to the right honourable the lord Dacre.

I find no account of the two following persons.

GULIELMUS BOWES, Armiger, Æt. 66 ;
underneath are eight verses, denoting his piety.

JOANNES ROBINUS, Æt. 58, 1608, 8vo. *Under the head are some bad Latin verses, intimating his great knowledge in foreign plants.*

Ibid. l. 13. erase " Dictionary," &c. to " 1659;" then add :

John Florio, who descended from the Florii of Sienna, in Tuscany, was born in England, whither his parents fled from the persecution in the Valtoline, in the reign of Henry VIII. He was some time a member of the university of Oxford, where he taught the Italian and French languages, in both which, soon after the accession of James I. he was retained as tutor to prince Henry. It appears from the inscription on his print, that he taught the queen Italian. He first recommended his brother in law, Daniel, the poet and historian, to the notice and favour of her majesty. See more of him in the "*Athenæ Oxonienses*," where is a detail of his works, the most considerable of which are his Italian Dictionary, and his Translation of "Montaigne's Essays." *Ob.* 1625.

P. 305, l. 4, add :

WILLIAM LITHGOW, *in a Turkish dress, with his staff in his hand; whole length, cut in wood. It represents*

† "Catalogue of the Harleian MSS." in the part done by Wanley.

him, as he informs us, at p. 120, of the *seventh* edition of his "*Travels*," in the garb in which he walked through Turkey.

William Lithgow, a Scotsman, whose sufferings by imprisonment and torture at Malaga, and whose travels, on foot, over Europe, Asia, and Africa, seem to raise him almost to the rank of a martyr* and a hero, published an account of his peregrinations and adventures†. Though the author deals much in the marvellous, the horrid account of the strange cruelties of which, he tells us, he was the subject, have, however, an air of truth. Soon after his arrival in England, from Malaga, he was carried to Theobald's on a feather-bed, that king James might be an eye-witness of his "martyred anatomy," by which he means his wretched body, mangled and reduced to a skeleton. The whole court crowded to see him; and his majesty ordered him to be taken care of; and he was twice sent to Bath at his expence. By the king's command, he applied to Gondamor, the Spanish ambassador, for the recovery of the money and other things of value, which the governor of Malaga had taken from him, and for a thousand pounds for his support. He was promised a full reparation for the damage he had sustained; but the perfidious minister never performed his promise. When he was upon the point of leaving England, Lithgow upbraided him with the breach of his word, in the presence-chamber, before several gentlemen of the court. This occasioned their fighting upon the spot; and the ambassador, as the traveller oddly expresses it, had his fistula* contrabanded with his fist. The unfortunate

* He suffered as a spy and heretic, having been condemned by the Inquisition.

† The first edition was printed in 1614, 4to, and reprinted in the next reign, with additions, and a dedication to Charles I.

* Gondamor was afflicted with a fistula, which occasioned his using a perforated chair, which is exhibited in one of his prints.

Lithgow, who was generally commended for his spirited behaviour, was sent to the Marshalsea, where he continued a prisoner nine months. At the conclusion of the octavo edition of his "Travels," he informs us, that, in his three voyages, "his painful feet have traced over" (besides passages of seas and rivers) thirty-six thousand "and odd miles, which draweth near to twice the circumference of the whole earth." Here the marvellous seems to rise to the incredible, and to set him, in point of veracity, below Coryat, whom it is nevertheless certain that he far outwalked. His description of Ireland is whimsical and curious. This, together with the narrative of his sufferings, is reprinted in Morgan's "*Phoenix Britannicus*." His book is very scarce.

Ibid. l. 6, add:

PETER OLIVER; *an anonymous etching; a proof print; small b. sb. fine.*

There is a portrait of him, by Hanneman, at Kensington.

P. 306, l. 12, from the bottom, read Aucher; and add this note, after "East," in the next line:

He lived some time at Bridge, a village three miles from Canterbury, on the Dover Road, and painted a great number of portraits in this county. The family seat of Aucher is at Bishopsbarn, the parish adjoining to that of Bridge. Sir Hewitt Aucher, the last baronet died about fifty years ago.

P. 307. l. 13, add:

FRANCOIS QUESNEL, &c. âgé de 73 Ans, 1616. *Peint par luy-meme, gravé par Michel L'Asne. Under the oval, are a pallet and books; b. sb.*

François Quesnel, who descended from an ancient and eminent family in Scotland, was born in the royal palace at Edinburgh, where his father had an employment under James V. and afterwards under Mary of Lorraine, the queen regent. He succeeded Janet, as principal pain-

painter to Henry III. who, with his whole court, esteemed him as an excellent artist and a worthy man. He knew how to employ his pen to advantage as well as his pencil, of which his "History of Paris" is a sufficient proof. He also published the first plan of that city in twelve sheets. He was a man of great virtue, and no less modesty, having earnestly declined the overtures of the chancellor de Chiverny for his advancement, and refused the order of St. Michael offered him by Henry IV. His portraits have been confounded with Janet's, as Janet's have with those of Hans Holbein. *Ob.* 1619.

The substance of this article is in French, under the head. It was originally written by abbé de Marolles.

There is a quarto print of the following artist, mentioned by Baglione, p. 186.

"CHRISTOPHANO RONCALLI, Pittore, andò per la Germania, per la Fiandra, per l'Olanda, per l'Inghilterra, per la Francia; e finalmente, carico d'honori, e di 74 anni, finì il corso, 1626." Mr. Walpole knows nothing of him.

P. 308, last line, add:

HENRICUS HONDIUS: *H. Hondius delin. Fra. Bouttats f. Joan Meyssens excud. 4to.*

Henry Hondius, in his time esteemed a good engraver and designer, was, according to Mr. Walpole, "son of Iodocus Hondius;" but this circumstance is not mentioned in the short account of him under his head. He is there said to have been born at Duffel, in Brabant, and to have learned his art of John Wierx. He was a considerable proficient in geometry, perspective, and fortification, as well as engraving. He is said to have died at the Hague. See some account of his works in the "Catalogue of Engravers," p. 36 of the second edition.

P. 310,

P. 310, l. 7, from the bottom, for "*whole length*," read *three-quarters*†

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, Quære if Van Somer or Marc Garrard.

Ibid. add this to the note:

If the reader's curiosity carry him into remote ages, he may see 150 specimens, on copper-plates, of the manner of writing from the third to the fifteenth century, subjoined to Mr. Casley's "Catalogue of the Manuscripts of the King's Library," &c. In the preface are some curious and useful observations.

P. 311, l. 7, read, the decease of *Prannel*; and add this note:
He died in December, 1599, and is buried in Barkway church, in Hertfordshire.

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, add: *very scarce. There is another neat and rare print of her, by Delaram, large octavo.*

P. 314, erase the three last lines, and place the article of Lady Vere, in the next page, after that of Catharine, Lady Parker.

P. 315, l. 2, add: *scarce.*

There is a whole length picture of her at Appleby castle, in Cumberland, in which is a small portrait of Daniel, her tutor. Mr. Walpole has another painting of her.

Ibid. first note, for "Cumberland," read Westmoreland.

Ibid. subjoin this note to the first article, after "1676."

So great an original as Anne Clifford well deserves to be minutely traced. Bishop Rainbow, in his sermon, at her funeral, is very circumstantial as to her character, among the peculiarities of which, he says, that she was "of a humour pleasing to all, yet like to none; her dress not disliked by any, yet imitated by none." Her riches and her charities were almost boundless. This was chiefly owing to her prudence and œconomy. She was a mistress, as the same author expresses it, of *fore-cast and after-cast*, and was strictly regular in all her accounts. Dr. Donne, speaking of her extensive knowledge, which comprehended whatever was fit to employ a

† *Three-quarters*, applied to a head only, is a common phrase among painters for a picture on three quarters of a yard of canvas. So they sometimes call a picture a half-length size, when the measure of the canvas, viz. 3 feet 4, by 4 feet 2 inches, is only meant.

lady's

lady's leisure, said, "that she knew well how to discourse of all things, from pre-destination to sea-silk †." "Constancy was so well known a virtue to her, that it might vindicate the whole sex from the contrary imputation ‥." Though she conversed with her twelve alms-women as her sisters, and her servants as humble friends, she knew, upon proper occasions, how to maintain her dignity, which she kept up in the courts of Elizabeth, James I. and his son Charles, and was well qualified to grace the drawing room of Charles II. She was strongly solicited to go to Whitehall, after the Restoration, but she declined it, saying, "that if she went thither, she must have a pair of blinkers," such as obstruct the sight of untractable horses, lest she should see such things as would offend her in that licentious court. She erected a monument in the highway, where her mother and she took their last farewell, on which spot a sum of money was annually given to the poor. She lived to see her great-grand-children by both her daughters, Margaret, countess of Thanet, and Isabella, countess of Northampton.

† Untwisted silk, used in embroidery.

‥ Rainbow.

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, add :

"CATHARINE, daughter of Sir John GOOD-WIN, of Winchendon, in Com. Bucks, Knt. wife of Sir Philip Parker, Knt. and brother of Sir Henry, and half brother to Lord Morley." *J. Faber f. 8vo. One of the set engraved for the "History of the House of Yvery."* See Sir Philip Parker, in the eighth class.

"Lady MARY VERE †," in the dress of this reign; *Van Hove sc. small. In Clark's "Lives," folio, 1683.*

Lady Vere, descended, by the father's side, from the ancient family of the Tracys, of Todington, in Gloucestershire, and by the mother, from the principal branch of the Throgmortons. She was married, at nineteen years of age, to Mr. William Hoby, by whom she had two sons, who died young. She espoused, to her second husband, Sir Horace Vere, afterwards baron of Tilbury, whom she long survived. He had issue by her five daughters, who

† To be properly so called, she must have been the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl. But, as she was the wife of a knight, the inscription should have been, Dame Mary Vere, or Lady (Mary) Vere. Her husband was created baron of Tilbury, 1 Car. I.

cess

married into the families of Holles, Townshend, St. John, Fairfax, and Wolfenholme. Upon the death of the countess of Dorset, the parliament committed to her care the duke of York, the duke of Gloucester, and the princess Elizabeth, a charge of which she was by no means ambitious. She was a woman of exemplary conduct as a wife and a mother, and seems to have been as eminent for her *piety* as her husband was for his valour. Archbishop Usher, in a letter* addressed to her, speaks of it in a very elevated strain: "If I have any insight," says that prelate, "in things of this nature, or have any judgment to discern of spirits, I have clearly beheld engraven in your soul the image and superscription of my God." She died the 25th of December, 1671, in the 91st† year of her age.

The following quibbling epitaph, which is characteristic, was written on her by Dr. Simon Ford.

Nobilitas tibi Vera fuit ; prudentia Vera ;

Vera tibi pietas ; & tibi Vera fides.

Vera Dei cultrix fueras, & Vera mariti :

Quæque nitent aderant omnia Vera tibi.

Acciderit tandem quod mors tibi, Vera, dolendum :

Excepto hoc, de te singula Vera juvant.

P. 316, l. 3, from the bottom, add this note, after "Virginia:"

In Ashmole's Museum, is a very singular coat, taken from the back of his savage majesty by the English. It is composed of two deer skins, and enriched, rather than adorned, with figures of men and beasts, composed of small cowree shells which were the money of his country.

Ibid. last line, add :

Motaoka, who, in captain Smith's curious "History of Virginia," is called Pocahontas, may be considered as a national benefactress, as we are indebted to her for the

* This letter, which was written in 1623, is subjoined to her Funeral Sermon.

† Clark, p. 151.

preservation of Virginia, when in the state of an infant colony. In 1607, when she was about twelve or thirteen years of age, she not only procured the liberty, but saved the life of captain Smith, whom, together with his men, her father intended to murder by surprize. In 1612, she was herself a prisoner; and soon after married Mr. Rolfe, whom Smith calls a gentleman. In 1616, after she had been instructed in our language and the Christian religion, she was brought to England, and introduced and graciously received at court. The next year, upon her return home, she died on ship-board, at Gravesend, strongly impressed with religious sentiments. The good sense, humanity, and generosity, of this woman do her honour, as they carried her far above the prejudices of her education, and the barbarous customs of her country. She was the first Virginian who was converted to Christianity, that could speak our national language, or had a child by an Englishman.

A SCOTCH LADY, &c.

ARABELLA STUART, *The print, which is very rare, is thus inscribed, "The Picture of the most noble and learned Lady ARABELLA STEUART." Sold by George Humble; J.W. sc. small 4to.*

Her portrait is at Welbeck. Mr. Walpole has a good copy of it in water-colours.

The following article is, for the most part, taken from page 276 of this volume, where she was incidentally mentioned.

Arabella, daughter of Charles Stuart, earl of Lenox, and brother of Henry, lord Darnley, was too nearly allied to the crown not to give umbrage to the king; and too remotely to found any claim, or receive any advantage from that alliance. Though of an artless and unambitious character herself, it was suspected that she might be the tool

tool of others ambition, which was the occasion of her confinement in the Tower, and the various miseries which she suffered. Her misfortunes, especially her separation from her husband*, whom she tenderly loved, turned her brain, and, soon after, put an early period to her life, on the 27th of September, 1615†. It was suspected, that sir Walter Raleigh's plot, as it was commonly called, was contrived with a view of supplanting king James, and raising her to the throne. As she died within two years of sir Thomas Overbury, a report was propagated, that her death was the effect of poison. This occasioned an examination of her body by several able physicians, who were unanimously of opinion, that she died of a chronical distemper.

I am very credibly informed, that *a print of the old Countess of DESMOND, which represents her towards the close of her life*, is now engraving for the quarto edition of Mr. Pennant's "Tour in Scotland."

There was, and probably is still, a portrait of her in the Standard closet, at Windsor. This I learn from an authentic transcript of a catalogue of the pictures there, in the hand-writing of Dr. William Derham, the elder.

This celebrated lady, who lived at Inchiquin, in Munster, was well known to sir Walter Raleigh. She was married in the reign of Edward IV. when she danced with Richard, duke of Gloucester‡. She held her jointure from all the earls of Desmond since that time§, and was as remarkable for her sprightliness as her age. It is probable that her dancing days were not over when a cen-

* Mr. William Seymour, son of the lord Beauchamp.

† "Biog. Brit."

‡ Walpole's "Historic Doubts," p. 102.

§ Raleigh's "Hist." Book I. Chap. v. Sect. 5.

tury of her life had elapsed; certain it is, that, after she had stood the shock of an hundred and forty years, she went from Bristol to London, to solicit some relief from the court, as she had long been very poor from the ruin of the house of Desmond by an attainder. She, according to sir William Temple, died some years above a hundred and forty*; and lord Bacon informs us, that she twice, at least, renewed her teeth†. I am uncertain what year she died, but she was not living, in 1614, when sir Walter Raleigh published his "History."

P. 317, l. 10, from the bottom, add: *very scarce and curious.*

Ibid. l. 2, from the bottom, add: *There is an uncommon print, by N. de Vischer, of the execution of the eight conspirators.*

Ibid. last line, add:

JOHN SELMAN, who was executed near Charing-Cross, 1612, &c. *done in wood, 4to.*

This man was hanged for picking the pocket of Leonard Barry, servant to lord Harrington, during divine service. The author of the narrative of Selman magnifies the crime, as he was dressed like a gentleman‡.

There

* "Essay on Health and long Life."

† In his "*Hist. Vitæ & Mortis*," "*Operatio super exclusionem aeris*," ii. Sect. 14. he says, "*ter per vices dentisse*;" and in his "*Nat. Hist.*" Cent. viii. 755, he tells us, "that she did *dentire* twice or thrice."

‡ It is well known, that Jonathan Wild used to equip his emissaries with genteel dresses, and send them to church, or any other place where he had reason to believe there would be a crowd. The greatest booty that they are supposed to have gained for him, in one day, was at an installation, at Windsor, where they handed and assisted the ladies in the throng, and robbed them of their watches and diamond girdle-buckles. Some of these fellows, especially such as wore read coats and laced hats, were soon observed to assume great airs, and fancy themselves as good gentlemen as Jonathan himself. Hence it was, that they were very shortly brought to the

There is a print of EVE FLIGEN, of Cleveland, (by which is meant the dutchy of Cleve, in Germany, and not Cleveland, in Yorkshire) who is said to have lived long upon the smell of flowers. *It was sold in Pope's Head Alley, by George Humble, and was, by Mr. West, taken for an English head ; but I cannot find, that she was ever out of her own country. Under the portrait are these lines :*

'Twas I that pray'd I never might eate more,
'Cause my step-mother grutched me my food :
Whether on flowers I fed, as I had store,
Or on a dew that every morning flood,
Like honey, on my lips, full seaventeen yeare.
This is a truth, if you the truth will hear.

This story may keep company with Pliny's relation of the Astomi, a people in East India, who have no mouths, and are supported by the smell of roots, flowers, and wild apples †, and with that of the Chinese virgins, who are said to conceive by smelling to a rose. *I have been blamed for leaving the description of Eve Fligen's print out of my book ; and now I expect to be blamed for inserting it.*

P. 518, l. 9, add: Wrought night-caps were in use in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Privy-counsellors and physicians wore them embroidered with gold and silk : those worn by the clergy were only black and white. Mrs. Kennon, the midwife, a collector of curiosities, had the night-cap of Oliver Cromwell, embroidered with black.

the gallows. One would imagine, that this arch-thief had been informed of the practice of Eutrapelus :

—————*Quicumque nocere volebat
Vestimenta dedit pretiosa.* HOR.

† Plin, "Nat. Hist." i. p. 401. edit. var.

P. 320,

P. 320, l. 7, read, seven or eight years of age, or upwards. The dress now worn by the blue coat boys, in London, was that of the time when the hospital was founded.

Ibid. last note, read:

Dressed in royal robes, for funeral processions, after which they were left at the Abbey as a customary perquisite.

Ibid. last line, add: *There is a sheet print of him on horseback, which has been altered to Oliver Cromwell.*

P. 321, l. 3, from the bottom, add: *There are several other good prints of him particularly an equestrian portrait by Elstracke, which represents him with a globe in his hand, b. sh.*

P. 322, l. 7, add: See a very curious account of him in Winwood's "Memorials," vol. iii. p. 403, 4.

P. 323, l. 9, add:

CHRISTIANUS, Postulatus Episcopus Halberstadiensis, Dux Brunvicensis, &c. badge of the Garter. Vandyck p. R. Van Voerst sc. b. sh. *There is also a print of him engraved by Payne, 4to.*

Christian II. duke of Brunswick, was a man of courage and ability; but unfortunate in his attachment to the king of Bohemia, in whose defeats and distresses he had some share as an ally, and much more from a motive of commiseration, as he was warmly in his interest. He was totally defeated by the Imperialists in the battle of Hockst, and gained as complete a victory over the Spanish army commanded by Don Francisco de Corduba. He lost an arm as he was bravely fighting in the field, which occasioned his wearing an artificial one of silver. Ob. 1626.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, read English and Scotch nations; and subjoin this note:

There are always protectors of these nations in the court of Rome. The article of cardinal Barbarini may therefore be cancelled. Dod, in his "Church History," iii. p. 39. mentions the presents of pictures which the cardinal sent to the queen, and the two secretaries of state, Cottington and Windebank, in acknowledgement of their favours shewn to the catholics in distress.

P. 324, l. 5, after "Lennox," add: *Ob. 21 Dec. 1641, Æt. 82.*

Ibid. l. 9, add: From the second part of "*Vox Populi*." Next subjoin, There is a portrait of him at Hampton Court, another at Hatfield House, and a third in the collection of Mr. Walpole. That at Hampton Court was, when I saw it, inscribed with a wrong name by some modern painter or picture-cleaner.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, add:

ALBERTUS Princeps, Com. Aremberg; *Vandyck p. Rolswert sc. b. sb.*

ALBERTUS, &c. Comes Aremberghæ, &c. *Vandyck p. Petrus du Balliu fecit, sb.*

The original picture, which is in Vandyck's best manner, is at Holkham.

Count d'Aremberg, a man equally qualified for the business of war or peace, was sent into England as ambassador from the archduke Albert, about the same time with the constable of Castile, who was charged with an embassy from the king of Spain. The view of both was to establish a peace betwixt the Spanish and English crowns, which had long been in a state of hostility. It was rumoured that this negotiation was rendered effectual at the expence of an infinite sum distributed about the court,

court, though the king was ever inclined to listen to pacific measures. Sir Anthony Weldon informs us†, that the conspirators in favour of Arabella Stuart privately “ dealt with count Aremberg “ to negotiate with the “ archduke to raise an army and invade England, and “ they would raise another of papists and malecontents” to dethrone James. The count was too good a politician to pay any serious attention to so wild a proposal.

PALLE ROSENKRANTZ, Signeur de Krenrup; *A. F. fecit; a small bust, in Hofman's book before mentioned.*

Rosenkrantz, who was a good foldier and statesman, was, in the year 1612, sent into England by the king of Denmark, in the character of envoy to James the First. The next year, he attended his royal master, in his visit to the English court. In 1626, and the following year, he was dispatched hither, as ambassador extraordinary, and was greatly honoured and favoured by the king.

P. 327, l. 2, add:

There is a print of a Dutch deputy or envoy, with the following inscription. I know nothing of his personal history.

“ Effigies REGNERI PAUW, Equitis in Confessu
“ Ordinum Generalium fœderati Belgii deputati ad Mag-
“ næ Brit. Regem,” &c. *Ravestein p. Theod. Matham sc. ruff,*
square beard, h. sh.

Ibid. l. 10, add:

EMANUEL DE METEREN; *Esme† de Bou-*

† “ Court and Character of K. James,” p. 33.

‡ Sometimes written ESme.

lonois f. In the "Academie des Sciences," Bruxelles, tom. i. p. 189, fol. 1682.

Emanuel de Meteren, a native of Antwerp, and a man of considerable learning, but bred to merchandize, was consul for the Flemings in England, in the reign of James I. He acquitted himself with spirit and ability in this employment, and wrote an ample volume of the treaties of commerce which formerly subsisted betwixt the English nation, the house of Burgundy, and the States of Holland. His capital performance is a "History of the Troubles of the Low Countries." which did him much honour, and is translated into various languages. He lies buried in the church of St. Dionis, in London, where a monument was erected to his memory by his relict. He died the 8th of April, 1612. See Strype's edition of Stow, ii. p. 153.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, add: *There is an octavo print, engraved by Michael Vanderzucht, inscribed ΚΤΡΙΛΛΟΣ, &c. which was certainly done for him. It is prefixed to "Collectanea de Cyrillo Lucario P. C. Auctore Tho. Smitho," Lond. 1707, 8vo.*

Then add this note:

It appears from sir Thomas Roe's negotiations, that though he had met with handsome treatment in England, he was justly censured by archbishop Abbot, at least for his ingratitude ||. The prelate observes, that all the Greeks that come hither a begging are rascals. Erasmus Schmidius, in his excellent book, intitled "*Notæ et Animadversiones in Novum Testamentum*," Norimbergæ, 1658, fol. pays a very high compliment to the learning of Critopulus. See more of him in the "*Bibliotheca Græca*" of Fabricius.

|| See sir T. Roe's works, p. 102, 171, 213, 251, 320, 373, 488.

P. 328, l. 8, add: In his "*Arcanum Punctuationis revelatum*," he proves the novelty of the Hebrew accents,
 Z against

against the two Buxtorfs. This book made a great noise in the world ||.

P. 329, l. 13, add :

ERNESTUS, Princeps & Comes Mansfeldiæ, &c.
Vandyck p. R. Van Voerst sc. h. sb.

Count Mansfield, an able, though an unfortunate general, came into England in this reign, where he received the command of an army of twelve thousand men, for the recovery of the Palatinate; but "the troops being denied a passage through France, the greater part of them perished abroad †." The most distinguished action of the count's life was the noble retreat which he made with all his horse, after the dear-bought victory of the Spanish army, commanded by Don Gonzalez de Cordoua. This occasioned the celebrated Spinola, to his mortification and disgrace, to raise the siege of Bergen, to burn his tents, and retire with precipitation.

FREDERIC RANTZAU; *Folkema sc. a small head, in Hofman's book.*

Frederic Rantzau, lord of Aasdal, a man accomplished by arts, learning, and the knowledge of mankind, a polite courtier, and a gallant soldier, came into England in

¶ "What an uproar," says doctor Bentley, "once was there, as if all were ruined and undone, when Capellus wrote one book against the antiquity of the Hebrew points, and another for various lections in the Hebrew text itself? and yet time and experience has cured those imaginary fears; and the great author, in his grave, has now that honour universally, which the few only of his own age paid him when alive." Phileseutherus Lipsienfis on Freethinking, part i. p. 63. It evidently appears, that the sacred text has been cleared and improved by the various readings. See the excellent "Remarks" of Capellus on this subject, or see Jenkin on the Christian Religion, vol. ii. p. 136, 7, 8, edit. 1700.

† Salmon.

the

the early part of his life, in the course of his travels. After he had seen the greater part of Europe, his curiosity carried him into the eastern countries. He particularly deserves to be remembered for his piety and charity, of which some signal instances are enumerated by his biographer. *Ob.* 14 Jan. 1645. *Æt.* 55.

HOLGER ROSENKRANTZ, &c. *A. F. f.*
In Hofman.

Holger Rosenkrantz, lord of Glimminge, after he had finished his studies, attended Christian Friis de Borreby, the Danish ambassador, into England, at the accession of king James. He had several commands in the Danish army, and was esteemed a good soldier. *Ob.* 1647.

ABRAHAMUS SCULTETUS, Theologus,
Archipalatinus. *In the Continuation of Boissard; small 4to.*

Abraham Scultetus, a native of Silesia, who was some time professor of divinity at Heidelberg, distinguished himself greatly by his writings against the Arminians, whom he endeavoured in vain to reconcile with their antagonists at the synod of Dort. He was much in favour with Frederic, elector Palatine, having exercised his ministry in the Palatinate. In 1612, he attended that prince into England, where he became acquainted with the most eminent of our learned men. He was loudly accused of advising Frederic to accept of the crown of Bohemia. Certain it is, that he highly approved of his inauspicious choice; and like all those who were closely connected with him, had a deep share in his misfortunes. *Ob.* 24 Oct. 1625. Calmet, though a Roman catholic, ex-

§ Wood informs us, that he was a sojourner at Oxford, about the year 1598.

tols him for his great knowledge, moderation, and piety. He has written learnedly and ably on the divine right of episcopacy. See "*Relation des Mesures pour introduire la Liturgie Anglicane dans le Roiaume de Prusse*," a Londres, 1767, 4to. p. 75. There is a particular account of his life in Fuller's "*Abel redivivus*."

FESTUS HOMMIUS, S.S. Theol. D. Coll. Theol. ill. Ord. Regens; 4to. In "Athen. Bat."

Festus Hommius, a Dutchman, distinguished himself by his polemical writings against the papists and Arminians. He was secretary at the synod of Dort, the acts of which he was deputed by the States of Holland to carry to king James. He was graciously received by his majesty, and had particular respect shewn him by some of the greatest personages in the kingdom; and a doctor's degree was conferred on him by the university of Oxford. His ideas of dress seem to have been perfectly Low Dutch, as he wore a pair of green stockings, when he was incorporated doctor of divinity. He died the 5th of July, 1642, aged sixty-six years and six months.

P. 329, last line, add:

THOMAS ERPENIUS, Arabicæ Linguæ Professor; 4to. In "Athen. Bat."

Thomas Erpenius, a native of Gorcum in Holland, was very highly and justly celebrated for his knowledge as an orientalist. He travelled into England, France, Italy, and Germany, with a view of improving himself in this branch of science. He had particular reason to believe that he should have been invited to settle here upon very advantageous terms; but he was appointed professor of Arabic and other eastern languages, at Leyden.

den. He died of the plague, 13 Nov. 1624, and, by order of the university, was honoured with a funeral oration, by his friend and colleague, Gerard John Vossius. All his works have some relation to oriental learning.

PETRUS CUNÆUS, Juris Professor, (in Academia Leidenfi) 4to. In "Athen. Bat."

Peter Cunæus, who was also a Dutchman, was eminently skilled in the civil law. He, in the early part of his life was in England, whither he attended Ambrose Regemorter, his kinsman. During his stay in this country, he, in one summer, accurately read over Homer, and most of the Greek poets. He was twice rector of the university of Leyden. His book "*De Republica Hebræorum*" is his principal work.

TAGE THOTT; *a small bust; Fokke f. In Hofman.*

This gentleman visited the English court as a traveller, in the reign of James, and was received with great marks of distinction by his queen. He came hither a second time, in the same reign, with Mr. Henric Rammel, the Danish ambassador, and returned home with Christian IV. who retained him as gentleman of his court. He was afterwards employed in several embassies, and made lord of Ericholm, knight of the order of the Elephant, and a senator of the kingdom. He founded several hospitals in his life-time, and died, full of years and of honour, in 1658.

NICOLAUS CLAUDIUS FABRICIUS
de Peiresc, Senator Aquensis; C. Mellan sc. *small h. sh.*
There is a copy of this by Gaywood, before Dr. Rand's Translation
of

of his Life by Gassendus ; and there is also a head of him after a painting of Vandyck.

Nicolaus Claudius Fabricius, lord of Peirefc, a finished scholar, an accomplished gentleman, and an amiable and and beneficent man, discovered a very early attachment to all useful and polite learning, which was desired by him as his food, and pursued as his business and recreation. Knowledge in him was a radicated habit, and the manners and customs of the ancients were as familiar to him as to a citizen of Athens §, or of Rome. He was as communicative as he was knowing, and his literary stores were the treasures of the public. Few books have been published in France that have any relation to classical antiquities, or those of that kingdom, but have been the better for him ; and he has greatly enriched the valuable works of Montfaucon. He deserves particular commendation for his skill in botany, and other branches of natural science. In 1606, he came into England, where he visited sir Henry Savile, sir Robert Cotton, Dr. Raphael Thorius, his countryman †, Camden, John Barclay,

§ He was the only person of his time, who could read and explain the Greek on medals. Patin's "Travels," p. 141.

† A physician settled in London, who was famous for his Latin poem on tobacco. We are informed, that when Peirefc was in company with Dr. Thorius, who seems to have had as strong an aversion to water as any of the faculty had to physic, he peremptorily insisted on his drinking a health in an enormous glass of wine. Peirefc earnestly desired to be excused, as unable to bear so large a quantity. Thorius would admit of no excuse ; he therefore drank it, but upon condition that the former should follow his example, in drinking a health to be proposed by him in his turn. He then filled the same glass with water, named the health, and presently drank it off. Thorius looked like a man thunderstruck, sighed deeply, frequently applied his lips to the replenished glass, without resolution to taste it, poured forth a torrent of quotations from ancient authors against the innocent element, and thus hesitated and trifled for some hours, before he swallowed, by sips, the detested potion. This story was told to king James, who would, by all means, hear it from Peirefc himself, and his majesty was delighted with the relation. V. Gassendus in "*Vita Peirefcii*," ad Ann. 1606.

Matthias

Matthias Lobel, John Norden, and other persons of eminence. He died at Aix, in Provence, the 24th of June, 1637 ||. The massacre of a multitude of his papers after his death, by some of his near relations, is mentioned by the learned with indignation and regret; they were applied to the vile uses of heating the oven and boiling the pot. Some have endeavoured to throw ridicule upon his *minuter studies*; but he too well knew the connection betwixt all kinds of learning to regard them as unimportant in their consequences †. Gassendus, another ornament of France, has given us his Life in detail. This is one of those delightful works, which exhibit a striking likeness of a great and good man at full length, and shew every feature and fold of the drapery in the strongest and clearest light.

CONSTANTINE HUYGENS; *Vandyck p. Vorsterman sc. h. sb.*

Sir Constantine Huygens, as we are informed by sir John Finet *, was in England in the latter end of king James's reign. He came hither, about the year 1622, with the Dutch ambassadors, and was secretary to the embassy. It appears that he was more than once here in a public character. He was father of Constantine Huygens, one of the greatest geniuses of his age, whom he instructed in arithmetic, mathematics, music, and geography.

SIMON VOUET, *Parisiensis Pictor; F. Perier fecit, h. sb.* *There is another print of him by Voerst.*

|| His elegy was written in above forty languages.

† ——— *He nugæ seria ducunt*
In bona.

* "Philoxenis," p. 116, 119.

Vouet,

Vouet, who, in his day, had a multitude of admirers, though since deemed an insipid mannerist, taught the manual practice of painting to some of the greatest geniuses that France ever produced. He was undoubtedly in England in this reign†, having been sent from Paris to draw the portrait of some lady of distinction. Charles the First was very desirous of engaging him in his service. *Ob.* 1641, *Æt.* 59.

As GERARD MERCATOR published a curious map of the British Isles, it has been presumed that he was in England: I find no direct proof of it. There are various prints of him.

P. 331, l. 2, add:

CAROLUS, &c. *From sir Peter Lely's copy of the celebrated original picture painted by sir Anthony Vandyck, which was destroyed in the fire at Whitehall, 1697 ||. J. Faber f. b. sb. mezz. In his ear*

† See his "Life," by Perrault. See also "Anecdotes of Painting," ii. p. 57.

|| This was the picture from which Bernini did his bust, which is said to have been destroyed at the same time. The melancholy cast of countenance, which was conspicuous in it, appears in the print. It is worthy of remark, that all the portraits of Charles by Vandyck have more or less of this air, and yet represent him handsomer than those of all other painters.

As omens, however founded upon or connected with superstition and credulity, have, in almost every age, had some influence upon great minds and great events*, I shall mention the following, as relative to my subject. Carte, in his "Life of the Duke of Ormond †," informs us, that when the bust of Bernini was carried to the king's house, at Chelsea, his majesty, with a train of nobility, went to take a view of it, and that, "as they were viewing it, an hawk flew over their heads, with a partridge in his claws, which he had wounded to death. Some of the partridge's blood fell on the neck of the statue, where it always remained, without being wiped off. &c.

The story of the king's trying the *Sortes Virgilianæ*, and dipping upon the ensuing lines is told us in Welwood's "Memoirs," p. 105, 106.

* See Dalrymple's "Memoirs," p. 223, 224.

† Vol. ii. p. 55.

ear is the pearl which he constantly wore, and which is now in the collection of the duchess of Portland, and is authenticated by the hand-writing of his daughter, the princess of Orange. This is the first print which I have seen with a star and garter, as part of the dress.

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, for "Kensington," read the Queen's House.

Ibid. add this note:

The badge of the order on his breast, which some ingenious persons have taken for that of the *Saint Esprit*, has contributed to this mistake; but the cross of this order is never without the dove. The form of the cross is used for the order of St. Michael and many others. See "*Histoire des Ordres*," vol. i. p. 386, &c.

P. 332, l. 13, add this note:

I am very credibly informed, that there is a print like this, with a list of the king's servants on each side and beneath: it has no engraver's name, and was "printed for Thomas Walkly, opposite York House, 1639."

Ibid. l. 14, from the bottom, add:

CHARLES I. whole length, sitting; *W. Pass sc. b. sb.*

Ibid. l. 12 from the bottom, add:

CAROLUS, &c. a glove in his left hand; *W. Marshall sc. small b. sb.*

CHARLES I. on horseback; *W. M. sc. 4to.*

Ibid. l. 9, from the bottom, add:

CHARLES I. in an oval; above is the Church of England, represented as a matron at the point of death, with an inscription, in Greek, signifying that many physicians have killed her. *Fairborne sc.* It is the title to the "*History of King Charles*," by H. L. (Hamon L'Estrange) Esq. *small b. sb.*

" Hæc finis Priami fatorum, hic exitus illum
 " Sorte tulit, Trojam incensam et prolapsa videntem
 " Pergama tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
 " Regnatorem Asiæ; jacet ingens littore truncus,
 " Avulsumque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus."

A a

P. 333,

P. 333, l. 6, from the bottom, read Fruytirs; erase "Sic. Orig." in the note, and substitute,

Vertue spelt the name *Frutiers*.

P. 334, l. 7, add:

CAROLUS I. in a high-crowned hat, and cloak with a star;
Vandyck p. J. de Ram excud. neat, small h. sb.

Ibid. l. 2, from the bottom, add this note:

The following passage is at the conclusion of Lilly, the astrologer's "Life of Charles I." "King Charles being dead, and some foolish citizens going a whoring after his picture, or image, formerly set up in the Old Exchange, the parliament made bold to take it down, and to engrave in its place these words: "Exit Tyrannus Regum ultimus, Anno Libertatis Angliæ restitutæ primo, Anno Dom. 1648, Jan. 30. For my part, I do believe he was not the worst, but the most unfortunate of kings."

Ibid. in the note, for "Juxton," read Juxon.

P. 336, l. 3, add: The original is at Houghton.

Ibid. l. 8, add:

HENRIETTA MARIA, *Hollar f. 1641, large 8vo.*

Ibid. l. 9, add:

There are two whole lengths which resemble Henrietta Maria; one an anonymous octavo, belonging to a set of dresses by Hollar; and the other a half sheet, engraved by Ant. de Bailue, after Vandyck. It is inscribed "Sancta Maria Magdalena."

Ibid. last line, add the following note after "king:"

Henrietta Maria appeared as a spectator at the coronation of the king her husband, as her bigotry would not permit her to be present at our church-ceremonies on that occasion. It was demanded to have the solemnity performed by the bishops of her own religion. This is not, I believe, mentioned by any of our historians. The passage is in Sir John Finet's *Philoxenis*. See p. 169, 170, 171, of that book.

P. 337, l. 9, add:

CHARLES, Prince of Wales, very young; *W. Vaillant f. small 4to. mezz. This is after Vandyck.*

CAROLUS,

CAROLUS, Princeps, &c. *Vandyck p. P. de Jode exc. in armour, 4to.* This is done with great exactness from the original at Windsor.

CHARLES, Prince of Wales, half length, inscribed Carolus II. &c. *Vandyck p. Hollar f. 1649, h. sh.* The view in this print is Richmond castle, and the green before it, according to Vertue's manuscript.

CAROLUS, Princeps; *C. Van Dalen sc. 4to.*

P. 338, l. 14, add:

JAMES, Duke of York; *Faithorne excud. 4to.*

JAMES, Duke of York, in armour, *oëlogon frame, small 4to.**

P. 339, l. 5, add:

MARIA, Filia Caroli Regis; *Vandyck p. Queebooren, (or Queboren) sc.*

MARY, Princess of Orange, *Vandyck p. "Couffin del. & sc."* in manuscript; whole length; a dog on a carpet; a Dutch mezz.

MARIA, Caroli Magnæ Brit. & Hib. Regis Filia primogenita; *G. Hondt sc. p. Suyderboef sc. 1643; sh fine.*

MARIA, &c. *Backer p. Jacobus Lutma f. h. sh.*

MARIA, &c. *Hanneman p. Danckers sc. 1640; h. sh.*

The Princess MARY, holding a basket of flowers, a mezzotinto, by Vertue, who had no talent for that kind of engraving. The print has no inscription.

Ibid. l. 14, add:

WILLIAM and MARY, Prince and Princess of Orange, two whole lengths in one print, by Hollar, who also did them both in two

* The duke of York, when young, is said to have been very like his father; "So like he is," says sir Francis Wortley ||, that "we may invert that royal epithet given to his father, Jacobissimus Carolus, to Carolissimus Jacobus." There seems to be more of conceit than truth in this observation, which is just as witty as Ovid's

"Semibovemque virum, semivirumque bovem."

|| "Characters and Elegies," p. 7.

neat small ovals in one plate, dated 1641. It appears from this date, that the princess was in the tenth year of her age, when she was contracted in marriage.

Ibid. last note, leave out "Walker's," as the 4th part was written by another hand.

P. 340, l. 5, read, died, soon after her arrival, of the small-pox. She was interred in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, 31 Dec. 1660.*

P. 341, erase l. 3 and 4.

Ibid. l. 12 to 14, read, *This is from the retouched plate of Van Woerft.*

The original was at Somerset House; but most of the pictures which were there have been removed to Kensington and Hampton Court.

Ibid. last paragraph, read, The original, by Vandyck, is now at the Queen's House: it was engraved in a large plate by Baron.

P. 342, l. 2, add:

CHARLES I. and three of his Sons, *whole lengths; fold by Stent, poorly engraved.*

Ibid. l. 14, for "at Burleigh House," read, in the collection of the earl of Portmore. The picture at Burleigh House, which is similar to it, is a copy by Henry Stone, one of Vandyck's best scholars. The infantine, &c.

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, add:

CHARLES I. and II. with their Queens; the Duke and Duchess of York; the Princess of Orange, the Lady Elizabeth,

* Eenton's "Observations on Waller."

and the Duke of Gloucester; the Duke of Anjou (afterwards Duke of Orleans); the Princess Henrietta; and the Duke and Duchefs of Albemarle; *much in the manner of Faithorne, in six ovals, very scarce, h. sh.*

CHARLES I. and his Queen; Henry Frederic, Prince of Orange, and his Princess; with William and Mary, their son and daughter-in-law, *joining hands; oblong h. sh.* In the "*History of Henry Frederic*," in *High Dutch*, fol.

Ibid. last line, add:

CHARLES I. Fairfax, and Cromwell, *neatly engraved, in one plate; R. Hoejus exc. oblong h. sh.*

P. 343, l. 12, from the bottom, erase, "of the house of Orange."

Ibid. add:

FREDERICK HENRY, Son of the Palgrave; *Delaram sc.*

FREDERICK HENRY, "eldest Son of the King of Bohemia," motto, "*Mediis tranquillus in Undis*," 1629, 4to. *scarce.* It is engraved in the manner of *Van Voerst*.

He was drowned in January, 1629, in the fifteenth year of his age.

CHARLES, second Son the King of Bohemia; *T. Hollman f. whole length, 4to.*

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, add:

CAROLUS LUDOVICUS, &c. *Vandyck p. 1641, Bernard f. h. sh.*

P. 344, l. 8, add:

ROBERT, &c. *sold by Jenner, h. sh.* Another, *sold by Jenner, 4to. ships in both.*

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 10, add :

Prince Rupert and his brother Maurice are both in one picture, at Coombe Abbey.

P. 345, l. 11, place a capital letter to "paladii."

P. 346, l. 2, after " works," add : Christina, queen of Sweden, from whom she received several flights, was extremely envious of her knowledge.

Ibid. last line, add: There is a limning of this princess at Kensington.

P. 348, l. 4, from the bottom, add : The original picture is at lord Besborough's, at Roehampton.

P. 349, l. 2, add :

Comes ARUNDELIUS, a P. P. Rubenio memoriter designatus, &c. Krafft. f. aqua forti, b. sb.

Ibid. l. 7, after " Mead," read, was bought by the earl of Exeter, who gave it to the British Museum.

Ibid. l. 16, after " Stafford," add this note :

The anonymous print of Baccio Bandinelli, the celebrated sculptor, painter, and architect, sitting in his shop, with several statues and fragments of sculpture about him, has been mistaken for a portrait of the earl of Arundel. It was engraved from the painting at Windsor by Correggio, whose portraits are extremely rare. The print is known by the medals on the table, and the colossal head and trunk of a female statue near it. I have been informed, that Vandergucht gave Armstrong, the picture and print seller, four pounds for a first impression of this print. Mr. John Barnard gave three guineas for the fine proof in his collection.

P. 351, l. 10, add : There is an excellent whole length of him by Vandyck, at the duke of Queensberry's, at Amesbury.

P. 353, l. 6, read, elder brother.

P. 354,

P. 354, l. 13, from the bottom, add 8vo. after "*Vandyck p.*"

P. 355, read l. 2 and 3 thus : There is a whole length of him, by Vandyck, at Pembroke House, in London. In the great room, at Wilton, is the following family piece.

P. 356, l. 14, add :

EDWARD SACKVILLE, Earl of Dorset; *Voerst* *sc.* 4to.

EDWARD SACKVILLE, Earl of Dorset; *Hollar* *f.* a small oval.

Ibid. last line, read, by leading on the troops that recovered the royal standard.

P. 357, in the running title, read CHARLES I.

Ibid. l. 6, after "friend," add this note :

Osborne informs us, that in a quarrel betwixt the English and Scots at Croyden races, which had like to have ended in bloodshed, he was the only Englishman that sided with the latter; and that he deserted his countrymen purely from his attachment to lord Bruce; hence it was that several of them declared their intention of killing *him* in the attack, who afterwards killed his dearest friend.

Ibid. l. 14, from the bottom, add :

JAMES, Marquis of Hamilton; *Vaughan* *sc.* 4to. *There is a print of him by P. Huybrechts, but it is very unlike.*

P. 358, l. 2, add: His portrait is at Hampton Court. There is another at Hamilton House, or Palace, as it is called, in Scotland. At the same place, is a portrait of his brother William, who was killed at the battle of Worcester, and of the duke, who fell in the duel with lord Mohun.

Ibid. l. 2 of the first note, for "Kensington," read the Queen's House.

P. 359,

P. 359, l. 13, &c. read, the front of which bore a beautiful resemblance to a church organ, and was lately a singularly pleasing object to all that passed the road betwixt Reading and Newbury; but this fine front, I speak it with concern, is now no more.

P. 360, l. 9, 10, read, *Ob.* 4 Oct. 1660, having been restored to the dukedom of Somerset, in September, the same year*.

P. 361, l. 2, after "EARLS," add:

Created
1755.

ROBERT VERE, Earl of Oxford, &c. *in armour*;
Stent. 4to.

Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, after the example of several of his ancestors, addicted himself to arms. He, in the Low Countries, commanded a regiment in the service of the States. Having, on various occasions, given sufficient proofs of his valour, he was killed at the siege of Maestricht, 7 Aug. 1632. According to the inscription on his print, he was the twenty-third earl of Oxford, of the line of Vere; but sir William Segar and Heylin agree in his being the nineteenth. His son Aubrey, who was also of a martial spirit, was the twentieth and last earl of this illustrious family.

P. 362, l. 13, add:

FRANCIS RUSSEL, earl of Bedford; *G. G. f. Stent. ex.* 12mo.

P. 363, l. 5, read Althorp.

P. 365, l. 9, from the bottom, add:

WILLIAM FIELDING, Earl of Denbigh, Viscount Fielding, &c. *Voerst sc. small h. sb.*

* Introduction to Anstis's "Register of the Garter."

William, earl of Denbigh, who was a good sea officer, and a brave and active soldier, commanded as an admiral, in several expeditions, and displayed his courage, on many occasions, in the civil war. He was a volunteer in prince Rupert's regiment, was as vigilant and patient of discipline, as if he had been trained up in the service, and was ever among the foremost in all enterprises of danger. He died the 3d of April, 1643, having two or three days before received several mortal wounds in a hot engagement, near Birmingham. His journey to Spain with Charles I. when prince, is mentioned in the "Peerage;" but nothing is there said of his embassy to the sophi of Persia, which, as we learn from the inscription on his print, was in the year 1631.

P. 366, l. 5, add: There are several portraits of him by Vandyck; that at lord Breadalbane's, at Taymouth, in Scotland, is remarkably fine.

P. 367, l. 4, add:

"MILDMAY, Earl of Westmoreland, Baron Le Despencer," &c. *J. B. N. invenit, P. Williamsen sc. 1662. Under the head is a representation of an army marching, and of a siege. This alludes to his actions in the civil war. The plate, which is well engraved, is in the possession of Richard Bull, Esq.*

Ibid. l. 12 and 13, read: He presented his poems in Latin and English, entitled "*Otia Sacra*," to the library of Emanuel College in Cambridge. It is a quarto volume of 174 pages, adorned with plates, printed by Richard Cotes, 1645. It appears by the last poem, that no copies were fold.

Ibid. last line, after the word "soldier," add this note:

The inscription on the print plainly intimates, that he was the author of this book; but it appears from the preface, that it was digested from his papers by another

other hand. In the "*Hibernica*," a thin folio, published by Walter Harris, at Dublin, 1747, is a translation, by the earl of Totnes, of part of an historic poem, in old French, written by a person of rank in the reign of Richard II. In the manuscript copy of this poem, which is in the British Museum, are curious illuminations, in which Richard is variously represented. There are also portraits of Henry of Lancaster, archbishop Arundel, the dukes of Surry and Exeter, the earls of Northumberland and Salisbury, and several others, which have been engraved for the "Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities."

P. 369, l. 9, after "Herefordshire," add, and Cornwall.

P. 370, l. 2, after "*Vandyck p.*" add *Hollar f.*

P. 373, l. 8, from the bottom, add: The picture is at lord Hardwick's.

P. 374, l. 12 and 13, from the bottom, erase "and one of the active members, whom the king went in person to arrest;" and add a full point after "reign."

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, after "king," add: This high-spirited lord, who had the most elevated, or what some would call, the most chimerical notions of civil liberty, upon the defeat of those projects in which he had so great a share, retired with indignation to the isle of Lundy, on the coast of Devon, a place which, from its situation, was of such difficult access, that his own servants might have defended it against an army. He continued a voluntary prisoner in this fastness till the protector's death.*

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, add:

PHILIP, Lord Herbert, inscribed "*Philippus, Comes Pembrokiæ*," *Æt.* 18; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. h. sb.* The original picture is at Wilton.

* Echard, p. 716.

Philip, lord Herbert, was fourth son of Philip, earl of Pembroke, lord chamberlain of the household, by Susan, daughter of Edward, earl of Oxford. He succeeded his father in title and estate, and was himself succeeded by his son William. His marriages and issue are mentioned in the "Peerage."

P. 375, l. 8, from the bottom, add *scarce*.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, read, original by Vandyck.

P. 377, l. 10, after "Tilbury," add: *Mierevelt p. Vertue sc. b. ff.* Place the date of his creation in the margin.

P. 379, l. 6, from the bottom, add:

HENRY, Lord Carye, Viscount Falkland, Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, &c. *Joan. Barra sc. 4to. very rare.*

This peer and the marquis of Clanricarde, in the next division, may be placed in the second class, as lord deputies of Ireland.

Henry Cary, viscount Falkland, who descended from the Carys of Cockington, in Devonshire, was son of sir Edward Cary of Berkhamsted and Aldenham, in Hertfordshire. He deserves to be remembered as a polite, an able, and uncorrupt statesman. He was comptroller of the household to king James, by whom he was ennobled, and about two years after appointed lord deputy of Ireland. His strict, though legal administration, in regard to the papists, whom the court was inclined to favour, raised the loudest clamours against him from that party, who caused him to be dismissed from his viceroyalty with some circumstances of disgrace. But this rather served to elevate than degrade his character, as he afterwards sufficiently apologized for his whole conduct. We have

Created
Viscount
Falkland,
10 Nov.
1620.

abundant proof of his disinterested loyalty and integrity, as he greatly impaired his patrimony in employments by which others have raised their fortunes. He died in September, 1633, and lies buried at Aldenham. He was father of the celebrated Lucius, lord Falkland, mentioned in the next article.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, read, The original is at lord Hyde's; then add this note:

The collection at Cornbury, which was made by Lenthall, and said to have been given by him for his pardon to lord Clarendon, is now removed, being divided between the dutchess of Queensberry, lady Hyde, and lady Mary Forbes, the heiresses of the family of Hyde.

P. 380, l. 11, insert the two following articles before that of viscount Grandison.

DU BURGH, Marquis of Clanricarde; fc.
8vo. engraved for Smollet's "*History*,"

Ulick Du Burgh*, marquis of Clanricarde, and earl of St. Alban's, was descended from an ancient family of English race. His father was the great earl of Clanricarde, and his mother daughter of sir Francis Walsingham, and successively the widow of sir Philip Sidney, and Robert Devereux, earl of Essex. He was not a man of shining abilities, but of great humanity, courtesy, and generosity, strongly attached to his friends, a true lover of his country, and above all sordid views, or motives of private interest. He adhered to the crown from principle, and had a particular affection for the king's person. He, for some years, attended the court where he contracted many friendships; and, indeed, few courtiers have been more generally esteemed. The great part which he acted for the king in Ireland, in the civil war, is well known. He appears to have been justly censured for the precipitate

* Sometimes written Bourk.

peace which he made with the rebels, to whom he yielded too large concessions. He was the author of "Memoirs relative to the Irish Rebellion," which were printed in octavo, 1722, and republished in folio, with the addition of many letters, in 1757. Judge Lindsay has given us a masterly character of him before this book*. As the period of time in which it was written abounded with great events, in some of which the marquis had a deep share, there are anecdotes in it which are interesting and curious. *Ob.* 1657.

The true Portraiture of the Earl of CASTLEHAVEN, a wooden cut; underneath are the names of the twenty six peers who tried him. It is prefixed to a quarto pamphlet, entitled "*The Arraignment and Conviction of Mervin Lord Audley, Earl of Castlehaven, who was, by twenty six Peers, found guilty of a Rape and S—, at Westminster, April 25, 1631.*" Lond. printed for Tho. Thomas, 1642.

This man, who was the son of George Touchet, earl of Castlehaven, by Lucy, daughter of sir James Mervin, of Founthill, in the county of Wilts, was condemned and executed on the gallows, for assisting in a rape on the body of his wife †, and for sodomy; crimes which were attended with peculiar circumstances of atrocity and horror. As long as rape and sodomy are detestable, so long should his name be remembered with execration. He, in strict propriety, should precede Bradshaw, at the head of the twelfth class; but is placed here as a disgrace to the peerage, and to human nature.

P. 381, l. 11, for "1669," read 1699.

* This character is contrasted with that of the marquis of Ormond.

† This lady was daughter of Benedict Barnham, alderman of London, and sister to Alice, viscountess St. Alban's, wife of our great philosopher.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 12, read, He was of the same family with the late Mr. Chaworth.

Ibid. last line, add: There is another good one at the duke of Queensberry's, at Amesbury.

P. 382, l. 8, add:

Archbishop LAUD; *a wooden cut, six verses*, "Reader, behold," &c. 8vo.

Archbishop LAUD, *tied by a cord to a ring in the wall: W. M. 4to. 12mo.*

Archbishop LAUD and HENRY BURTON, *both whole lengths; the prelate is represented vomiting up his own works, and Burton holds his head; doggerel verses. The print is extremely scarce and curious.*

Ibid. l. 9, erase the description of the print in this place, as it represents archbishop Williams.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, add this note, after "innovations:"

It should here be remembered, that Fuller, in his "Appeale of injured Innocence," part iii. p. 8, says, that "the articles of his visitation were observed to be as moderate as any bishop's in England."

P. 383, l. 4, add:

Archbishop WILLIAMS, *in his episcopal habit; he has a helmet on his head instead of a mitre, which is at some distance on the ground; a musket on his shoulder, belt and bandoleers; R. S. exc. Amstelodami; whole length, extremely rare. This alludes to his assisting, in person, a colonel of the rebel army, to retake Conway castle in Wales, his own property, which he, aided by the bishops of Chester, St. Asaph, and Bangor, had fortified against the parliament*

ment; but it was not long afterwards seized by some of the king's party †.

P. 384, l. 14. after "4to." add: *Before his "Life," by Dr. J. Barwick. There is also a wooden cut of him.* Then add, at the end of the line: and in the library of St. John's College, in Cambridge, where he was educated.

P. 385, l. 12, from the bottom, add: *There is a copy of this by Marshall, before his "Cases of Conscience."*

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom, add: *This print, which is one of the best of him, is before his "Shaking of the Olive Tree," 1660, 4to.*

P. 386, place the following article before that of Priedeaux.

MATTHEW WREN, D. D. Bishop of Ely; G. Vander Gucht sc. h. sh. Engraved for the "Parentalia."

Bishop WREN, sitting at a table; from his mouth proceed two labels, one of which is inscribed "Canonical Prayers;" the other, "No Afternoon Sermons." On one side, stand several clergymen, over whose heads is written, "Altar cringing Priests." On the other side, stand two men in lay habits, above whom is this inscription, "Churchwardens for Articles." - It is in the title to a book, called "Wren's Anatomy, discovering his notorious Pranks, &c. printed in the year when Wren ceased to domineer," 1641, 4to.

Matthew, eldest son of Francis Wren, citizen and mercer of London, was educated at Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge. He was successively bishop of Hereford, Norwich, and Ely. While he sat in the chair of Norwich,

Consec.
8 March,
1634-5.

† See Grey's "Hudibras," ii. p. 364, 365, notes; and "Biog. Britan." p. 4290.

he,

he, as lord Clarendon informs us, so “ passionately and
 “ warmly proceeded against the dissenting congregations,
 “ that many left the kingdom, to the lessening the wealthy
 “ manufacture there of kerseys and narrow cloths, and,
 “ which was worse, transporting that mystery into foreign
 “ parts *.” But the author of the “ *Parentalia*” says,
 “ that this desertion of the Norwich weavers was chiefly
 “ procured through the policy and management of the
 “ Dutch, who, wanting that manufacture, (which was
 “ improved there to great perfection) left no means unat-
 “ tempted to gain over these weavers to settle in their
 “ towns, with an assurance of full liberty of conscience,
 “ and greater advantages and privileges than they had
 “ obtained in England.” This author commends his
 modesty and humility, particularly in never seeking pre-
 ferment; but he says too little of his zeal, which was,
 indeed, ardent and active. This drew upon him the un-
 just imputation of popery. Nothing seems to have ren-
 dered him more hateful and invidious to the parliament,
 than his standing high in the favour of his sovereign.
 He was imprisoned in the Tower, by order of the house
 of commons, and continued there, under close restraint,
 till the Restoration. He died 24 April, 1667, in his eigh-
 ty-second year. Dr. Richardson has made use of some of
 his manuscripts in his fine and accurate edition of God-
 win “ *De Præfulibus Angliæ*.”

P. 387, l. 8, after “ *Athenæ Oxonienses*,” add this note :

Towards the latter end of his life, he suffered so much from plundering and se-
 questration, that he was reduced to his original state of poverty. He might have
 been styled, as Dr. Gauden observes, *Helluo Librorum*, in almost a literal sense. “ A
 “ friend coming to see him, and saluting him in the common form of “ How doth
 “ your lordship do?” “ Never better in my life,” said he, “ only I have too

* Clarendon, vol. ii. 8vo. p. 96.

"great a stomach,; for I have eaten a great library of excellent books; I have
 "eaten a great deal of linen, much of my brass, some of my pewter, and now I
 "am come to eat iron; and what will come next I know not †."

† Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," part ii. p. 78.

Ibid. l. 8, add: A print of primate USHER may be placed here, as bishop of Carlisle, to which see he was promoted 16 Feb. 1641-2, and held it till his death.

Ibid. l. 12, add: *prefixed to his "Life," by Dr. Gauden.*

P. 388, last line, add: *This is copied in mezzotinto by Miller of Dublin.*

P. 389, l. 7, add:

JACOBUS USSERIUS; *Marshall sc. 4to. He is represented holding a book; a scull is on the table; arms, &c. The head of this print is copied by Landry, at Paris, and prefixed to his "Annales," folio, 1673. It is done much in the manner of Faithorne.*

JAMES USHER, &c. *G'over f. b sh.*

JAMES USHER, &c. *with a Welsh inscription; R. Vaughan sc. 12mo.*

Ibid. last line, after "him," add: For the better understanding of his character, it should be remarked, that, in the early part of his life, he was a Calvinist, and that he afterwards took the middle way betwixt the Calvinists and Arminians.

Ibid. last line, after "interregnum," add this note:

John Bramhall, bishop of Derry, and afterwards archbishop of Armagh, "was
 "forced, upon the revolt of Cork, to leave Ireland. He went into France, and
 "intended a journey into Spain, but met with an unexpected diversion; for, after
 "his first day's travel into that kingdom, he put up at a house to refresh himself,
 "where his hostess called him by his name. Admiring at his being discovered,
 "she revealed the secret to him, shewed him his picture *, and assured him there
 "were several of them on the road, that, being known by them, he might be car-

* Doubtless his print, which I never saw.

C c

"ried

"ried to the inquisition; and that her husband, among others, had power to that purpose, and would certainly execute his commission, if he found him. He made use of the advertisement, and escaped out of the power of that court †." I shall only add here, that Dr. Bramhall was one of the most learned, able, and active prelates of the age in which he lived, an acute disputant, and an excellent preacher. He was a great stickler for the patrimony of the church, and, in about four years, regained to that of Ireland upwards of 30,000 l. per annum of her just rights. The most celebrated of his works were his writings against Hobbes.

† Lives of the Bishop's in sir James Ware's Works.

P. 390, l. 3, add: *There is another print of him, in 12mo. probably copied from this, but better engraved by an unknown hand.*

Ibid. before "Johannes Donne," add:

ISAAC BARGRAVE, Dean of Canterbury, a small oval; *Vandergucht sc.*

ISAAC BARGRAVE, &c. *J. Cole sc.*

The original picture, said to have been painted by Cornelius Janfen, is in the Dean's chapel, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, where he lies buried. Under it is his epitaph. The print engraved from it is in Dart's Antiquities of that church.

Isaac Bargrave was a man of good natural parts, which were much strengthened and polished by study, converse, and travel. He was a fellow-collegiate with Ralph Ruggle, at Clare Hall, in Cambridge, and performed the part of Torcol, in his comedy of "Ignoramus," when it was acted before James I. During his stay at Venice, he was honoured with the friendship of Father Paul, who told him, that he believed the doctrine and discipline of the church of England to be the most primitive of any in the world. He was a true friend and a zealous defender of our civil and religious rights and liberties; and incurred the displeasure of James, by preaching a sermon, when he was minister of St. Margaret's, Westminster, against popery, corruption, and evil counsellors. In the time of the

the civil war, he adhered to the king from principle and affection, having been chaplain to him before and after his accession to the throne. He was first canon, and next dean of Canterbury. He, with his family, particularly his wife and sister, who was widow of John Boys, his predecessor in the deanery, met with cruel treatment from that ungrateful ruffian colonel Sandys, whom he had by his interest saved from the gallows, when he was indicted at Maidstone assizes for a rape. Sandys was not content with adding personal insult to ingratitude and cruelty; he also caused him to be committed to the Fleet-prison, and absurdly attempted to blacken his character. He died, as it seems, of a broken heart, in about three weeks after his commitment, in 1642, and the fifty-sixth year of his age*.

Admitted
dean 12
Oct. 1625.

Ibid. before "Josias Shute," add:

CHRISTOPHER WREN, D. D. Dean of Windsor; *G. Vandergucht sc. b. sh. Engraved for the "Parentalia."*

Christopher Wren was younger brother of Matthew, bishop of Ely, and his successor in the deanery of Windsor. He received his education at St. John's College, in Oxford, was some time chaplain to Dr. Lancelot Andrews, bishop of Winchester, and also chaplain to Charles I. After the chapel of St. George, and the treasury belonging to it, had been plundered by the rebels, he sedulously exerted himself in recovering as many of the records as could be procured, and had the good fortune to redeem the three registers distinguished by the names of the Black, Blue, and Red, which were carefully preserved by him till his death. They were afterwards committed to

Installed
4 April,
1635. /

* See Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," p. ii. part 5. See also Wood, Lloyd, and the "Mercurius Rusticus."

the custody of his son, who, soon after the Restoration, delivered them to Dr. Bruno Ryves, dean of Windfor. Having distinguished himself by his learning, loyalty, and piety, he died 29 May, 1658, in the house of his son-in-law, Dr. William Holder, at Blechington, in Oxfordshire, and was buried in the chancel of that parish church. He had a great hand in forming the genius of his only son Christopher, who did the highest honour to his country*.

P. 394, l. 7, from the bottom, for "Alaham," read Mustapha †.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, after the word "prebendary," subjoin this note:

He styles himself Prebendarius Prebendarides, in his "Appeale of injured Innocence," fol. part iii. 47. I mention this book as worth the reader's notice, for its spirit and pleefantry. It is addressed to Dr. Heylin.

P. 395, l. 12, read 15 Aug. and erase the last note in the same page.

P. 396, l. 2, add this note:

See a remarkable passage concerning him, in Heylin's "Life of Archbishop Laud," p. 362.

P. 402, l. 12, add:

TOBIAS CRISP; *Arthur Soly* sc.

P. 403, l. 4, add:

EDWARDUS SIMPSON, &c. *a small oval, in the neat title to his "Chronicon," a different edition from the former. Wandeljaar invenit & fecit; b. fb.*

* In the state papers of Edward, earl of Clarendon, vol. i. p. 270, is an estimate of a building "to be erected for her majesty," by dean Wren.

† Sir Richard Steele, in No. 32 of his "Lover," says Alaham, but he is mistaken.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 11, &c. erase "He published his Church History," &c. and read the whole period thus: In 1652, he published his elaborate work, entitled "*Chronicon Catholicum ab Exordio Mundi*," in folio.

Ibid. l. 19, add:

Dr. LUPTON: *In a neat title to his "History of modern Protestant Divines," 1637, in which are several small English heads.*

Dr. Lupton was also author of the "Lives of the Fathers," Lond. 1640, 4to, in which are a considerable number of small heads by Glover: those of the divines were probably engraved by the same hand.

P. 404, l. 9, add this note:

Doctor Leighton has been generally taken for a doctor of divinity; but it seems, from the following account of him, that he was a doctor of physic, though in holy orders. He *may* therefore be removed into the ninth class.

Dr. Alexander Leighton was interdicted the practice of physic in the reign of James I. by the president and censors of the College of Physicians, as a disqualified person. He alleged, in bar to this prohibition, that he had taken his doctor's degree at Leyden, under professor Heurnius. It was then objected to him, that he had taken priest's orders; and being asked why he did not adhere to the profession to which he had been ordained, he excepted against the ceremonies, but owned himself to be a clergyman. Still persisting to practise in London, or within seven miles of that city, he was censured "*tanquam infamis*," he having before been censured in the star-chamber to lose his ears. Dr. Cha. Goodall's "Historical Account of the College's Proceedings against Empirics," p. 401.

Ibid. l. 12, add:

WILLIAM FENNER, &c. *Hollar f. 1656, b. 3b.*

Ibid. l. 15, for "Kent," read Essex.

P. 406, last line, add this article.

NATHANIEL BERNARD, S. T. B. Rector de Remenham; *W. Marshall sc. 8vo.*

Nathaniel Bernard, lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, in London, who was probably made rector of Remenham upon
the

the ejection of some conformist, "preaching at St. Antholin's church, May 3, 1629, used this expression, in "his prayer before sermon: Oh Lord, open the eyes of "the queen's majestie, that she may see Jesus Christ, "whom she hath pierced with her infidelity, superstition, "and idolatrie †." These are Prynne's own words, who says, that bishop Laud being informed of it, brought him before the high commission at Lambeth; but out of tenderness, as "he was a young scholar, and a student in divinity," the bishop was desired to intercede with the king for his pardon, and he accordingly procured it. But his zeal not resting here, carried him to Cambridge, where preaching at St. Mary's, and elsewhere, he accused the established church of popery, superstition, and idolatry; for which being convened by the vice-chancellor, Dr. Comber, he retreated with precipitation. The vice-chancellor wrote to the bishop concerning him, on which being a second time brought before the commissioners, he was suspended, fined, and imprisoned. The bishop would have had him sign a recantation, but in vain; it is therefore probable, that he was roughly handled. Whether he deserved it or not, is, it seems, a problem betwixt the admirers of bishop Laud and William Prynne.

P. 407, cancel the present article of EDWARD FINCH, and substitute the two following articles.

EDWARD FINCH, *a small whole length, dressed in a surplice, following a coach full of women. Over the coach is written "Away for Hammer-smith;" and, in another part, near an ale-house or tavern, "Finch's Perambulations." The print belongs to a book called "The Petition and Articles of several Charges exhibi-*

† See Prynne's "Canterburie's Doom," p. 176, 362, 363, 419, 535, 536, whence almost the whole of this article is extracted. See also Wood's "Fasti," i. 244.

bited against Edward Finch, &c. now a Fugitive for Fear of this present Parliament," 1641, 4to.

Edward Finch, vicar of Christ-church, in London, and brother to the lord keeper, appears, according to Walker †, to have been the first parochial clergyman who was ejected from a benefice by the reforming parliament. It was the misfortune of this gentleman to live in an age when the beauty of holiness was deemed deformity; and when orthodoxy, conformity, and politeness, were enrolled in the black list of crimes. Some of the most *flagrant* in the articles exhibited against him were, that he preached in a surplice; that he wore this abominable vestment in his perambulations; that he worshipped the "great idol" lately erected in the church, meaning the altar; and associated with women. He died, soon after his sequestration, 1 Feb. 1642, happy in this circumstance, that he only tasted of the bitter cup, of which many of his brethren and friends unfortunately lived to exhaust the dregs.

ADONIRAM BYFIELD, *with a windmill on his head, and the Devil blowing the sails; it is engraved in the manner of Gaywood, 4to. scarce.*

Adoniram Byfield, who is said to have been a broken apothecary, was a man of special note, and a very active zealot in this busy and boisterous reign. He was one of the scribes to the assembly of divines that sat at Westminster, and had a great hand in the Directory, the "original" of which he sold for four hundred pounds §. He was in possession of the valuable benefice

† "Sufferings of the Clergy," part ii. p. 170.

§ "Assembly Man," p. 15.

of Colingbourn, in Wiltshire, the right of which belonged to Dr. Christopher Prior, prebendary of Slape, in the church of Salisbury, and of Barton Davy, in that of Wells; and who was also principal of New-Inn Hall, in the university of Oxford. The preferments of this orthodox and learned divine were alone sufficient to enroll him with the scandalous and reprobate clergy. Adoniram Byfield is one of those few persons who have, by name, been stigmatized by Butler, in his *Hudibras*. He was father of Byfield the fal volatile doctor†.

P. 409, l. 7, 8, for "*Thesaurius*," read *Thesaurus*.

P. 413, l. 4, add: *There is another print of him, done in the sixty-third year of his age, which may be placed in the next reign.*

Ibid. l. 12, from the bottom, after "lightning," add: whirlwind, great multitude of toads and flies, &c.

Ibid. l. 11, from the bottom, after "1660," add this note:

It must here be candidly owned, that Jessy clearly shews himself a bigot in this book. In the first chapter, he speaks of the Lord's strange hand at Oxford, by the sudden death of several persons, actors in a play against puritans and others." And he says, in the same chapter, that "the first man that read prayers in this university, since this change," (meaning the Restoration) "the Lord hath cut him off," &c. "The first man that read prayers at Wadham College is also cut off, a very notorious man." Indeed, common occurrences and events that resulted from the stated laws of nature, were by his gloomy imagination converted into judgments and prodigies, and heaven and earth were thought to have declared themselves against the restoration of the king and the reading of the "service book." The contagious gloom was presently caught by other enthusiasts, who, when the nation was crowded with scenes of festivity, fancied they saw the plagues of the land of Egypt. Various writers endeavoured to spread the alarm. The most audacious of them was the splenetic author of "The Year of Prodigies," who

† See Grey's "*Hudibras*," p. 278, 279.

ransacked all the books he met with for memorable and portentous accidents and appearances, and their consequent judgments, and did his utmost to terrify the people with a groundless but dreadful anticipation of the same events. These authors occasioned Dr. Spencer to write a very rational book upon prodigies.

Ibid. l. 2, from the bottom, for "only," read verily.

P. 414, l. 14, add the three following articles.

THOMAS BEARD, *a neat whole length, two scholars standing by him, a rod in his hand, and a label proceeding from his mouth, inscribed "As in præsentia."*

Thomas Beard, who was "minister of God's word, at Huntingdon," was schoolmaster to Oliver Cromwell. He was author of the "Theatre of God's Judgments," and of "*Pedantius, Comædia, olim Cantab. acta, in Coll. Trin. nunquam ante hæc Typis evulgata.*" Londini, 1631, 12mo. The print of him belongs to this comedy.

RICHARD BLACKERBY, *a small oval; Van Hove sc. In Clark's "Lives," folio.*

Richard Blackerby, a native of Worlington, in Suffolk, was educated at Trinity College, in Cambridge. He was perfectly skilled in the learned languages, which he taught at Ashen, near Clare, in Essex, where he had a considerable number of scholars, some of whom have been men of eminence, particularly Dr. Bernard, who was recommended by him to archbishop Usher, who appointed him his chaplain. The same person became afterwards a dean. Blackerby, in conformity to the practice of the ancient Peripatetics, would frequently walk abroad with his scholars, and instruct them in natural and divine knowledge. Though he was incapable of holding a benefice, on account of his inflexible nonconformity, he took

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every

every occasion of preaching and exhorting; and such was his preaching, says the author of his Life, "that it must be yielded to, or fled from, or fought against." He once acknowledged to some of his intimate friends, that he had reason to believe "that God had made him a spiritual father to above two thousand persons." The same author, who appears to have been abundantly credulous, informs us that the visible vengeance of heaven fell upon his persecutors. He says that his dreams were holy, and that "when he awaked in the night, he was ever in "meditation or prayer; that he would oft, at midnight, "make Greek, Latin, or English verses, exalting the "praise of God, his attributes, the acts of Christ, the "graces of his spirit, or the like, and give them in the "morning to his scholars;" that he kept three diaries of his life, one in Greek, another in Latin, and a third in English; and that, "for the impartiality, constancy, "and sweetness of holiness, very few have come near him, "and none, since the primitive times, did excel him." *Ob.* 1648. See a more particular account of him in Clark's "Lives," folio, 1683.

THOMAS BROOKS; *a small wooden cut.*

This person was author of "The Riches of Christ, or the Treasure of heavenly Joys," to which the print is prefixed.

P. 417, l. 2, add: *There is also a whole length of him, in octavo, without the engraver's name.*

P. 420, l. 12, from the bottom, add:

JOANNES DE TRESLON; *M. Lafne sc. h. sb.*

He was confessor to Henrietta Maria, and died the 6th of February, 1647, in the fifty-second year of his age.

R I-

RICHARDUS HERST, Fidei Odio suspensus
Lancastriæ, 19 Aug. 1628; 8vo.

EDMUNDUS ARROWSMITH, Soc. Jesu,
Fidei Odio suspensus & dissectus Lancastriæ, 1628; 8vo.

Edmund Arrowsmith, a native of Lancashire, was educated at Douay, whence, in 1613, he was sent as a missionary into England. In the reign of Charles I. he was apprehended upon the information of one of his own flock, whom he had refused to marry to his first cousin. He was tried and found guilty upon two indictments, one of which related to his sacerdotal character, and the other to his making profelytes of the king's subjects. It has been said, that he entered into the Society of Jesus a few days before his execution*, which was on the 23th of August, 1628.

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom, add :

Ambrose Barlow, who was also a native of Lancashire, and a Benedictine monk, was a missionary here in the reign of Charles I. Dod tells us that there is a manuscript account of his life, by one of his domestics, which "describes his way of life, which, in all respects, was "primitive and apostolic." He suffered death for his activity and diligence in his priestly character.

Joannes Baptista, alias BULLAKER, Ordinis F. F.
Minorum Recollectorum Provinciæ Angliæ; Martyrio coronatus 15 Oct. † 1642; *small 4to.*

Thomas

* Many of the Romish clergy are said to have become Jesuits at the approach of death, with a view of sharing the joint stock of good works belonging to that society, and therefore judged it an excellent order to die in.

† N. Mason, called Father Angel, in his History of the Franciscans who were executed in England, entitled "*Certamen Seraphicum, &c.*" Duaci, 1649, 4to. says that

Thomas Bullaker, who was born at Chichester, entered into the order of St. Francis, in Spain, where he finished his studies. He was about twelve years a zealous and industrious missionary in England, where he often expressed a desire of suffering martyrdom for his religion. His wish was accomplished, according to Dod and others; on the 12th of October, 1642. He, upon his trial, which was very short, frankly owned himself to be a priest, and that he returned to England purposely to confirm Catholics in their faith, and to reconcile others to it.

T H O M A S H O L L A N D, Anglus, Londini, 22 Dec. 1642, a Puritanis suspensus & dissectus in quatuor Partes, eo quod Sacerdos esset Ecclesiæ Romanæ. *A small oval.*

Paulus a S. Magdalena, alias **H E A T H**, Convent. F. F. Minorum Recoll. Anglorum, Duaci, Guard. &c. *small 4to.*

Henry Heath was born at Peterborough, in Northamptonshire. He studied at Cambridge, and afterwards at Douay, where he became a Franciscan. He was sent a missionary into England, and, soon after his landing, was apprehended, condemned, and executed, as one of that character. He suffered at Tyburn, the 27th of April, 1643. His head was placed on London Bridge, and his quarters on the city gates.

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, for "BEL," read **BELL**.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, add :

Francis Bell, who was born at Hanbury, near Worcester, was a member of the English college, at Valladolid, in Spain. In 1618, he became a Franciscan. He was sent

that he suffered death on the 12th of October. *In this book are prints of Bullaker, Heath, Bell, Woodcock, and Coleman, who are all mentioned in their proper places.*

by

by the general of his order to Douay, to assist father Genings, in his design of erecting a convent of the same order in that place. He was twice chosen guardian of the convent. He was also provincial of the English and Scottish Franciscans. In 1643, he was apprehended, condemned, and executed, for acting here in his ecclesiastical character. He suffered at Tyburn, on the 11th of December. It is said, that he was master of seven languages.

RODOLPHUS CORBIE, Societatis Jesu ab Hæreticis pro Fide suspensus et dissectus, Londini, 7 Sept. 1644; *a small oval*.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, add:

He is, in the "*Certamen Seraphicum*," called Walter Colman; and is said to have been of the Franciscan order, and a missionary in England, and to have been condemned to die, but was reprieved by the favour of the king.

HENRICUS MORSE, Soc. Jesu pro Fide suspensus et dissectus, Londini, 1 Feb. 1645; *a small oval*. *This print, and those of Holland and Corbie, are in the "Certamen triplex a tribus Soc. Jesu ex Provincia Anglicana Sacerdotibus," &c. Antv. 1645.*

Ibid. last line, add:

Philip Powel, who was a missionary in England, was condemned to die on account of his character, and was, as Dod informs us, executed the 20th of July, 1646*.

MARTINUS WOODCOCKE, ex Convent. F. F. Minorum Recollectorum, Anglorum, Duaci, Missionarius: Lancastræ, in Anglia, Martyrio coronatus, 1646, *small 4to*.

* "Church History," vol. iii. p. 109.

Martin

Martin † Woodcock, who was born in Lancashire, studied at St. Omer's and Rome, and afterwards at Douay, where, in 1631, he entered into the order of St. Francis. In 1643, he was sent hither in the character of a missionary, and was seized and imprisoned soon after his arrival. He was detained in prison two years before he was brought to his trial, when he readily owned himself to be "a priest of the catholic church," and was condemned in consequence of that confession. He was executed at Lancaster, 7 August, 1646, together with Reading and Whitaker, who were also priests of the church of Rome*.

P. 421, 422, cancel the article of sir HENRY VANE the elder, as the print appears to have been done for his son.

P. 422, l. 7, from the bottom, place a full point at "Yvery," and erase the remainder of the line, and also the two following lines; then add:

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL, &c. *Faber f. 1743, 8vo. mezz. engraved for the same book.*

Sir Philip Perceval, who, in the early part of his life, was too easily swayed by his passions, became afterwards a man of a sedate and amiable character. He was a friend of virtue and a lover of his country. He plunged deeply in business, and approved himself an able man in the management of his private affairs, and in every part of his conduct with regard to the public. He at first sided with the king, but shortly after, from what appeared to him honourable motives, warmly attached himself to the parliament. He appears to have had no connections with the independent party. He died the 10th of November, 1647, of a fever, occasioned by his perturbation of mind,

† His secular name was John.

* Dod. iii. 109.

from

from the prospect of those miseries which he apprehended would soon fall upon himself and his country. The parliament, then sitting, though his enemies, buried him at their own expence; and the celebrated primate Usher preached his funeral sermon.

WILHELMUS CURTIUS, Eques, Baronettus, a M. Britanniarum Rege, per 19 Annos continuos, in Germania, Prolegatus. *M. H. M. Rosa p. The'ott fecit. whiskers, grey hair.*

P. 423, l. 9, 10, read, The picture is still in the late prince's collection, and has been engraved from a drawing of Edwards, by Walker, in a large sheet. Sir Samson Gideon has a painting of the same family, but different.

P. 425, l. 2, for "original," read picture; and add this note:

It does not appear, that there is any authentic picture of Hamden. Sir Richard Ellys is said to have bought an old painting at a stall, and called it by his name. Mr. Hollis told me that he has made particular enquiry after a genuine portrait of him to have it engraved, and that he could never find an undoubted original.

Ibid. l. 2, from the bottom, read, The original was in the collection of the earl of Orford, who gave it to the earl of Darlington, then add:

Sir HENRY VANE, Knight, of Raby Castle, *by Faithorne, but without his name; in an oval of foliage; 4to. Before his "Life."*

P. 427, l. 14, from the bottom, add this note, after "harangue:"

His voice was remarkably sonorous and agreeable; he was therefore called the Silver Trumpet, at the bar of the house of commons.

P. 430,

P. 430, l. 3, add :

THOMAS COVENTRY, &c. *Martin D. sc. 4to.*

Ibid. l. 4, add: There is a good portrait of him at lord Hyde's, which came from Cornbury.

Ibid. note, last line, read,

The archbishops Frwen and Sterne.

Then add :

At p. 74, of Oldfield's "Divine Discourses," it is said, that William Fulman, a native of Penshurst, in Kent, and amanuensis to Dr. Hammond, was the author of it; but in the preface prefixed to the folio edition of the Author of the Whole Duty of Man's Works, printed 1684, it is plainly signified that the author was then dead: he, therefore, could not be Fulman, who undoubtedly died in 1688*. This book and Dr. Hammond's "Practical Catechism," seem to have been the main props of our religion after the restoration of Charles II.

* See Wood ii. col. 824. See more on this subject in Ballard's Memoirs, article PAKINGTON.

P. 431, notes, l. 3, read, strength and clearness of the impression.

P. 432, l. 14, from the bottom, read, Juridiciales.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, add : Sir Randolph died in 1642.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, add : There is a portrait of him in the master's lodge, at St. John's College, in Cambridge.

P. 435, l. 11, read, Mr. Robert Hawkins the parson; and three lines lower, read, Sir Matthew Hale the judge.

Ibid. l. 17, cancel the present article of sir Robert Berkeley, and substitute the following :

Sir

Sir ROBERT BERKELEY, Knt. *from an original picture in the possession of Robert Berkeley, Esq. of Spetchly, his great-grandson; G. Powle f. 8vo. The print exactly corresponds with the picture, which is a just likeness of him.*

Sir Robert Berkeley, who was second son of Rowland Berkeley, esq. of Spetchly, in Worcestershire, was, by the female line, descended from Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, who flourished in the reigns of Henry IV. and V. As he lived in an age when the genius of the government had a strong tendency to despotism, when the prerogative had been exerted upon almost every emergency, and when the judges held their places during the pleasure of the king, he, with eleven of his brethren*, gave his opinion for ship-money; and, if we may judge from the tenor of his conduct in private life, as well as upon the bench, from honest motives. As he had been active in what he seems to have thought his duty, and was a man of fortune, he was singled out by the parliament as a proper object of their vengeance. He was impeached of high treason, and adjudged to pay a fine of 20,000l. to be deprived of his office of judge, and rendered incapable of holding any place, or receiving any honour in the state or commonwealth; he was, moreover, to be imprisoned in the Tower during the pleasure of the house of lords. Having made some "satisfaction" for his fine to the parliament, he was, by their authority, discharged from the whole, and set at liberty, after he had been upwards of seven months in the Tower. He afterwards suffered greatly by the plunderings and exac-

* Namely, John Bramston, John Finch, Humphry Davenport, John Denham, Richard Hutton, William Jones, George Croke, Thomas Trevor, George Vernon, Francis Crawley, and Richard Weston.

tions of the rebels; and a little before the battle of Worcester, the Presbyterians, though engaged in the king's service, retained their ancient animosity against him, and burnt his house at Spetchly to the ground. He afterwards converted the stables into a dwelling-house, and lived with content, and even dignity, upon the wreck of his fortune. He was a true son of the church of England, and suffered more from the seduction of his only son Thomas to the church of Rome, at Brussels, than from all the calamities of the civil war. He died the 5th of August, 1656, in the seventy-second year of his age. Some of his descendants are now in a flourishing state, at Spetchly, in Worcestershire†. I am credibly informed, that a great deal of his face has been transmitted to his posterity.

Ibid. l. 11, from the bottom, subjoin this note to "Noy:"

In archbishop Laud's "Diary," where his death is noted, he is styled Mr. William Noy.

P. 436, notes, l. 5, read,

His great-grandson was *said* to have had his ears cut off, &c.

Then add, after the last line:

This was a falsehood, propagated to inflame. A friend informed me, that he was in the house of commons when captain Jenkins was examined before the parliament concerning this affair; and that he then saw both his ears; and that they were on at the time of his death.

P. 437, l. 3, from the bottom, add:

JOHANNES SELDEN, &c. *a library in the back ground; four Latin verses; G. L. p. b. 3b.*

P. 438, l. 10, for "Divine Right of Titles," read "Historie of Tithes;" and in the next line, for "*liberum*," read *clausum*.

† From authentic papers communicated by John Berkeley, of Charlton, esq.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 13, from the bottom, add: It would be needless to mention here the literary stores which he bequeathed to the university of Oxford.

P. 439, last line, add:

ROBERT AYLETT, Master in Chancery, 1635, Æt. 52; *T. Cross* f. 8vo. *This is one of the best of Cross's works. It is before his "Divine and Moral Speculations," in verse, 1654. 8vo.*†

Robert Aylett was educated at Trinity hall, in Cambridge, where, in 1614, he commenced doctor of laws. It was his usual practice to relax himself after his severer studies with poetry. Besides the book just mentioned, he wrote "Susanna, or the Arraignment of the two Elders," in verse, Lond. 1622. 8vo. Mr. Wood starts a question‡, whether he was author of "*Britannia Antiqua Illustrata*, or the Antiquities of antient Britain derived from the Phœnicians," published under the name of Aylett Sammes; but said to be written by his uncle. Certain it is that the nominal author was unequal to it; though much learning and labour hath been spent on that wild work to very little purpose.

P. 441, l. 5, &c. cancel the present article, and substitute the following:

Sir John Burgh, the brave governor of Frankendale, was of the same noble family, but not the same person with sir John Burgh, who was lieutenant-general to sir Walter Raleigh, in his expedition to Panama, and who took the great and rich ship called the Madre de Dios. They were

† The print may be placed here, next to the common lawyers; or after Richard Brownlow, esq. in this class.

‡ Fasti, ii. col. 207.

both descended from sir Thomas Burgh, lord Burgh of Gainsborough. The elder sir John died in 1593; and the younger on the 11th, or rather the 20th, of September, 1627, in the 41st year of his age. He was one of the best soldiers of his time, and greatly distinguished himself by his active and passive valour. His portrait is among the rest of sir Horace Vere's captains, at lord Townshend's, at Raynham, in Norfolk. Sir James Burrow, fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, is of the same family, and has another portrait of him. I frankly own, that I fancied the elder and younger sir John Burgh to have been the same person, and should have continued in that mistake, if this learned and ingenious gentleman had not, with his pen, cleft in two my phantom, which was of a substance too gross ever to re-unite.

P. 442, l. 13, from the bottom, read the last period of the article of Davenant thus:

Voltaire informs us*, that Lewis XIV. in his pompous expedition to Flanders, was attended by Vander Meulen the painter, and Pelisson the historian, to design and record his victories; but he does not say that he took Boileau with him to sing them; and, if he did, he knew better how to employ him, than to make him a lieutenant-general.

P. 445, l. 15, add:

ROBERT, Earl of Caernarvon; *Vandyck p. Baron sc. a large head. This seems to have been done from a tracing taken from the fine family picture, at Wilton.*

P. 446, l. 7, add:

BEVILLUS GRANVIL, &c. *Æt. 39, 1640; by Faithorne,*

* *Siecle de Louis XIV.*

but

but without his name, 4to. Before the Oxford Verses on his Death.

Ibid. l. 12, read, after " Bathos," as any, &c.

P. 448, l. 12, add :

MONTAGU BERTIE, Earl of Lindsey, &c.
in armour ; Vandyck p. Faithorne sc. h. sh.

Montagu Bertie, earl of Lindsey, son of the former, and heir of his loyalty and valour, greatly distinguished himself at Edgehill in endeavouring to rescue his father, after whose death he seems to have attached himself to the king with the affection of a son, as well as the duty of a subject. He commanded the life-guards in several of the most considerable battles that were fought in the course of the civil war, and was wounded in that of Naseby. His affectionate regard to his unhappy sovereign was conspicuous after his death; he attended his body to the grave, and paid his last duty to him with tears. He, after the Restoration, lived in retirement with dignity, and approved himself an example of a better age. He died at Campden-house, in Kensington, the 25th of July, 1666. He married two wives; from the first of whom the duke of Ancafter is descended, and from the second the earl of Abingdon.

Ibid. last line, add :

There is, in lord Clarendon's " History," an octavo print by Vandergucht, of Sir BERNARD ASTLEY, son of Sir Jacob.

He had the command of a regiment in the civil war, and signalized his courage at the siege of Bristol and the second battle of Newbury.

P. 449, l. 6, from the bottom, add this note :

Lord Digby and colonel Lunsford were accused by John Lilburne and other incendiaries, of an intention to bring a large party of the king's soldiers to Westminster,

minster, and massacre the parliamentary leaders. It was as falsely reported that the innocent colonel indulged his brutal appetite with the flesh of children. It appears from the following lines of Cleaveland, that there was "a picture," or print of him, making such a horrid meal:

They fear the giblets of his train; they fear
Even his dog, that four-legg'd cavalier;
He that devours the scraps which Lunsford makes,
Whose picture feeds upon a child in stakes †.

It is highly probable, as I have never met with this print, that it has been industriously destroyed. The brave colonel, who was a man of a fair character, and far from being an epicure, was killed, in 1643, at the siege of Bristol. See more of him, in Grey's "Hudibras," Vol. ii. p. 312, first edit.

† Cleaveland's "Rupertismus," at p. 67 of his works, edit. 1677.

P. 451, l. 8, from the bottom, after "conquests," subjoin this note:

He, on several occasions, gave as signal proofs of his humanity as he did of his courage. It is worthy of remark, that in the memorable battle which he gained in September, 1644, the word of the rebels was "Jesus, and no quarter."

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, after "death of Charles," add this note:

The verses which he wrote on that occasion are as spirited as his valour.

P. 452, l. 1, add this note after "neck:"

This book, which was published in small octavo, 1647, is written in elegant Latin. It has, at the bottom of the title-page, A. S. the initials of Agricola Sophocardo, the disguised name of George Wiseheart, afterwards bishop of Edinburgh, who was the author of it. J. G. at the top of the same page, stand for Jacobus Gramus, the Christian and surname of the marquis. The book, of which an English translation was published in 1649, is uncommon.

P. 453, last line, add:

The Earl of ESSEX and the Lord WILLOUGHBY of Erelby; *two equestrian portraits in one plate; large 4to. The print, which is but indifferently engraved, is very scarce.*

The lord Willoughby has been mentioned before as earl of Lindsey.

P. 454,

P. 454, l. 3, from the bottom, add: *The original picture was painted by Heywood.*

P. 455, l. 4, add:

THOMAS FAIRFAX, General; in a cloak, staff, &c. in Hof-lar's manner; 8vo.

THOMAS FAIRFAX, &c. eight verses, in High Dutch; large 8vo.

Ibid. l. 12, from the bottom, add:

LORD FAIRFAX, with a Hebrew inscription; in English, "His integrity hath broken the wild Ass." 4to.

P. 456, add this to the note belonging to the first line:

It should be remembered to his honour, that he allowed a considerable pension to that able and industrious antiquary, Roger Dodsworth, who had the greatest hand in the "*Monasticon*."

Ibid. l. 9, from the bottom, add:

Major General THOMAS HARRISON; from an original painting; M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo. In Clarendon's "*History*."

There is a small print of him, holding a truncheon.

P. 457, l. 2, after "execution," add: He was one of the ten regicides who were executed in October, 1660. He died exulting in the cause for which he suffered.

Ibid. after "Interregnum," add: vol. ii. p. 37; and then subjoin this note:

In Cowley's comedy, called "The Cutter of Coleman-Street," act iii. towards the end, it is said that "Major General Harrison is to come in green sleeves*, from the north, upon a sky-coloured mule, which signifies heavenly instruction." This passage was censured as prophane: but says the author, in his preface, "Is it prophane to speak of Harrison's return to life again, when some of his friends really profest their belief of it, and himself had been said to promise it?"

* Probably then worn by butchers.

P. 457,

P. 457, l. 4, add :

FERDINAND, Lord Fairfax ; *a small head* *.

P. 458, l. 15, after "artillery," add : He also greatly distinguished himself in the taking of Newbury.

Ibid. l. 19, add :

EDWARD MONTAGUE, lord Kimbolton ; *illust. head*.

Ibid. l. 21, after "8vo." add : *Another, with the same inscription, 12mo. square.*

P. 460, l. 3, for "100," read 1000 ; and two lines lower, after "services," add this note :

The duke of Buckingham's estate, at Blecheley, in Buckinghamshire, was given him, on that nobleman's forfeiture ; but, at the Restoration, it reverted to the legal owner.

Ibid. l. 14, from the bottom, add :

The undaunted Col. MASSIE, &c. *W. Bressie f. whole length, 4to. scarce.*

His head is prefixed to "An historical Relation of the military Government of Gloucester," &c. 1645, 12mo.

There is a painting of him, by Coker, at Coddington, in Cheshire.

Ibid. add to the note :

Massey was, perhaps, waggoner to sir Francis Vere, in the same sense as sir Laurence Dundas was to prince Ferdinand.

* This is in a book called "A Survey of England's Champions, and Truth's faithful Patriots, by Josiah Ricraft," 1647, 8vo. In the same book are twenty more small heads ; among which are lord Roberts, lord Willoughby of Parham, major-general Massey, major-general Skippon, major-general Poyntz, major-general Brown, the earl of Calender, sir William Balfour, sir William Brereton, and sir John Meldrum. The rest need not be enumerated, as being in general copies from well-known prints. The book is very uncommon.

P. 461,

P. 461, l. 2, add :

In the Book of Medals by the Simons, Plate xxi. is a medal of POINTZ ; ~~on~~ the reverse, " 1646, Sideni Pointz †, 10,000 Equit. & Ped. associat. Septent. Dux. Sum. Ebor. Gubern."

Ibid. l. 3, add, after "activity," gained a very considerable name, by his vigilance as well as his valour, in the north and north-west, where he, in several skirmishes, had the advantage of the royalists. Then read, He commanded a large body of the parliament forces, with which he harraßed the poor remains of the king's army, &c. At the conclusion of the article, after "war," add : It has been said, that his views in entering into this war were purely patriotic ; and that he was never known to be influenced by covetousness or ambition, when he had frequent opportunities of amply gratifying these passions.

Ibid. l. 12, add :

RICHARD BROWN, Esq. Major General of Oxon. Berkshire, and Buckingham ; 12mo. square. *In Ricraft's book.*

Richard Brown, an eminent citizen of London, and a warm advocate for presbytery, greatly distinguished himself in the field, and had no small influence in the parliament, where he was a representative for the city of London. He attended the earl of Essex when he first marched against the king, and had a considerable hand in defeating the royalists near Worcester. and at Edgehill. He took Arundel castle by storm, and seizing on Abingdon, bravely defended it against the whole force of the garrison of Oxford. In a sudden sally from Abingdon, he surprised and took Bellafith house, which was strongly

† Ricraft styles him sir Sydenham Poyntz.

garrisoned by the royal party, and found in it a good supply of provisions. He was one of the commissioners deputed to receive the king from the Scots army, where, perceiving the great advantage his majesty had in his disputes with their politicians and divines, and probably penetrating the designs of the independents, he returned to his allegiance, and ever after inflexibly adhered to it. He was much in favour with Charles II. whose resident he was at Paris, before the Restoration; and was soon after created a baronet, having before received the honour of knighthood. He had the command of the city militia, and was lord mayor of London, in 1660. His only daughter and heiress espoused John Evelyn, esq.* during her father's residence in France †.

P. 462, l. 12, add:

Lord ROBERTS; *a small head. In Ricraft's book.*

John, lord Roberts, had the command of a regiment under the earl of Essex. He, at Newbury, led the parliament forces to the charge with great gallantry, and by his courage and conduct routed the royal army. He, with part of his brigade, defended Plymouth against the combined force of the enemy, and several times repulsed them to their great loss.

Lord WILLOUGHBY, of Parham; *a small head. In the same book with that of lord Roberts.*

The Lord Willoughby, of Parham, greatly distinguished himself in taking by storm, at midnight, the strong

* Cowley, in his "Garden," addressed to this worthy gentleman, compliments him upon his taste for horticulture and books, and his happy choice of a wife, who had, as he expresses it,

The fairest garden in her looks,

And in her mind the choicest books.

† Vita Jo. Barwick, Wood, Ricraft, &c.

gar-

garrison of Gainborough †, and in it the earl of Kingston, and many gentlemen and common soldiers. He afterwards besieged and took the castle of Bolingbroke, with a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition; and signalized his courage on many other occasions.

Among the medals of the Simons is a characteristic one of Sir JOHN SEATON, a Lancashire gentleman, who by his courage and activity had a principal hand in subduing the powerful army commanded by lord Strange, and reducing the county of Lancaster to the obedience of the parliament.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, add, after "Okey," a man of low birth, and said to have been by occupation a drayman.

Ibid. last line, add: He was one of those regicides who were brought from Holland, in 1662, in which year he was executed at Tyburn, glorying in the cause for which he suffered.

Sir WILLIAM BRERETON; *a small head. In Ricraft's book.*

This brave volunteer gave abundant proof of his valour in the course of the civil war. He, in a sharp skirmish, defeated Sir Thomas Aston, near Nantwich, and soon after gave battle to the earl of Northampton, in Staffordshire, where that gallant and loyal nobleman was unfortunately slain: he presently after took the town of Stafford by stratagem. He next defeated lord Capel; and, aided by sir Thomas Fairfax, forced lord Byron to raise

† July, 1643.

F f 2

the

the siege of Nantwich. On the 18th of August, 1645, he gained a memorable victory over prince Rupert, in Cheshire. In November, the same year, he, in a fierce battle, totally routed a large party of the king's army, in conjunction with all the Welsh forces under the command of sir William Vaughan, which composed a body of six thousand men. He also took several castles, the town of Rippon, and the cities of Chester and Litchfield †.

P. 463, read SCOTCH GENERALS, &c.

P. 464, l. 13, from the bottom, cancel the present article of the Earl of Calender, and substitute the following:

James Levingston, earl of Calender, who descended from the house of Linlithgow, was formed as a soldier, in the wars of Bohemia, Holland, Sweden, and Germany, and acquired a great reputation in his military character. He was a gentleman of the bedchamber to Charles I. who created him lord Livingston of Almont, in 1633, and earl of Calender, 1641. Upon the eruption of the civil war, he took the side of the parliament, but afterwards attached himself to the king. He marched into England soon after the battle of Marston-Moor, with ten thousand men, to assist the earl of Leven in reducing York. He was lieutenant-general of the Scots army that attempted to rescue Charles from his confinement in the Isle of Wight. His most signal exploit was the taking of Carlisle, in which he found a seasonable supply of arms and ammunition. *Ob.* Oct. 1672 ‡.

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom, add:

Sir JOHN MELDRUM, General of the County

† See Ricraft.

‡ See Crawford's "Peerage," p. 59.

of Lancaster, &c. *a small head.* In the same book with *sir William Brereton's*.

Sir John Meldrum, a Scotsman, when he entered into the service of the parliament, joined himself to *sir William Waller*, and first displayed his military talents in the west, particularly at the taking of Portsmouth. When the earl of Newcastle besieged Hull a second time, he made a bold sally from that fortress, beat the earl and his whole army from their works, and raised the siege. Upon this success, he, with the assistance of *sir Thomas Fairfax*, took the strong town of Gainborough†, and a few weeks after, the isle of Axholm. He next defeated a body of forces under the command of the lords Byron and Molineaux, near Ormskirk. The most signal of his actions was the taking of the town and castle of Scarborough. According to Ricraft, he was mortally wounded in taking this castle; but bishop Kennet informs us, that he received his death's wound at Ailresford, in Hampshire, and that he was buried in Westminster abbey; but his body was, in 1661, taken up, and, with several others, buried in a pit, in St. Margaret's church-yard‡.

JACOBUS RAMSAY, Scotus, Eques Auratus,
Gen. Maj. Æt. 47, 1636.

Continuo orando feliciter omnia cedunt;
Adde, laborando memorabile nomen habebis.

In armour; a helmet on a table.

It was a maxim with this pious major-general, that a soldier could do much more by "wrestling with God," in his closet than by fighting in the field, and that prayers and baiting never hindered a journey.

† 20 Dec. 1643.

‡ See Kennet's "Register," &c. sub ann. 1661.

The following person, who was a Scotsman of an illustrious family, was general of the horse to Christina, queen of Sweden. *He is represented in armour, with a picked beard. His print is thus inscribed:* " Illustri ac generoso Domino, Domino RUPERTO DUGLIASSIO, S. R. M. Sueciæ Militiæ Equestris generali, et Affeffori Collegii militaris Holmensis, Libero Baroni Hæreditario in Huitingham, Domino in Schalby, Zeven, & Hoch, Satten, &c. Domino suo gratioso dedicat & offert J. Falck, S. R. M. Chalcographus." *D. B. p. J. F. sc.*

Heer WILHELM BROG, Ridder ende Coronel Generael vande Scotsche natie; 1635, *in armour; C. Van Queboren sc. 4to.*

* * * * *

P. 465, add to the description of the second print of sir Charles Lucas, after " 8vo." *In Clarendon's " History."*

There is a portrait of him, exactly similar to this print, at Billingsbere, the seat of Richard Neville Neville, esq. in Berkshire.

P. 467, l. 9, from the bottom, for " profest patron," read, perfect pattern.

P. 469, erase the 7th line, and add to the 9th: See Browne's " Rare Patterne of Justice and Mercy," in which is an account of " the many notable and charitable legacies of sir James Cambell, knt. and alderman," 1624.

Ibid. last line, add:

ISAAC PENNINGTON, *cut in wood; prefixed to " A true Declaration and just Commendation of the great and incomparable Care of the Right Honourable Isaac Pennington, Lord Mayor of the City of London, in advancing and promoting the Bulwarks and Fortifications about the City and Suburbs, with a Vindication of his Honour from all the malicious Aspersions of Malignants. Published and presented to his Honour by W. S." 1643.*

P. 476,

P. 470, l. 5, from the bottom, after "heirefs," add this note :

There seems to be a mistake here, as in the "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. ii. p. 101, 2d edit. note 1, Arthur Goodwin is said to be father of Mrs. Smith.

P. 471, l. 9, from the bottom, add : *In a manuscript of Vertue's, in my possession, this print is mentioned with these words, "Faithorne ad vivum f. 1658."* This article should therefore be cancelled here, as it belongs to the Interregnum, where it should be placed next to that of Sir RICHARD CHIVERTON, vol. ii. p. 56.

Ibid. last line, for "Edward," read Edmund.

P. 473, l. 4, add :

JACOBUS CALTHORPE, de East Basham, in Comitatu Norfolciæ, Armiger ; Æt. 38, 1642. *b. 3b.*

He was probably of the same family with sir Henry Calthorpe, the recorder, who published "The Customs and Liberties of the City of London," in octavo. A person of both his names was knighted by Cromwell, in December, 1656. He was then sheriff of the county of Suffolk.

Ibid. l. 5. The article of Sir HENRY OXENDEN belongs to the reign of Charles II. where it will be placed. I think the print of him which I saw had either a wrong date upon it, or was done from a picture painted in the reign of Charles I. His portrait, by Glover, is prefixed to a poem published 1664.

JOHN LA MOTTE, Esq. Citizen of London, &c. *Faithorne f. Before Bellers's Life of him, 1656, 4to.*

John La Motte was son of Francis La Motte, a native of Ypres, in Flanders, whence he fled into England from the persecution of the duke of Alva, and settled at Colchester, where he had a principal hand in setting up and
pro-

promoting the manufacture of "fayes and bayes." John became an eminent and wealthy merchant in London, and was chosen alderman of the city. None of his contemporaries maintained a fairer character, or had a more extensive credit. His piety was exemplary; and his charities, in his life-time, almost without example. They extended to the distressed protestants in foreign parts, as well as to multitudes of miserable objects in the three kingdoms. He died much lamented by all that knew him, on the 13th of July, 1655. He was grandfather to the facetious Dr. William King, author of the "Art of Cookery," and many other pieces of wit and humour †. Particulars of his life may be seen in the book above mentioned, and in Clark's "Lives of eminent Persons," 1683, fol.

HENRY WELBY, Gent. *sitting at a table, with a book open before him, on which is inscribed, "Vanitas vanitatum, omnia vanitas."* He has a long and thick beard, and a staff in his right hand. W. M. (Marshall) sc. Before his Life, in 4to. 1637, which is very rare. It has been reprinted in the "Phoenix Britannicus," 4to.

Henry Welby was a native of Lincolnshire, where he had an estate of above a thousand pounds a year. He possessed, in an eminent degree, the qualifications of a gentleman. Having been a competent time at the university and the inns of court, he completed his education by making the tour of Europe. He was happy in the love and esteem of his friends, and indeed of all that knew him, as his heart was warm, and the virtues of it were conspicuous from his many acts of humanity, benevolence, and charity. When he was about forty years of age, his brother, an abandoned profligate, made an attempt upon his life with a pistol, which not going off,

† See King's "Miscellanies," p. 14.

He

he wrested it from his hands, and found it charged with a double bullet. Hence he formed a resolution of retiring from the world; and taking a house in Grub-street, he reserved three rooms for himself; the first for his diet, the second for his lodging, and the third for his study. In these he kept himself so closely retired, that for forty-four years he was never seen by any human creature, except an old maid that attended him, who had only been permitted to see him in some cases of great necessity. His diet was constantly bread, water-gruel, milk, and vegetables, and, when he indulged himself most, the yolk of an egg. He bought all the new books that were published, most of which, upon a slight examination, he rejected. His time was regularly spent in reading, meditation, and prayer. No Carthusian monk was ever more constant and rigid in his Abstinence. His plain garb, his long and silver beard, his mortified and venerable aspect, bespoke him an ancient inhabitant of the desert rather than a gentleman of fortune in a populous city. He expended a great part of his income in acts of charity, and was very inquisitive after proper objects. He died the 29th of October, 1636, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and lies buried in St. Giles's church, near Cripplegate. The old maid-servant died but six days before her master. He had a very amiable daughter, who married sir Christopher Hilliard, a gentleman of Yorkshire; but neither she, nor any of her family, ever saw her father after his retirement.

Effig. vera G U I L. L E E, Patris hujus Progeniei, Ætatis suæ 89, 1635. *The head, with arms at bottom, is at the root of a genealogical tree†, which covers a large sheet. Guli. Porter exc.*

† ————— Ingens
Exiit ad cœlum ramis felicibus arbos,
Miraturque novas frondes. VIRG.

G g

William

William Lee, of Abingdon in Berkshire, is memorable for the blessing of health and long life, and the multiplication of his progeny. He had, by his first wife, two sons; and by his second, four sons and eleven daughters. He married a third wife, with an honest and laudable intention of begetting more, but she unfortunately proved barren: it is probable, that he would otherwise have figured as a prolific patriarch. He lived to see seventeen in the first descent, seventy-eight in the second, and one hundred and two in the third; in all, one hundred and ninety-seven; who were living on the 5th of November, 1637. He is recorded here as a singular benefactor to the public. Such men were greatly wanted by the nation at this period, to repair the depopulation of the civil war.

Sir WILLIAM DICK, of Braid, Knt. is variously represented by Robert and William Vaughan, perhaps father and son, in a folio pamphlet, which contains an account of his sufferings †. 1. He is seen proudly mounted on horseback; 2. arrested, and in the serjeant's hands; 3. dead in prison.

The strange vicissitudes of human life, and especially those of the calamitous kind, were never more frequent than in the eventful reign of Charles I. If we except the fate of that monarch, they were, perhaps, in no instance more signally exemplified than in that of sir William Dick, who was lord provost of Edinburgh, and a very eminent merchant, with a fortune, as he says himself, of upwards of 50,000 l. Having the means, he did not want the inclination, to assist his countrymen, the covenanters, with large sums of money to defray the necessary expences of the war; but they failing in their payments, he

† It is entitled "The lamentable State of the deceased Sir William Dick."

so far overstrained his credit, that his bills were returned protested, and he was totally ruined. He hereupon earnestly applied for relief to the parliaments of England and Scotland. According to his state of the account, there were due to him from England 36,803 l. from Scotland 28,131 l. in all, 64,934 l. for the payment of which he had warrants granted on the chamber of London, in 1641; on the English customs, in 1643 and 1644; on the cavaliers estates, in 1646; and on the excise of wine, in Scotland, 1651. It appears by lord Loudon the chancellor of Scotland's letters to the English house of commons, and to the commissioners in London, 1644, that there was a clear balance due to Dick of 34,000 l. from that nation. Notwithstanding these warrants for repayment, and the application of the Scots to their brethren in England, he had only recovered 1000 l. in 1653, after sixteen years sollicitation, during which time he was reduced to so great streights, that he was arrested for some small debts contracted for his necessary subsistence, and, as it seems, died in prison, 19 Dec. 1655, aged 75. Hence we may learn, that however loudly republicans may talk of liberty, they can be guilty of as flagrant violations of common justice as the most despotic princes, when the political necessity of the state calls, or only serves as a plausible pretence for it.

An anonymous print of a man in his own hair, with whiskers and picked beard, a plain coat resembling buff, a shoulder-knot of striped ribbon, and ribbons in bows of the same kind, which fasten his coat instead of buttons; an embroidered ornament, the fore part of which is not unlike a breast plate. W. Hollar f. Londini, 1644, 8vo. This print, which is not in the Catalogue of Hollar's works, is in Mr. Bull's collection.

P. 474, erase l. 9, from the bottom, as the print is mentioned before.

P. 475, l. 3, add: *Æt.* 86. He lies buried in the church of West Woodhay, Berks, under a monument erected by his servant, John Grant, with an epitaph made by sir Benjamin himself, in his younger years.

P. 476, last line, add this note after "*Eikon Basilike*."

It seems, from Wagstaffe's "Vindication of King Charles," that the emblematical frontispiece to the "*Εἰκὼν Βασιλική*," in which he is represented kneeling, was designed by himself, and originally engraved by Marshall. The Greek line at the bottom, which has been variously and absurdly interpreted, is sufficiently explained at p. 220, 221, of the Gentleman's Magazine, for 1754; but Constantius should be read instead of "Constantine." The imposture of Pamela's prayer is accounted for by Wagstaffe, p. 116, &c. and 122, &c.

P. 477, l. 7, add, after "fifty editions," at home and abroad.

Ibid. l. 12, from the bottom, add: *Hollar f. b. sb. scarce.*

Ibid. l. 11, from the bottom, add:

GULIELMUS HARVEIUS, Cor. *Jansen p. Hall. sc. large 4to. or b. sb. fine. From an original belonging to the College of Physicians.*

WILLIAM HARVEY, a proof print, by M^r Ardell, *b. sb. mezz. There is a bust of him engraved from that belonging to the College. It was done for an ornament to the certificates given by Dr. Hunter to his pupils.*

P. 478, l. 9, read Anatomica.

Ibid. l. 13, add: But if the date of his death in his epitaph, which is in Hempsted church, in Essex, may be credited, he died on the 30th of June.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 13, from the bottom, add: The picture is now in the possession of lord Galway.

P. 479, l. 11, after "83," add: Some valuable papers by sir Theodore, written in elegant Latin, are now in Ashmole's Museum. They have been read by Dr. Smyth, an eminent physician of Oxford, who says that they contain many curious particulars; they especially shew the state of physic in this reign, and discover the first invention of several medicines.

P. 482, l. 15, for "Iatium," read Latium.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, read, I have met with nothing written by Dr. Cole; but am very credibly informed that he and Culpepper translated several books in conjunction.

Ibid. after the article of COLE, add:

A N T. C O L L E Y, Medicus Londinensis, 1628, 8^{vo}.

* * * * *

Ibid. before Dr. READ's article, read,

S C O T C H P H Y S I C I A N S.

P. 483, l. 6, add:

GEORGIUS SCHARPUS, Philosophus et Medicus, Natione Scotus, Regis Christianissimi Consiliarius, et in Academia Monspeli Professor et Vice-Cancellarius, nec non in Bononienfi Archigymnasio Medicinæ Doctor, Æt. lvii. *J. Bapt. Coriolanus f. 4to.*

In the Bodleian Catalogue, under his name is the following book: "*Institutiones Medicæ*," a Claudio F. editæ, Bon. 1638, 4to.

P. 484,

P. 484, l. 9, add:

A SURGEON.

JOHN WOODALL, Master in Chirurgie; G. Glover f. in the engraved title to his "*Military and Domestique Surgery*, 1639, folio. *The book has been reprinted.*

This person, who was of great eminence in his profession, was also author of a "*Treatise of the Cure of the Plague*," which is subjoined to the book above mentioned, and of the "*Surgeon's Mate*," 1617.

P. 487, l. 5, from the bottom, add: There is a portrait of him, by Cornelius Janfen, at lord Sandys's, at Ombersley.

P. 488, l. 10, add, after "1643:" His translation of the sacred Drama of Grotius, entitled "*Christus Patiens*," is the piece upon which Lauder founded his impudent charge of plagiarism against Milton.

Ibid. l. 16, add:

JOHN CLEAVELAND; *a bust crowned with laurel*; "*Sepultus Colleg. Whittintonii, 1 Maii, 1658.*"

P. 489, l. 11, after "diservice," add: Mr. Echard hath observed, that "he was the first poetic champion for the king*."

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, add:

Sir JOHN SUCKLING; *in an oval of bays; eight English verses.*

P. 490, l. 3, after "performances," place a full stop.

* P. 735.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, erase the comma after "characters."

P. 491, l. 9, for "confiderable," read great.

Ibid. l. 13, from the bottom, read, A correct edition of his works, in four volumes 8vo, was published in 1761, to which is prefixed "Critical Reflections on the old English dramatic Writers," an anonymous piece, addressed to David Garrick, esq. by Mr. Colman, who has given a just encomium of the author.

P. 492, erase l. 7 from the bottom, and then add :

THOMAS MIDDLETON; *crowned with laurel, 8vo. In Marshall's manner, scarce.*

Middleton, who was a voluminous dramatic author, and, in his day, esteemed a good poet, had the honour of writing in conjunction with Johnson, Fletcher, and Massinger. The pieces which were entirely his own, and those in which he had a share, are, at least, six and twenty. He was concerned with Johnson and Fletcher in writing "The Widow," a comedy; and with Massinger, in writing another comedy, called "Old Law."

P. 495, note 2, read, after "Ecclesiastes,"

which is the best of his works.

Ibid. add to the last note :

The print is scarce.

P. 497, l. 8, from the bottom, add: There is a curious account of him, in the "Reliques of ancient English Poetry," vol. iii. p. 190, 263, 2d edit. The ingenious song, beginning with

" Shall

62

“ Shall I, wasting in despair,
 “ Dye, because a woman’s faire, &c.”
 was, as Dr. Percy informs us, written by him.

ROBERT BARON, *Æt.* 19. *without his name.*

“ Vultus Apellinea pictus Barone tabella est ;

“ Totus Apollinea pingitur arte liber.

“ John Hobart, Gent.”

W. Marshal sc. This print, which was originally prefixed to his “Cyprian Academy,” 1647, 8vo. was also, as I have been informed, placed before his Poems, 1650, 8vo.

Robert Baron, who received part of his education at Cambridge, and was a member of Gray’s Inn, when he published his “Cyprian Academy,” was regarded as a genius of great expectation. He dedicated this work to his uncle, James Howel, esq. † and also to all the ladies and gentlewomen of England, among whom he had many admirers. The first fruits of his studies seem to have gained him a much greater reputation than his latter productions. Certain it is, that, in his dramatic pieces, both in tragedy and comedy, he never rose above mediocrity : of these “Mirza” is esteemed his best.

P. 498, l. 3, add : He was also author of “Poems sacred and satirical,” 12mo.

† Howell, soon after the receipt of his book, wrote him a letter, of which this is a part :

“ To Mr. R. Baron, at Paris.

“ Gentle Sir,

“ I received and presently ran over your “Cyprian Academy,” with much greediness and no vulgar delight ; and, sir, I hold myself much honoured for the dedication you have been pleased to make thereof to me, for it deserved a much higher patronage. Truly, I must tell you, without any compliment, that I have seldom met with such an ingenuous mixture of prose and verse, interwoven with such varieties of fancy and charming strains of amorous passion, which have made “all the ladies in the land in love with you.” Howell’s “Letters,” vol. iii. No. 17.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 8, add : I have a print of a man in a cloak, with gloves in his hand, within an oval of laurel and palms ; W. M. (Marshall) sc. Under the oval are six English verses, the two last of which signify, that as the print is the image of his person, so his mind is the image of heaven. It is inscribed T. W. Gent. in an old band.

This may perhaps be the same person with the captain above hinted at, as the *pious* and the *military* character were often visibly united at this time ; but I recollect no instance in which they were joined with the *poetical*.

There is a print of HUMPHRY MILL, under whose name, in the Bodleian Catalogue, occurs " A Poem, called " A Night's Search, concerning Night-Walkers and their Associates," Lond. 1640, 8vo. This has been several times printed. His Poems, Lond. 8vo. 1639, are mentioned in the Sion Catalogue. His head has been prefixed to, at least, one of the editions of the " Night Search."

Ibid. l. 12, add :

ARTHUR JOHNSTON ; *Vandergucht* sc. 4to. This is after the bust by Ryfbrack, but better executed than the former. There is another, by *Vandergucht*, in 8vo.

Ibid. l. 13, read, *Vertue and Vandergucht did the beads, &c.*

Ibid. l. 14, add : There is a fine head of him, by Jameson, in the college at Aberdeen.

P. 499, l. 4, add this note :

In the 23d Prelection, " De Sacra Poesi Hebræorum," the author * has introduced Johnston's version of the 42d Psalm, in this manner : " Recitabo eum vobis " ex metaphrasi Arthuri Johnstoni, fatis elegantis et fidi interpretis, nisi et rerum

* Mr. Lowth, now bishop of Oxford.

"et verborum pondera metri genere a sublimitate alienissimo sæpe fregisset; in
"materia autem elegiaca, ut par est, res ei feliciter plerumque videtur procedere."

P. 500, l. 5, read GULIELMUS.

Ibid. l. 8, add:

There is another print of him, in Marshall's manner, with this motto, "Aut spero, aut sperno," prefixed to his Tragedies, in 8vo. 1616. He is there called Sir William Alexander.

Ibid. erase the last article, viz. "*A young man's head,*" &c. to the notes; then add:

PETRUS COLLINS, *Ætat. anno 80; motto, "Christus mea Petra;" belt and sword; two Latin verses, denoting him an Englishman and a poet; C. Galle junior f. 4to. very neat. I never saw this print but in the collection of Joseph Gulston, esq.*

P. 502, l. 6, add:

D. GERTRUDE MORE, *a nun; "Magnes Amoris Amor;" R. Lochon sc. 12mo.*

Gertrude More was author of "*Spiritual Exercises, and the Confessions of a loving Soul to Almighty God.*" They were published at Paris, in 1658, with an approbation by "*Fr. Walgravius, Doct. Theol. Monachus et Prior Benedictinus,*" in which he styles her, "*the late deceased Dame Gertrude More, religious of the English convent at Cambray, of the holy order of St. Bennet, pious offspring of that noble and glorious martyr, Sir Thomas More, chancellor of England.*" She died in August, 1733.

P. 503, l. 4, &c. from the bottom, read, His maps were very justly esteemed; then erase "*were the first set ever published in England.*"

P. 504, last line, after "*George I.*" add this note:

Mr. Daines Barrington, speaking of this history, observes, that "*Baker is by no means so contemptible a writer as he is generally supposed to be; it is believed,*"
says

says that author, " that the ridicule on this Chronicle arises from its being part of " the furniture of Sir Röger de Coverley's hall." " Observat. on the Statutes," p. 97, edit. 3.

P. 505, l. 16, after "eye witness," add : Lord Clarendon had the greatest helps from his papers, in writing the military part of his admirable history *.

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom. The article of RICRAFT, p. 513, should be placed here ; but add to the description of his print, after " 8vo." *Before his " Alphabets, or Characters ;" it is also before his " Survey," &c. and is very scarce.* Then erase the second period of his article, beginning with " He," and ending with " Cambridge," and substitute what follows instead of it. This book, which has been mentioned before, has in it an account of twenty-one persons, who distinguished themselves in the civil war, with short encomiums in verse prefixed, and a head of each person. He also published a book of Alphabets, entitled " The peculiar Characters of the oriental Languages, and sundry others, " exactly delineated, for the Benefit of all such as are studious in the Languages and the choice Rarities thereof, " and for the Advancement of Language Learning in " these latter Days. Published by Josiah Ricraft, of London, merchant, and approved by the most learned " of the kingdom of England and other foreign Nations." The note belonging to Ricraft's article should be erased.

P. 507, add this to the first note :

White Kennet, in his *Life of Somner*, where he speaks of his *Saxon Dictionary*, says, " For this, indeed, is a farther honour to the work and the author of it, that " it was done in the days of anarchy and confusion, of ignorance and tyranny, " when all the professors of true religion, and good literature, were silenced and

* Echard, p. 925.

H h 2

" oppressed.

" oppressed. And yet Providence so ordered, that the loyal suffering party did all that was done for the improvement of letters and the honour of the nation. Those that intruded into the places of power and profit did nothing but defile the press with lying news and fast sermons, while the poor ejected churchmen did works of which the world was not worthy. I appeal to the Monasticon, the Decem Scriptores, the Polyglot Bible, the London Critics, the Council of Florence, and the Saxon Dictionary."

P. 508, l. 6, from the bottom, add :

JAMES YORKE, of Lincoln, Blacksmith ; *a small head.* In the engraved title to his book, folio. 1641. T. R. fecit.

James Yorke was author of the " Union of Honour," a treatise of English heraldry, which is inscribed to the king, and dedicated to Henry Howard, baron Moubray and Maltravers. The writer, who was unfortunately under a necessity of beating the anvil, employed his leisure hours to good purpose. He was eighteen years in making his collections for this laborious and ingenious work. In his dedication, he says, " Long was I in forging and hammering it to this perfection, and now present it to your lordship, not yet matched by any of my trade." The book contains the achievements of the kings and nobility of England from the Conqueror to James I. to each of which is subjoined a concise genealogical history : next follow the arms of the gentry of Lincoln, collected by Yorke ; and lastly an account of all the battles " fought or maintained by the English, in England, Scotland, France, Ireland, and Wales," from the Norman conquest to the reign of James I. The work is spoken of in high terms, by several persons of considerable note, whose commendatory verses are prefixed to it. Among others, are the names of Richard Brathwait, George Buck, and Thomas Heywood †.

P. 509,

† Thomas Knight, a late shoemaker at Oxford, was noted for his extensive knowledge in heraldry, in which branch of science he made considerable collections. He,

P. 509, l. 15, from the bottom, add : *There is a small foreign print, inscribed " Kenelmo Georgio Digby, Caval. Inglese, 1621," 8vo. Qu. if genuine.*

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, after " important," add :
He was remarkably robust, and of a very uncommon size, but moved with peculiar grace and dignity.

P. 511, l. 2, after " others," add : See more of him in Bodleian Catalogue, under the article of Lobel.

Ibid. l. 15, from the bottom, add: Dolle's and Lombart's prints are after the original picture in the Provost's Lodge, at Eton College.

P. 512, l. 5, read, in an age.

Ibid. l. 10, add, after " Arundel : " Mr. Boyle, who was personally acquainted with him, says, that " he was not " only a fine gentleman himself, but was very well skilled " in the art of making others so *."

Ibid. l. 14, add:

RICHARD BRATHWAIT, *a head in an oval, by Marshall.*
In the engraved title to his " *Survey of History, or a Nursery for Gentry,*" 1638, 4to.

P. 513, l. 3, add :

There is a print of two men sitting and writing, with some probability, supposed to represent Sir CHARLES and Sir WILLIAM CORNWALLIS, his son. Before " Essayes, by Sir William Cornwalllyes the Younger, Knt." 1632; Cecil sc. small octavo.

He, on sight of an achievement rarely failed of telling immediately to what nobleman's or gentleman's family it belonged. He also blazoned, drew, and added elegant ornaments to arms. This man, by the force of an heraldical genius, which if duly cultivated, would have qualified him for a king at arms, sunk, in a few years from a shoemaker to cobbler.

* Birch's " Life of Boyle," p. 23, 8vo. edit.

Sir

Sir Charles Cornwallis, second son of sir William Cornwallis, was a man of distinguished abilities. He was, by James I. sent ambassador into Spain, where he resided several years in that character. It is worthy of remark, that Francis lord Cottington was trained to business in his service. He was afterwards treasurer of the household to prince Henry, whose life he hath written with elegance. He had two sons William and Thomas, the former of whom is the subject of the next article.

Sir William Cornwallis was the author of the Essays just mentioned, of which the completest edition was published in 1632, after his decease. He, like Montaigne, who was one of his favourite authors, writes frequently in a desultory manner, and takes every occasion to speak of himself; and is, indeed, never more apt to fix the attention, than when he is without reserve, engaged in this delicate subject. It is probable, that every one of his readers will think the egotism his choicest flower of rhetoric. Though he understood the learned, and some of the modern languages, he read but few authors with any relish, and those he thoroughly digested. Plato and Tacitus were his selectest favourites; and he seems to have had an eye on the latter in his short essays, in which his style is rather too concise and figurative to be perspicuous. Though he appeared to great advantage in the society of gentlemen, his mind was always open, and on the watch to receive new ideas, however coarsely conveyed by the meanest of the people, as he well knew, that a plowman, as such, frequently reasons much better than a philosopher. He was attracted by every trivial book or pamphlet that came in his way. Of these he carried numbers with him to the privy, and tore them to pieces before he rose from his seat. Though he esteemed a life
of

of learned leisure by far the happiest, he endeavoured by speculation to qualify himself for action, and sometimes, in his melancholy moments, anxiously desired to display his talents in public, and so far regretted his being lost in the shade of retirement, as to wish himself out of the world.

Ibid. the article of RICRAFT in this place, should follow that of THOMAS Lord Fairfax, at p. 505.

Ibid. erase the note.

P. 514, cancel the article of LA MOTTE.

Ibid. l. 15, erase "also."

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, for "1641," read 1645.

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, for "1653," read 1645.

P. 515, l. 2, add: There is a book of Epigrams by him, in 4to. 1641. He is said to have been a laureated poet at Paris, before he was three and twenty years of age. The most singularly curious of all his performances is "The Discovery of a most exquisite Jewel, found in the Kennel of Worcester Streets, the Day after the Fight," &c. 8vo. 1652. "It contains chiefly the praises of such Scotsmen as have been famous in arms and arts, since the year 1600*. This, as I learn from Mr. Horace Walpole, who has read the book, is one of the strangest rhapsodies, that ever was tacked together.

Vera Effigies THOMÆ NIGELLI, Armigeri, Warnfordiensis; *W. Marshall sc. 12mo. From John Maire's "Life of*

* "Biog. Brit." artic. ALEXANDER, note [C].

Erasmus,"

Erasmus," in Latin, printed in Holland, 1642. It is dedicated to Thomas Neale, or Nele, esq. whose Latin name is *Nigellus*, as Nelson is *Nigelli filius*. There is a book entitled "Directions to travel," 1643, by Sir THOMAS NEALE, *with his print, by Marshall*. I conclude that both these prints represent the same person,

Ibid. l. 2, from the bottom, erase "also," and in the last line, "and;" then add, after "Angling," "The Art of Archerie," and the "Soldier's Exercise."

P. 516, l. 12, from the bottom, after "NYE," add Mathematician.

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, add: There is an edition of this book, printed in 1670, in the title to which he is styled "Master Gunner of the City of Worcester." To this is subjoined a "Treatise of artificial Fire-Works." The print is prefixed to his "Art of Gunnery."

Ibid. cancel the article of CLAVEL, in this and the next page, as it belongs to the twelfth class.

P. 517. erase the article of CALTHORPE, who belongs the class of GENTLEMEN.

P. 518, erase l. 5 and 6.

Ibid. l. 13, from the bottom, add: who is conjectured to have been a herald, as were several of his family.

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom, erase this and the two following lines.

P. 519, last line, add:

PETER PAUL RUBENS; *Vandyck p. Woollet sc. large 4to.*

P. 521,

P. 521, l. 10, add: *Another, by Pontius, 4to.*

Ibid. l. 9, from the bottom, after "*Walpole,*" add: *from which the duke of Grafton's picture was painted.*

P. 522, l. 12, add:

GERARD SEGHERS, of whom there are several prints, is said, by the French author of the "*Abregé,*" to have been here after the decease of Rubens and Vandyck, and to have softened his manner, which was originally harsh, like that of Manfrede, whom he imitated. Though he studied in Italy, there is too much of the Dutch style in his works. Bolswert has engraved some of his historical pieces.

P. 525, l. 7, add:

JOANNES LIVENS, Pictor humanarum Figurarum majorum; *Vandyck p. Vorsterman sc. b. sb.* He is represented in a very characteristic attitude, as if listening to something*.

John Livens, a celebrated painter of Leyden, came into England; in 1630 †, where he drew the portraits of most of the royal family, and several of the nobility. He staid here but three years. A Dutch painter, of both his names, and, I believe, the same person, was deservedly famous for his etchings in imitation of Rembrandt, of whom he was a scholar. His principal pieces are specified toward the end of the Catalogue of the works of that artist, printed for T. Jefferys, 1752, 12mo. They are sometimes added to the works of Rembrandt.

* This circumstance is an improvement of the portrait, as it relates to a remarkable event in his life. See Richardson's "*Theory of Painting,*" p. 99.

† See the Appendix to the third volume of the "*Anecdotes of Painting.*"

DAVID (David) BECK, Peintre, &c. *Ipsæ p. Coget sc. Meissens exc. 4to.*

David Beck, a native of Arnheim, was a disciple of Vandyck, and in favour with Charles I. whose sons, the prince and the dukes of York and Gloucester, he taught to draw. His rapidity of execution was so great, that the king said he could paint riding post. He afterwards passed successively into the service of the kings of France and Denmark, and was at last appointed painter to Christina, queen of Sweden, for whom he painted most of the illustrious persons in Europe.

Once, as he was travelling through Germany, he was suddenly taken ill; and appearing to be dead, was treated as such. His servants, who watched the corpse after it was laid out, endeavoured to console themselves for the loss of their master with the bottle. When they grew intoxicated, one of them proposed to give him a glass, though he were dead, as he was far from having a dislike to it when he was alive. This was accordingly done; and the consequence was, that he recovered and lived many years.

HENRY VANDER BORCHT, Peintre; *Hollar f. 1648; Meissens exc. 4to.*

Henry Vanderborcht was son of a Flemish painter of the same Christian name, who collected pictures and other curiosities, especially medals, for the earl of Arundel. The son, who was also employed in collecting for him in Italy, and was retained in his service as long as he lived, was both a painter and engraver; and drew and etched many things in the royal and Arundelian collections. He was afterwards retained by prince Charles. It is probable, that the civil war occasioned his return
into

into his own country, as he is known to have died at Antwerp.

P. 525, l. 9, add:

HENRY STONE, *holding a carved head; Vandyck p. J. Van Somer f. mezz.*

P. 526, l. 2, add:

AMBRAHAM VAN DIEPENBEKE (vel Diepenbeck); *Pontius sc. Meyssens exc. 4to.*

Abraham Diepenbeke, who is esteemed one of the best disciples of Rubens, was employed, both in Flanders and England, by William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, for whom he drew portraits, *managed* horses, and views from nature. Many of these works are still remaining at Welbeck. He was also employed by the abbé de Marolles, for whom he did the mythological histories, which have been engraved in the elegant book, entitled "the Temple of the Muses," which were executed by C. Bloemart, and Mattham, and re-engraved by, and under the direction of Picart. He designed several of the prints in Ogilby's "Homer." In the early part of his life, before he entered the school of Rubens, he was employed in painting on glass.

P. 529, l. 9, add: His portrait, by Dobson, in the same piece with that painter and Sir Charles Cotterel, is at Northumberland House.

There is a neat print of him before "*Les Effets pernicious de meschants Favoris*," *A la Haye*, 1653, 12mo.

P. 531, l. 10, after "STATUARIES," add:

HUBERT LE SOEUR; *Vandyck p. Vansomer f. 4to. mezz.*

P. 532, last line, add :

INIGO JONES : *Vandyck p. Spilbury f. b. sh. mezz.* This is unlike all the other prints of him. *Quere if genuine.*

P. 533, in the second note, for " Azont," read Azout.

P. 534, l. 8 and 9, read the last period thus : *There are, at least, sixteen of them.*

Then add :

LUCAS VORSTERMANS ; *Vandyck p. L. Vorstermans, Junior, sc. b. sh.*

P. 538, first note, insert after " James I."

He was employed, both as a composer and a performer, in the grand mask exhibited in the Banqueting-house, at Whitehall, at the earl of Somerset's wedding. The maskers were of high rank ; namely, the duke of Lenox, the earls of Pembroke, Dorset, Salisbury, and Montgomery ; the lords Walden, Scroope, North, and Hayes ; sir Thomas, sir Henry, and sir Charles Howard : the queen herself bore a part in the performance, under her state, being addressed by the name of " Bel Anna." There is a particular description of this mask in print. || " He painted," &c.

|| The curious reader may see " Passages at the Marriage of the Earl of Somerset," p. 12, &c. of " Finetti Philoxenis ; some choice Observations of Sir John Finett (Finet), Knight, and (Assistant) Master of the Ceremonies to the two last Kings, touching the Reception, &c. of foreign Ambassadors in England," 1656, 8vo. This book was published by James Howell.

Ibid. in the second line of the first note, read mask.

Ibid. l. 13, for " two lutes," read, a double lute.

P. 539, cancel the article of WILLIAM STOKES, in this place, as it should follow that of the TRADESCANTS.

Ibid. l. 2 and 3, from the bottom, erase " Mr. Upton," &c. to the end of the period.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, &c. cancel the present article of METCALF and substitute the following.

His Essay on this art, which is said to have passed thirty-five editions, had never, in reality, more than one. The editions, as they are called, are only small numbers taken from the same plates at different times, and the dates as often altered in the title. The first book of short-hand published in England was by Dr. Timothy Bright, of Cambridge: it was entitled "Characterie, an Art of short, swift, and secret Writing, by Character;" printed by J. Windet, &c. 12mo, 1588, and dedicated to queen Elizabeth. Bales was a great adept in the art of secret writing by dashes. John Willis, a clergyman, who flourished in the reigns of James and Charles I. originally struck out the method of short-hand, which has been followed, more or less, by our writers, ever since. Edmund Willis, in his "Abbreviation of Writing by Character," 1618, is said to have improved greatly upon John. Bishop Wilkins, in the epistle dedicatory to his "Real Character," printed in 1668, says, that short writing was invented about sixty years since; he might have said eighty. This art is, in a manner, our own; it was very little known or practised, at this time, in any other country. Mr. Ashby, president of St. John's College, in Cambridge, has, I believe, the completest list of short-hand writers extant.

P. 540, l. 13, from the bottom, for "Modus," read, Methodus.

Ibid. l. 2, from the bottom, read TRADESCANTIUS.

P. 541, l. 4, for "Heres," read Hæres; and two lines lower, for "exhibit," read exhibet.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, after "benefactors," add:

John Tradescant, who was either a Fleming or a Dutchman, and gardener to Charles I. travelled over a great part of Europe, and into the eastern countries, chiefly with a view of improving himself in natural science. He was the first man, in this kingdom, that distinguished himself as a collector of natural and artificial curiosities, and was followed by his son in the same pursuit. He, as Parkinson informs us, introduced a considerable number of exotic plants into England, and made it appear, that, with due care and cultivation, almost any vegetable of the known world may be taught to thrive in this climate. See this, and more, in Dr. Ducarel's curious Letter to Dr. Watson, in Vol. LXIII. of "Philos. Transact." where, in tab. iv. and v. p. 88, are views of his tomb.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, after "former," add this reference: See Ashmole's "Diary," p. 36.

In the last line, after "garden," subjoin this reference:
See Mr. Hawkins's edition of Walton's "Complete Angler."

Ibid. last line, add to the text:

The late Mr. James West told Mr. Bull, that one of the family of Roelans, of which, there are four or five prints by Hollar, lived a long while, at Lambeth, in the house that afterwards belonged to John Tradescant, to whom he sold it. *Under the head of JAMES ROELANS, are ornaments of fruit and flowers denoting his love of gardening.* Granting Mr. West's assertion to be a fact, I should conclude that this is the person. His head was done at Antwerp, in 1648.

WILLIAM STOKES; *G. Glover f. a small oval, under which are eight Latin verses.*

This

This man was author of "The Vaulting Master, or the Art of Vaulting reduced to a Method, comprised under certain Rules," &c. to which is prefixed his print.

P. 542, l. 7, add:

MARY, Dutcheſs of Richmond; *Vandyck p. W. Vaillant f. h. ſh. mezz.*

P. 544, l. 10, add: *There is a fine print of her, by J. Payme, before a Sermon preached at her funeral, by J. F. at Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, in the county of Leiceſter, Feb. 9, 1633.*

P. 545, l. 12, add: It is now lord Hardwick's. She is drawn with a globe, fitting in the clouds, and is ſaid to have been mad. Petitot's fine enamel, in the duke of Devonſhire's collection, was copied from this picture of Vandyck. It is allowed to be the moſt capital work of its kind, in the world.

Ibid. l. 15, for "Maſſey," read Maſſeu;

And add, in the notes, after "confort," in the next line: This fact has been queſtioned, but not contradicted.

Ibid. l. 9, from the bottom, read Francis, lord Vaughan, ſon, &c.

Ibid. l. 7 and 8, from the bottom, read William, lord Ruſſel, &c.

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, add: The original is at Woburn.

P. 547, l. 6, notes, after "huſband," ſubjoin the following note:

This is part of the epitaph inſcribed on the plain flat ſtone under which ſhe lies interred: "Oratione funebri, a marito ipſo, more priſco laudata fuit."

P. 548,

P. 548, before the article of FRANCES, countess of Exeter, add :

There is a print by Hollar, which is mentioned by Vertue, in his Catalogue of the works of that artist, and called "DOROTHY, Countess of Suffolk." She has a white feather at her ear.

I never heard of any countess of Suffolk of the name of Dorothy. Susannah, countess of Suffolk, daughter of the earl of Holland, who possessed, with almost every female accomplishment, a strength of mind and memory rarely found in men, is probably the lady here meant. She died the 19th of May, 1649, and was buried the 29th of the same month, at Walden, in Essex. Her funeral sermon, in which great justice is done to her unaffected piety, as well as her other excellencies, was preached by Dr. Edward Rainbow.

Ibid. l. 5, add : See some critical remarks on this fine picture in Richardson's "Essay on the whole Art of Criticism in Painting," p. 59, &c.

Ibid. last note, add :

But, according to Bolton †, "son of William, earl of Exeter, by Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Edward, earl of Rutland, his first lady. In right of his mother, lord Ross." If Bolton be right in this, the countess of Exeter in question must be Elizabeth, sister and coheir of sir Robert Drury, of Halsted in Suffolk, knight.

† See his "Extinct Peerage," 1769, 8vo. p. 247.

P. 549, l. 5, for "hundred," read thousand.

Ibid. first note, l. 2, after "Exeter," read,

But it seemed to me clear from dates, that she was the person. Of this I am now doubtful from the passage just cited.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, add :

Lucy, Countess of Carlisle; *Gaywood f. small.*

P. 550,

P. 550, l. 10, after "Carlisle," add this note:

Sir Toby Matthew's fantastic character of her is in Fenton's observations on Waller's poem, entitled "The Country to my Lady of Carlisle."

Ibid. l. 12, add: She died in 1660, and was buried near her father, at Petworth.

Ibid. l. 14, add: Her portrait is at Woburn Abbey.

P. 551, l. 9, add, after "Newbury:" in the twenty-third year of his age. She espoused to her second husband, Robert Smythe, of Bounds, in the parish of Bidborough, in Kent, esq. whom she survived. She had issue by him, Robert Smythe, governor of Dover castle, in the reign of Charles II. Henry, son of this Robert, was father of sir Sidney Stafford Smyth, now lord chief baron of the exchequer †.

Ibid. l. 13, after "Sacharissa," add this note:

Fenton, in his observations on Waller, speaking of this name, says, that it "recalls to mind what is related of the Turks, who, in their gallantries, think *Sucar* "Birpara, i. e. Bit of Sugar, the most polite and endearing compliment they can use to the ladies."

Ibid. l. 12, from the bottom, add this note:

An ingenious correspondent has observed, that Waller's repartee would have been better, if he had said, "When we are both young again;" the reflection upon the *lady's* age only is very unlike the politeness of Waller.

Ibid: add to the same line, in the text: She survived her lord about forty years, and was *buried* with him, in the same vault, at Brington, in Northamptonshire, 25 Feb. 1683-4.

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, add: *There is a large head of this lady, by Baron, which, from its size, seems to have been engraved*

† Collins's "Peerage," vol. i. p. 381, edit. 1768.

from a tracing †, taken from Vandyck's picture of the Pembroke family, at Wilton.

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, add:

MARIA (Frances) STUART, &c. Hollar f. 1650, b. sh. This has been copied, in *8vo*, by Gaywood.

P. 553, l. 4, add:

There is an anonymous print of a lady in a fur tippet, with a jewel at her breast, by Hollar, after Vandyck. It is dated 1657, and is, as I am informed, called Lady HOWARD, in the second edition of the Catalogue of Hollar's Works, p. 82.

CATHARINE, Daughter of Arthur, eldest Son of Sir William Usher, Knt. Wife to Sir Philip Perceval, Knt. (first of that Name) married 16 Oct. 1626, died 2 Jan. 1681-2. *Faber f. 8vo*. One of the set of the Perceval family ‡.

This lady, who had a numerous issue by Sir Philip, lived to see two generations descended from herself, to all of whom she, from her haughty and litigious temper, gave more or less vexation; and at length broke off all intercourse with the Perceval family. She espoused to her second husband the earl of Castlehaven. (See the "History of the House of Yvery.")

P. 555, l. 1, for "ELIZABETH," read TERESIA; to which add this note:

Her name was Teresa, as appears from Dod's "Church History," vol. ii. p. 366, and also from Herrbert's "Travels." I owe the correction of this mistake, and other notices, to Richard Owen Cambridge, esq.

Ibid. l. 7, add: There is a portrait of her, in a Persian dress, at Preston house, near Brighthelmston; and whole lengths of her and her husband, at Petworth.

† An out-line, taken by applying oiled or transparent paper to the painting.

‡ The print may be placed here, as Sir Philip had employments in England.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 9, 10, 11, read, after "adventurer," was a relation of the queen of Persia, and is said to have been a Circassian †.

Ibid. last line, add: There is a portrait of her at Althorp, done after she was dead, by Vandyck. Mr. Walpole has a miniature of her by Peter Oliver, after the same picture. He has also miniatures of eight other persons of the same family. There are two fine busts of her at Mr. Wright's, at Gothurst, near Newport-Pagnel, Bucks, formerly the seat of sir Kenelm Digby.

P. 556, l. 8, from the bottom, add:

MARGARETA SMITH, &c. *Vandyck p. Faithorne sc. h. sb.* This is one of the rarest and finest of all our English prints.

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom: The article of CATHARINE LETHIEULLIER belongs to the Appendix, in the Interregnum, and should therefore be cancelled in this place.

Ibid. last line, add:

Madam KIRK, *sitting in a chair, Hollar f. h. sb.*

P. 557, erase l. 9, and add: Sir William Wake, in a letter to Mr. Bull, which I have seen, says, that it is more than probable that this lady is of his family, as "there appears to have been an Anne, daughter and coheir of Gregory Brokesly, of Frithby, in the county of Leicester, who married sir John Wake, in the reign of Charles I."

Ibid. add:

LUCY SACHEVEREL, *sitting under a tree; P. Lely inv. Fai-*

† See Finet's "Philoxenis," p. 175, where there is a curious anecdote of sir Robert Shirley.

thorne sc. in *Lovelace's* "*Lucaſta*," before a page inſcribed to her. This ſeems to be the invention of the painter, as the inſcription intimates. See the article of *LOVELACE*.

P. 558, l. 3, add :

MARGARETA LEMON; *Lommelin* ſc. h. ſh.

The picture of her, from which Hollar engraved the print, is at Strawberry-hill.

Ibid. l. 9, from the bottom, after "*Waller*," add : Fenton ſpeaks of her as " one of the moſt admired beauties of this age;" and ſays, that the graces of her mind were not inferior to thoſe of her perſon." In 1646, ſhe conveyed the princeſs, in diſguiſe, from Oatlands, into France †."

Ibid. laſt line, add: Her portrait, by Vandyck, is at Althrop.

P. 560, l. 6, add :

VANDYCK'S WIFE; from a picture by ſir Ant Vandyck, in the collection of ſir Richard Lyttelton ; *Bartolozzi* ſc. h. ſh.

There is an original of her, by Vandyck, in the poſſeſſion of ſir John Stepney, at Llannelly, in Caermarthenſhire.

Vertue, in a manuſcript catalogue of heads, which I have, mentions a print of Vandyck's daughter, by Arnold de Jode.

Ibid. l. 14, read, ſir John Stepney; then eraze the reſt of the article, and add only, after Stepney, a gentleman of Wales †.

P. 560,

† Fenton's Obſervations on Waller's Poem to Lady Norton.

† The following account of the Stepney family, which was communicated by the late ſir Thomas Stepney, father to ſir John, the preſent repreſentative for the county

P. 560, read,
AN IRISH COUNTESS, &c.

P. 561, l. 7, add:

BATHSUA MAKIN, (Makins) Principi Elizab.
a Latinis, Græcis, & Hebræis.

Forma nihil, si pulchra perit, sed pectoris alma
Divini species non moritur viget.

W. M (Marshall) sc. small 8vo.

She is represented old, without any remains of beauty.
I should rather conclude that she never had any, as her
figure is remarkably homely.

Mrs. Makins, who was sister of Dr. John Pell †, one of
the greatest linguists and mathematicians of his age, may
be justly placed in the first rank of learned ladies. She
maintained a literary correspondence with the celebrated
Anna Maria Schurman ‡, who was, perhaps, the only
woman comparable to her in the knowledge of the lan-
guages.

ty of Monmouth, will rectify some mistakes relative to lady Vandyck and her de-
scendants.

"John Stepney, of Prendegrest, esq. who descended from Ralph Stepney, lord of
"Aldenham, in Com. Hert. was created a baronet the 19th of James I. He left
"three sons sir John, Thomas, and Charles. John died without issue male, by
"which the title and part of the estate devolved to John Stepney, esq. son to his
"brother Thomas. This sir John Stepney married Justina, daughter and heir to
"sir Anthony Vandyck, by whom he had issue his son and successor, sir Thomas
"Stepney, grandfather to the present sir Thomas. The supposition that Mr. Step-
"ney the poet and envoy, was descended from the Stepney who married Vandyck's
"daughter, is erroneous. The pedigree from that period is perfectly clear; the
"late sir Thomas Stepney being the only son of that marriage. If I may hazard a
"conjecture, and a very probable one, Stepney, the poet, was either son or grand-
"son of Charles, third son of the first baronet. Lady Vandyck married to her se-
"cond husband, sir Richard Pryse, of Coggerthan, in Com. Cardigan."

† Evelyn's "Numismata," p. 265. There is an account of Dr. Pell, in Birch's
"History of the Royal Society," vol. iv. p. 444, &c. and in the "Biographia."

‡ See preface to Ballard's "Memoirs," p. vii.

P. 563

P. 563, l. 6, from the bottom, after "farcaftical," subjoin this note:

He once, when the bishop was present, asked leave to say grace, which being granted him, he said, "Great praise be given to God, and little *Laud* to the devil."

Ibid. notes, l. 4, add after "come:" Tarlton's Jests.

Ibid. notes, l. 6, from the bottom, read the first period thus:

The Jests of Quin came forth presently after his death, and they were soon followed by those of Yorick.

P. 564, l. 3, from the bottom, add:

Old PARR, *from an original picture, in the Collection of Uvedale Rice, esq. Geo. Powle del. & sc. 4to. Etched with the dry needle†.*
THOMAS PARR; *Vorſerman sc.*

This is mentioned upon the authority of Mr. Gough; I never saw the print.*

P. 565, l. 11, from the bottom, add this note:

It should probably be an hundred and two, according to Dr. Campbell, in his "*Hermippus Redivivus*."

P. 566, l. 16, add: At Petworth, is a whole length of Henrietta Maria, with Jeffery Hudson, by Vandyck. There is another in the possession of lord Milton.

P. 567, l. 8, add: In Ashmole's Museum are his waistcoat, breeches, and stockings. The former is of blue satin, slashed, and ornamented with pinked white silk. The two latter are of one piece of blue satin.

† The most delicate kind of etching, which was practised by Rembrandt. It is done upon the bare plate, without aqua fortis.

* My grateful acknowledgements are due to this ingenious and communicative gentleman for several favours.

P. 568.

P. 568, l. 12, add :

JOHN BULL and R. FARNAM; *two small portraits, cut in wood; each holds a book.*

" Here Bull and Farnam hold their books laid open,
 " Who of the sword and pestilence have spoken :
 " And out of witleſs madneſs thought to be
 " Prophets, though poor ſilk-weavers by degree."

Bull and Farnam, who on ſeveral occaſions diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their vehemence and vociferation in preaching, as well as by the denunciations of vengeance, and other rant and nonſenſe in their writings, were regarded by many of the vulgar as men of an apoſtolic character. Bull was the more attended to, becauſe he, with a bold front, always took the lead, bore down every opponent, and roared the louder of the two.

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, add:

JOHANNES CLAVEL; *Robert Mighan exc. 1628; four Engliſh verſes. Before " A Recantation of an ill-ſpent Life, or a Diſcoverie of the Highway Law, with vehement Diſſuaſions to all (in that Kind) Offenders. As alſo cautelous Admonitions how to ſhun and apprehend a thief," &c. 4to. The third edition of this pamphlet was publiſhed in 1634. It is ſaid to have been approved by the king, and publiſhed by his expreſs command.*

This perſon, who had a liberal education, appears to have been in great neceſſity when he firſt took to the highway. To his recantation, which is written in an humble ſtrain of poetry, are prefixed a great number of dedications, both in verſe and proſe. They are addreſſed to the king, queen, privy-council, clergy, judges, and others; and, among the reſt, to ſir William Clavel, knight banneret,

ret, to whom he was heir at law, and whom he had grossly injured. He was condemned with several others of his gang, but found means to procure a reprieve. It appears from his verses to the queen, that she was his intercessor with the king to save his life. He expressed, while under sentence of death, and indeed afterwards, the strongest marks of penitence for his crimes. He appears to have been extremely impatient of confinement; and the drift of his dedications was to procure his enlargement. It seems, from the last edition of his "Recantion," published in 1634, that he was then living, and at liberty, and totally reformed.

Ibid l. 6, from the bottom, add this note, after "MALL:"

A contraction of Mary: it is still used in the west, among the common people. Hence is derived the diminutive *Malkin*, (or *Mawkin*, a kind of loose mop, made of clouts for sweeping the oven) a term often applied to a dirty flatteringly wench; but it originally signifies no more than little Moll.

P. 569, l. 2, add, after "*duodecimo*:" *Before her Life*, 1662. Then add, immediately before the "REMARKS ON DRESS," the following character:

Mary Frith, or Moll Cut-purse, a woman of a masculine spirit and make, who was commonly supposed to have been an hermaphrodite, practised, or was instrumental to almost every crime and wild frolic which is notorious in the most abandoned and eccentric of both sexes. She was infamous as a prostitute and a procuress, a fortune-teller, a pick pocket, a thief, and a receiver of stolen goods †: she was also concerned with a dextrous scribe in forging hands. Her most signal exploit was robbing general Fairfax upon Hounslow-Heath, for which she was sent to Newgate, but was, by the proper application of a large

† She made this trade very advantageous, having acted upon much the same plan that Jonathan Wild did in the reign of George I.

sum of money, soon set at liberty. She well knew, like other robbers, in high life, how to make the produce of her accumulated crimes the means of her protection, and to live luxuriously upon the spoils of the public. She died of the dropfy, in the 75th year of her age, but would probably have died sooner, if she had not smoked tobacco, in the frequent use of which she had long indulged herself. It was at this time almost as rare a sight to see a woman with a pipe, as to see one of the sex in man's apparel. Nat. Field, in his comedy, called "Amends for the Ladies," has displayed some of the "merry pranks of Moll Cut-purse."

MATTHEW HOPKINS, *with two Witches. One of them, named Holt, is supposed to say, "My Impes are 1. Ilemauzar; 2. Pye-wackett; 3. Pecke in the Crown; 4. Griez Zell Gree-digutt."* Four animals attend: *Farmara, a black dog; Sacke and Sugar, a hare; Netdes, a ferret; Vinegar Tom, a bull-headed greyhound. This print is in the Pepysian library*.*

Matthew Hopkins, of Maningtree, who was witchfinder for the associated counties, hanged, in one year, no less than sixty reputed witches in his own county of Essex †. The old, the ignorant, and the indigent; such as could neither plead their own cause nor hire an advocate, were the miserable victims of this wretch's credulity, spleen, and avarice. He pretended to be a great critic in *special marks*, which were only moles, scorbutic spots, or warts, which frequently grow large and pendulous in old age, but were absurdly supposed to be teats to suckle imps. His ultimate method of proof was by tying together the thumbs and toes of the suspected person, about whose

* Gough's "Anecdotes of Topography," p. 495, notes.

† See the Account of his Commission and Exploits, by himself.

waist was fastened a cord, the ends of which were held on the banks of a river by two men, in whose power it was to strain or slacken it. Swimming, upon this *experiment*, was deemed a full proof of guilt, for which king James, *who is said to have recommended, if he did not invent it*, assigned a ridiculous reason: "That, as such persons have renounced their baptism by water, so the water refuses to receive them †." Sometimes those who were accused of diabolical practices were tied neck and heels, and tossed into a pond; "If they floated or swam, they were consequently guilty, and therefore taken out and burnt; if they were innocent, they were *only* drowned *." The experiment of swimming was at length tried upon Hopkins himself, in his own way, and he was, upon the event, condemned, and, as it seems, executed as a wizard. Dr. Zachary Grey says, that he had seen an account of betwixt three and four thousand persons, who suffered death for witchcraft, in the king's dominions, from the year 1640, to the restoration of Charles II ‥. In a letter from

† See "The History of Modern Enthusiasm," by T. Evans, p. 37.

* "Universal Spectator," No. 383.

‡ Grey's "Hudibras," vol. ii. p. 11. Dr. Grey supposes, with great reason, that Hopkins is the man meant in the following lines of Butler.

Has not the present parliament
A ledger to the devil sent,
Fully empow'd to treat about
Finding revolted witches out?
And has not he, within a year,
Hang'd threescore of 'em in one shire?
Some only for not being drown'd;
And some for sitting above ground
Whole days and nights upon their breeches,
And feeling pain, were hang'd for witches;
And some for putting knavish tricks
Upon green geese and turkey chicks,
Or pigs that suddenly deceast
Of griefs unnat'ral as he guest,

Who

from Serjeant Widdrington to Lord Whitlock, mention is made of another fellow, a Scotsman, of the same profession with Hopkins. This wretch received twenty shillings a head for every witch that he discovered, and got thirty pounds by his discoveries*.

Ibid. erase the last note, and substitute the following:

This book, which is written in the true spirit of the times, is well worth the notice of my readers, especially the ladies. It is entitled, "The Unloveliness of Love-locks ||, or a summary Discourse, proving the Wearing and Nourishing of Locks " or Love-Locks, to be altogether unseemly and unlawful unto Christians; in " which there are likewise some passages out of the Fathers, &c. against Face Paint- " ing; the Wearing of supposititious, powdered, or extraordinary long Hair; and " the Women's mannish, unnatural, impudent, unchristian cutting of the Hair," &c. 1628, in twelve sheets, 4to.

How would Prynne have exclaimed, if he had seen such bushes of hair as the ladies bore upon their heads in the last and present year *! Bushes so enormous that they seemed to require the tonsure of a gardener's sheers, instead of scissars, to reduce them to tolerable dimensions. Among all the strange Gothic figures which I have seen, I never met with so monstrous a disproportion as that betwixt the female head and limbs at this period; even the long and large hoop was wanting to keep it in countenance.

The hair of the "committee cut," as it was called, was remarkably short; not unlike that in the print before Birkenhead's character of an assembly-man.

|| It appears that Charles I. cut off his love lock in the year 1646. It is obvious to remark here, that his present majesty cut off his hair soon after his return from Portsmouth, in 1773. Numbers now begin to find that they grow grey, and are troubled with the head-ach.

* 1773.

P. 570, l. 5, add this note:

For an account of the various kinds of beards worn in this and the former reign, see John Taylor's "Superbiæ Flagellum," or Grey's "Hudibras," vol. i. p. 300, edit. 1.

P. 572, l. 6, after "white robe," add the following note:

The surplice, which was in derision called "a rag of popery," gave great offence to many women of nice modesty and tender consciences, who thought it highly indecent

Who after prov'd himself a witch,
And made a rod for his own breech.

Hud. Part II. Canto iii.

* Whitlock's "Memorials," p. 424.

L 12

decent that a man should wear "a shirt upon his clothes." The devout women in these days seem to have regarded this vestment with very different eyes from those of an honest country girl at Christ-church, in Oxford, who, upon seeing the students returning from prayers in their surplices, blessed herself, and, in my hearing, said, with an ecstatic emphasis, that they looked like so many angels in white. The matrimonial ring and the square cap were, by the puritans, held in equal detestation with the surplice, the liturgy, and church-music. The device on the standard of colonel Cook, a parliamentarian, of Gloucestershire, was a man in armour, cutting off the corners of a square cap with a sword. His motto was,

Muto quadrata rotundis.

Alluding to the well-known appellation of the puritan party.

Ibid. note 1, for "*Diversæ Probæ*," read "*Theatrum Mulierum*."

P. 573, l. 12, from the bottom, add this note :

There is a print, by M. Lafue, after Vandyck, inscribed "JOANNES PUGET DE LA SERRE, a supremis Consiliis Regis Christianissimi Consiliarius dignissimus, Gallicæ Historiographus eloquentissimus, et quinquaginta librorum Auctor celeberrimus." As this person has, in a folio volume, given an account of the reception and entertainment of Mary of Medicis in England, it is probable that he was one of her train. Hollar did several curious prints for this book.

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom, add :

WILLIAM, Prince of Orange, after Vandyck, a small half length; G. Vertue f. mezz.

WILLIAM, Prince of Orange, Father of King William, attended by a person on horseback; Terburgh p. Capt. Baillie sc. h. sh. In the manner of Rembrandt.

P. 574, l. 10, after "*KNIGHTS, &c.*" add :

CLAUDE DE LORRAINE, Duc de Chevreuse, Pair de France, &c. 4to.

This duke, who was brother to Charles, duke of Guise, was the king's proxy when he espoused the princess Henrietta, whom he attended into England in quality of ambassador extraordinary †. He was a man of an active and

‡ Sir John Poinet informs us §, that the king went to meet his consort at Canter-

§ "*Philoxenis*," p. 152.

bury;

Installed
Decemb.
1625.

and restless disposition, like several others of his house, and was remarkable for his animosity against the protestants. He died of an apoplexy, 24 Jan. 1667.

P. 575, l. 3, from the bottom, add :

PETRUS DE BERULLE, Cardinalis, Congregat. Orat. D. J. Institutor; *Champaigne p. N. de Plate Montaigne* sc. 1661, b. *fb.*

Peter de Berulle was son of Claude de Berulle, a judge of eminence and a counsellor in parliament, by Louisa Segulier, sister to the chancellor. He first established the Spanish order of Carmelite nuns in France, and had the principal hand in the establishment of the fathers of the Oratory. He was a man of various learning, and of a pious and humble character, and was remarkable for carrying the hod, in building a chapel for these fathers. He industriously declined honours and preferments, and made a vow never to accept of a cardinal's hat. But when he went to Rome to procure a dispensation for the marriage of Henrietta Maria with the king of England, he so far gained the esteem of the pope, that he sent a hat before him into France, together with an absolution from his vow. and an order to accept it. He attended Henrietta into England, where he was treated with great distinction, and received abundant marks of esteem. He died in the act of celebrating mass, 2 Oct. 1629, in the 55th year of his age. It was at his instance that Descartes came to a resolution of publishing his philosophy, and that, in consequence of that determination, he retired into Holland. Berulle's character, together with his print, is in Per-

bury; and that the mayor " borrowed the recorder, master Henry Finch's mouth, for a welcoming speech ;" by which expedient he acquitted himself with much elegance.

rault's

rault's fine book, entitled '*Les Hommes illustres*,' &c. 1696, in two volumes folio; a work which does great honour to the French nation. The late Mr. Bateman had a curious carving of the cardinal, which resembles his engraved portrait.

P. 576, l. 6, from the bottom, for "Mafon," read Maffon.

* Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, erase "a," before "count;" and, in the two next lines, "Quære if the fame perfon."

P. 577, l. 9, from the bottom, add:

CHRISTIAN THOMSON SEHESTED,
A. F. f. In Hofman's "*Hommes illustres de Dannemarck*."

Sir John Finet, who calls him Tomfon, mentions his coming into England, together with Brahe, his colleague, on an embassy from Denmark †. Sehested was thirty-two years a senator of the realm, and seventeen years chancellor to the king; and was distinguished for his deep penetration, solid judgment, and unblemished integrity. *Ob.* 1657.

GREGERS KRABBE, Seigneur de Tosteland;
Schley fe. direx. a small head, in Hofman's book.

Gregers Krabbe, was knight of the order of the Elephant, and viceroy of Norway. He was sent hither by the king of Denmark, in the reign of Charles I. on account

† "*Philoxenis*," p. 220. It appears from the following anecdote, at p. 236 of the same book, that he was here in the mayoralty of sir Hugh Hammerfly, who was elected in 1627.

Sehested, when Brahe was indisposed, sent *sir Hugh* word that he would dine with him; but being given to understand, that *he* would not yield him the precedence, as it was an established custom for the lord mayor to take place of all persons, except the king, within the city, he changed his mind, and evaded the visit.

of the differences betwixt that prince and his parliament. He had the character of an able minister. *Ob.* 18 Dec. 1655.

MOGENS SEHESTED, whose head is also in Hofman's book, was employed as an envoy from Denmark to several courts of Europe, particularly to that of England. He attended Ulric, the prince royal, hither, when he visited Charles I. He was much esteemed by Christian IV. and was, by Frederic III. honoured with the order of the Elephant. *Ob.* 1657.

There is a print, by Meyssens, of STEPHEN DE GEMARA, a knight of St. Jago, who had several great employments, under the king of Spain, in the Low Countries, and who was sent hither in the quality of ambassador.

JOANNES POLYANDER, S. S. Theologiæ Professor, 4to. *In Meursius's "Athenæ Batavæ."* *There is a fine print of him by Suyderboef.*

John Polyander was sent hither, in the character of ambassador, in the reign of Charles I. He was twenty years minister of the church of Dort, and fourteen years professor of divinity at Leyden; during which time, he was thrice rector of that university. His works are chiefly on theological subjects. He was also author of various poems, which were collected and published by his friends.

JOHANNES DE REEDE, Dom. de Renfvorde, &c. *W. Hollar f.* 1650, 4to.

John de Reede was sent hither as ambassador from the states of Holland, to compose the difference betwixt the king and parliament. He laboured earnestly in the prosecution

cution of this laudable design, and recommended himself so much to Charles, that, in 1645, he created him a baron. There is a medal of him among the works of the Simons, plate xxii. in which is another medal of

A L B E R T J O A C H I M, another Dutch ambassador, who was long resident in England.

J A U R A R B E N A B D E L L A, (Abdallah) Ambassador from Mully Mahamed Shegue, Emperor of Morocco, &c. *Glover f. small 4to. Before a pamphlet, containing an account of his arrival and entertainment, together with his associate Mr. Robert Blake, 1637.*

Jaurar Ben Abdallah, lord chamberlain, privy seal, and prime minister to the emperor of Morocco, was a native of Portugal, whence he was stolen away in his childhood, and detained in captivity *. He and his associate, Mr. Blake, were, by the city as well as the court, treated with such ceremony and magnificence as had scarce ever been seen in England on the like occasion. When he came to the Banqueting-house, at Whitehall, where the court was assembled, he was surpris'd at the grandeur and brilliancy of the scene, and was particularly struck with the beauty of the ladies. He said, with an eastern emphasis, that *beauty is glorious and amiable beyond all things in the world; and that such beauty as was then before his eyes had more force in it than all the letters of the alphabet.* The ladies were highly pleas'd with the compliment, as it intimated that their charms were more than could be express'd by all the powers of language. The design of this embassy was to cultivate the friendship and alliance of the English, who had been serviceable to the emperor in his

* The author of the pamphlet says, that he was "distestied or eunuched."

wars, and been favoured by the dismissal of a great number of their countrymen from slavery.

Mr. Robert Blake, was a merchant, who farmed the emperor's ports and customs, and was, by his address and management, a principal instrument in procuring the liberty of the captives.

P. 579, l. 14, add:

JOANNES AMOS COMENIUS; *Noval, Londini, sc. sb.*

P. 580, last line, erase "*Ob. 1672,*" and add: He died, according to Bayle, the 15th of Nov. 1671; but according to the inscription on Noval's print, published for the Moravian brethren, the 25th of Nov. 1670. He is, in this inscription, styled "*Anatolicæ Ecclesiæ, quæ Unitas Fratrum vocatur, Præses;*" but in an epistle addressed to Charles II. in behalf of these brethren, he calls himself "*Episcopus indignus.*" See the epistle in Kennet's "*Register and Chronicle,*" p. 530, 531.

Ibid. add:

FREDERICUS SPANHEMIUS, SS. Theol. Doctor, &c. *Æt.* 47. 1647.

Frederick Spanheim, a native of the Upper Palatinate, who was professor of divinity at Geneva, and afterwards at Leyden, was one of the most learned and laborious men of the seventeenth century, and deserves to be ranked with the greatest and best divines of that age. Few, if any, of his contemporaries contributed more to the advancement of genuine learning and useful knowledge, which he promoted by private instruction, by public discourses from the professor's chair and the pulpit, and by corresponding with the learned in almost every part of

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Europe. His polite manners would have become a court, and his knowledge of the world would have qualified him for the most considerable offices of state. He died fuller of literary and virtuous fame than of years, in 1649. He is mentioned here, as having been several months in England, in 1625. Two of his sons, one of whom was ambassador to the English court, in the reign of William III. and Anne, were of distinguished learning and merit. His "Dubia Evangelica" are among his most remarkable works in divinity; and his funeral harangue upon the death of Henry Frederick, prince of Orange, is the most finished of his orations.

HOLGER WIND; *Folkema f. a bust. In Hofman.*

Holger Wind, lord of Harrested, privy counsellor, &c. to the king of Denmark, was twice in England in the early part of his life, but not in a public character. The second time of his arrival was on the day on which archbishop Laud was beheaded. He served three kings, with credit to himself and emolument to his country, in various employments of trust and honour. He was governor to Christian V. and acquitted himself with the highest approbation in that important employment. Ob. 1683.

(VINCENT) VOITURE; *Champaigne p. Nantueil sc. 1649; b. fb. This is copied by Vertue and others.*

Voiture was famous for introducing new and easy graces into the French language, and giving a more agreeable turn to many trite and familiar modes of expression, by a happiness peculiar to himself†. His irony

† I have somewhere seen this expressed by a variation upon two Greek words:
καὶ αὐτῶς καὶ αὐτὰ καὶ αὐτῶς.

has been particularly admired for its singularity and address. He, as well as the courtly Waller, was the poet of the fair; and both have celebrated the charming countesses of Carlisle. It has been observed, that few authors have suffered so much by translation as Voiture. His native beauties are of too delicate a kind to be copied in a foreign language. The following lines of Swift are characteristic of this original author.

Voiture in various lights displays
That irony which turns to praise:
His genius first found out the rule
For an obliging ridicule:
He flatters with peculiar air
The brave, the witty, and the fair:
And fools would fancy he intends
A satire where he most commends.

Swift's Verses to Delany*.

RENATUS DESCARTES, nobilis Gallus, &c.
natus Hagæ Turonum, pridie cal. April. 1596. Denatus
Holmiæ, cal. Feb. 1650. *F. Hals p. J. V. Meurs sc. 4to.*

Renatus Descartes, a native of Hay, in Touraine, was long esteemed the prince of philosophers. His lively and penetrating genius discovered itself at an early period; but his pursuits in science were some time interrupted by serving in the army. He disdained to tread in the steps of any of his predecessors in philosophy, which occasioned his applying himself much more to thinking than to reading. Hence it is that his "Principia," his "Meditations," and other works have more of originality, as well as a greater appearance of truth than those of any other

† It appears, by Voiture's Letters, that he was in England in 1633.

* Vol. xvi. of his Works, 8vo. p. 286.

philosopher, except the great Newton. Happy had it been for mankind, if there had been less of verisimilitude and more of demonstration in his philosophy; as it was the foundation of modern scepticism, an event absolutely unsuspected by the worthy author*. The reign of Descartes was longer than could have been expected for so visionary a philosophy: the throne of Newton appears to be fixed upon a solid, perhaps an everlasting foundation. Descartes created a world of his own; Newton explained the laws of the universe as it came from the hands of the great Creator. He came into England in the reign of Charles I. where he made some curious observations relative to the variation of the magnet. He was afterwards strongly solicited by Mr. Charles Cavendish, brother to the earl of Newcastle to settle here; and the king would have made ample provision for him; but he thought it prudent to decline his majesty's offer, as he was then threatened with a civil war. Descartes contributed greatly to the fame of Hervey, by asserting his doctrine of the circulation of the blood. He held a correspondence with Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Hobbes, Sir Kenelm Digby, and Dr. Henry More, who was a passionate admirer of his philosophy. *Ob.* 10 Feb. 1650, *Æt.* 54.

Effigies JOANNIS BANFI, Huniadiensis, Rivulensis, Ungari, Hermeticæ Philosophiæ Scrutatoris, et Artis spagyricæ, Anglo-Londini, Professoris; qui Aurum et Argentum destruxit, et reduxit in Mercurium, per Mercurium, &c. fixum, sine Mercurio, fecit volatile: Corpora fecit incorporea; &c. *In a scroll is this inscription:* "Est in Mercurio quicquid quærunt sapientes." *Below the oval is* *Æt.* 70, 1646; *Gul. Marshall f. 4to.* *Another by Hollar, 12mo.*

* See Beattie's "Essay," p. 217. edit. 3.

This

This man, who was far gone in philosophical fanaticism, was a noted alchymist, and a particular friend of Mr. Ashmole. Having discovered the secret of reducing gold and silver into mercury, he unfortunately fancied that he was very near converting that mineral into gold. All his passions and pursuits seem to have centered in his laboratory, as he was fully possessed with a notion that all valuable knowledge was comprehended in chymistry.

By help of *this*, as he professes,
He had first matter seen undrest,
And took her naked all alone,
Before one rag of form was on.

Hudibras*.

Though the world was inclined to laugh at this smoke-dried mercurialist, and the rest of that lean fraternity, it is much more indebted to them than is commonly imagined; as while they were engaged in anxious search of the philosophers stone, which they could never find, they frequently stumbled upon things which were well worth finding.

Madame la Duchesse de CHEVREUSE; *Jean le Blond sc. h. sh.* Under the portrait is an inscription, in which she is complimented for her beauty.

MARIE DE ROHAN, Duchesse de Chevreuse, &c. 4to.

The dutchess of Chevreuse was in the first class of the gay and gallant ladies of France; and the sallies of her wit were such as would not have disgraced the finest geniuses of any age or country. It was as natural for her to love as to see; and her passion was constant, though

* The first hint, as it seems of these admirable lines, was taken from Cleveland's "Character of a London Diurnal," where is this expression: "Before Maria Prima can put on her smock."

she

she frequently changed its object. She, on some occasions, entered, with all the spirit that was natural to her, into the depth of politics; and would doubtless have been as deep in religion, if it could have been connected with gallantry. It is not to be admired at, that a constitution which enabled her to swim across the Thames* should be amorous in an extraordinary degree. Had she been in the same situation with Hero, she would have swum across the Hellespont to have met her Leander. It was probably some love affair that occasioned her crossing the British Channel a second time†; certain it is, that she had intrigues with the duke of Buckingham and the earl of Holland, in France. It appears from Wren's "Parentalia ‡," that she was at Windsor in 1638, when prince Charles was installed knight of the Garter.

VOL. II.

P. 1, l. 5, add:

CAROLI, Scotorum Regis, viva & novissima Effigies. *Haneman p. Gaywood f. b. sh.*

CHARLES II. &c. King of Scotland, France, and Ireland; *J. Chantry sc. in a square of oaken foliage; large 4to, scarce.*

P. 4, l. 11, add:

CHARLES LEWIS, Count Palatine, *holding a rich sword in one hand, and a crown in the other, dated 1656: W. Vaillant f. b. sh.*

* In a little volume of poems, by sir J. M. || is a copy of verses complimenting her on this talent, which is not mentioned among her political or amorous adventures in the "Memoirs of De Retz."

† She came first into England with the duke, her husband, in 1625. See "Philoxenis," p. 153.

P. 150.

|| Quere if sir John Mason.

P. 5,

P. 5, l. 6, add:

OLIVER CROMWELL; *Lely p. Faber f. h. sb. mezz. From a picture in the collection of lord James Cavendish.*

Ibid. l. 10, read:

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL, &c. (*Walker p.*) *Lombart sc. His son Richard is represented tying on his scarf; h. sb.†. There is a copy of this by Gaywood.*

P. 6, l. 2, add this note:

We are informed, in Breval's "Travels*," that this cast was done from a mould taken from Cromwell's face, *a few moments* after his decease, "through the dextrous management of the Tuscan resident in London." The author observes, that there "is something more remarkably strong and expressive in it, than in any picture or bust of the usurper he had ever seen." The earl of Corke tells us, that "it bears the strongest characteristics of boldness, steadiness, sense, penetration, and pride;" and that he cannot yield to the assertion of its having been taken from his face after his death, as "the muscles are strong and lively, the look is fierce and commanding. Death sinks the features, renders all the muscles languid, and flattens every nerve †." I, who have seen the characteristic head of Henry VII. at Strawberry-hill, which is unquestionably a cast from a mould wrought off from that politic prince's face, presently after his decease, and a model for his monumental effigy in Westminster abbey, am inclined to dissent from the earl of Corke. It seems to be such a representation of him as Raphael would have drawn the moment he expired.

* Vol. iii. p. 154, 155.

† From an extract of a letter of the earl of Corke, dated Florence, October 30, 1754, communicated by the ingenious Mr. Duncombe, of Canterbury. This curious letter was lately printed, with several others.

Ibid. l. 7, add:

OLIVER CROMWELL, *neatly and exactly etched, by Bretherton, from the picture given by Mr. Hollis to Sidney College, in Cambridge, 4to.*

† The original picture was certainly in the possession of the earl of Bradford, in 1739. The figure, which I am persuaded is Richard Cromwell, has been called Lambert. Is it probable, that Lambert should be painted tying on Oliver's scarf? or, if it were, is it consistent with probability, that he should be represented so young? I say nothing of the features, which are seen, at the first glance, to be more like Richard's than Lambert's. I am assured from unquestionable authority, that a copy, or repetition ‖, of this picture was called Oliver and his son Richard, in the earl of Kinnoul's family, at Duplin, in Scotland. A copy of the same original, by Richardson, at Stow, was called Cromwell and his page; and I think this page has been said to be sir Peter Temple.

‖ Another, done by the same painter, and deemed original.

Ibid.

Ibid. last line, add :

OLIVER CROMWELL, *with an engraved border, which is from a different plate ; Stent ; h. sh.*

OLIVER CROMWELL ; *T. Jenner f. 4to.*

CROMWELL, my Lord Protecteur, &c. *a French print, 4to.*

P. 7, l. 5, &c. read the paragraph thus :

I do not remember to have seen more than two proofs of this fine print ; Mr. Walpole has one, and Mr. Gulston another. Mr. Bull has the original drawing. The face was altered to that of king William.

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, add : The medallion is also engraved in the " *Histoire Metallique de la Republique de Hollande.*"

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, add :

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL, &c. " *Sat doctus versare dolos,*" *Beneath the oval is the head of Charles I. and several other heads of the Royalists, who were executed.*

The following anecdote is related by Dr. George Hickes. A gentleman came to Oliver to beg a lock of Charles's hair for an honourable lady. " Ah ! no, sir, " *saith Cromwell, bursting into tears, that must not be ; " for I swore to him, while he was living, that not a hair " of his head should perish.*" " *Some Discourses on Dr. Burnet and Dr. Tillotson,*" p. 25.

CROMWELL ; *a whole length, with a crown on his head. Before his " Character," 12mo.*

Another whole length of him, which represents him in a fright, with colonel Titus's pamphlet in his hand, and surrounded with his guards. Beneath the print, which is poorly engraved, is the author's address to him ; h. sh.

This

This address is prefixed to the celebrated pamphlet entitled, "Killing no Murder," written by Silas Titus, a man of wit, and secretly published in 1657, under the fictitious name of William Allen. It was eagerly bought up by the royalists, at the high price of five shillings. The writer exerted all his rhetoric to persuade the people to assassinate the usurper; and, as Mr. Wood gravely says, "offers Oliver many *convincing* and *satisfying* reasons " why he should kill himself; and *very fairly* gives him " his choice of hanging, drowning, or pistoling himself; " shews him the absolute necessity of it, the honour he " would gain by it, and, in a word, uses such arguments " as might have prevailed upon any body but a hardened " rebel." Cromwell was exceedingly terrified at the publication of this spirited piece; and was, as some imagined, almost prevailed with to take the author's advice, from a dread of falling by some ignoble hand*.

In the "Letters of Mr. Hughes," &c. vol. ii. p. 308, it is said, that the best picture of Cromwell is that which was in the possession of sir Robert Rich, at Rose Hall. At sir Thomas Frankland's, in Old Bond-Street, is another portrait of him, with the crown hanging over the arms. Delfau carried this picture to Portugal, where it was bought by sir Henry Frankland.

* Titus, who was not known to be the writer till after the Restoration, had a colonel's commission given him by Charles II. who made him one of the grooms of his bed-chamber. He, sometimes, to divert the king, or sink a declining favourite, practised buffooneries better suited to Bartholomew fair, than to the court of a prince, who certainly understood decorum and politeness †. Though Titus had pleaded strongly in parliament for the exclusion of the duke of York, he was no less urgent for the abolition of the test and penal laws, as the surest bulwark against popery. In the reign of king James, he was sworn of the privy-council. He died in 1704, aged 82.

† Such low arts were practised by him, and not without success, to degrade the earl of Clarendon in the esteem of Charles.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, erase the paragraph, and substitute the following:

There is, in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Edward Cooper, of Bath, a portrait of Cromwell, which belonged to the commissioner Whitelock; and another, called Cromwell's Wife, which was the property of Zincke the painter, who presented it to Dr. Cooper's father. This picture is without character, and very unlike the print next mentioned, which I believe to be genuine.

P. 9, before the article of RICHARD CROMWELL, add:

ELIZABETH CROMWELL, Wife of the Protector, in a black hood. In the upper part of the print is a monkey †, at the bottom are these lines:

From feigned glory and usurped throne,
And all the greatness to me falsely shewn,
And from the arts of government set free;
See how Protectress and a Drudge agree.

The print, which is neatly engraved, is prefixed to a scarce satirical book, entitled "The Court and Kitchen of Elizabeth, called Joan Cromwell, the Wife of the late Usurper, truly described and represented," &c. Lond. 1664, 12mo. This head has been copied by Christopher Sharp, an ingenious turner, of Cambridge.

Elizabeth, daughter of sir James Bouchier ‡, and wife of Oliver Cromwell, was a woman of an enlarged understanding and an elevated spirit. She was an excellent housewife, and as capable of descending to the kitchen

† This alludes to the famous *adage* of the ape, *The higher it goes, the more it exposes its backside*. The curious reader may see the original of it in Bayle's "Dict." artic. HOSPITAL, note (O).

‡ This gentleman was of the same family with the ancient earls of Essex, of the same name. His seat was in that county.

with

with propriety, as she was of acting in her exalted station with dignity. It has been asserted, that she as deeply *interested* herself in steering the *helm*, as she had often done in turning the *spit*; and that she was as constant a spur to her husband in the career of his ambition, as she had been to her servants in their culinary employments: certain it is, that she acted a much more prudent part as protectress, than Henrietta did as queen; and that she educated her children with as much ability as she governed her family with address. Such a woman would, by a natural transition, have filled a throne†. She survived her husband fourteen years, and died the 8th of Oct. 1672.

P. 9, l. 6, add, after "4to," *Before Parival's "Iron Age," folio.*

RICHARD, &c. *Fred. Bouttats sc. in armour; 4to.*

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, add, after "Hertfordshire," under the assumed name of Clark.

In the latter part of his life, not long before his death, he appeared at a trial, in Westminster Hall, where the lord

† James Heath informs us‡, that she was a relation of Mr. Hamden's, and Mr. Goodwin's of Buckinghamshire; and that she was, by Oliver, "trained up and made the waiting-woman of his providences, and lady rampant of his successful greatness, which she personated afterwards as imperiously as himself;" and that "the incubus of her bed made her partaker too in the pleasures of the throne." We are told by an Italian author§, that he gradually and artfully assumed the government at the instigation of his wife. Sir James Burrow, in his "Anecdotes and Observations relating to Cromwell," invalidates the charge brought against her by this writer. I know no more of her, but that, about the time of the Restoration, she very prudently stole out of town, and lived for the remainder of her life in the obscurity of retirement.

‡ See his anonymous *Life of O. Cromwell*, entitled "Flagellum," &c. p. 27, edit. 1672.

§ Nicolaus Cornneus Papadopoli, in his "Historia Gymnasii Patavini," tom. II. lib. II. sect. 241. His words are, "Duxa Cantabrigiæ uxore, hac impellente, ad gerendam rempublicam sensim ac dissimulante accessit."

chief justice Holt, out of respect to his former greatness, ordered him a chair *.

P. 11, l. 15, from the bottom, add this note after "epitaphs:"

"Credas pro Deo militasse Iretonum, pro Iretono Deum," &c.

Then add immediately, in the text : Ireton had by his wife Bridget, eldest daughter of Oliver Cromwell, a daughter, named also Bridget, who espoused Thomas Bendish, esq. In Watts's "Lyric Poems," is a copy of verses addressed to her †.

* All the descendants of Oliver Cromwell, of the male line, now subsisting, are from his younger son Henry. See an authentic account of the family, subjoined to Dr. Thomas Gibbons's Sermon, preached at the interment of William Cromwell, esq. July 9, 1772.

† Bridget Bendish, grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell, resembled him, more than any of his descendants, in the cast of her countenance and character. She, on some occasions, appeared with all the dignity of a princess; and, at other times, had as much the appearance of a low drudge to business, being as laborious as she was intelligent in the management of her salt-works. After she had harassed herself with toil, she was as careless how or where she slept, or what she eat or drank, as Charles XII. was in the course of his campaigns. Sometimes, after a day of drudgery, she would go to the assembly at Yarmouth ‡, where the greatness of her manner, and the superiority of her understanding, never failed to attract respect. She was never known to break her promise; nor, in her common conversation, to pay much regard to truth, as it would have been rashness to have affirmed any thing as a fact because she said it. Her charity appeared to be a virtue of the heart, as well as the hand. She exercised it in all places, and on every occasion; but in the exertion of it, frequently left her debts unpaid. Her piety was strongly tinged with enthusiasm. She, on emergent occasions, would retire to her closet, where, by fasting, meditation, and prayer, she would work up her spirit to a degree of rapture, and then inflexibly determine her conduct by some text of scripture that occurred to her, which she regarded as a divine revelation. She would frequently fawn, dissemble, and prevaricate, and that for low, if not sinister ends and purposes; and was, indeed, the jest and admiration, not only of her friends, but even of her servants, who justly regarded her as one of the best mistresses in the world.— This imperfect and contrasted sketch is taken from her character more at large, by Mr. Samuel Say, a dissenting minister, who was intimately acquainted with her, and drew her from the life. See the Appendix to the second volume of the "Letters," published by Mr. Duncombe.

‡ She lived in that neighbourhood.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, after "Cromwell," add this note:

Fleetwood married Ireton's widow.

P. 12, before the article of CAVENDISH, add:

EDWARD SOMERSET, Marquis of Worcester; *in the manner of Faithorne; an anonymous print, but sufficiently ascertained; in armour; h. sh.*

The marquis of Worcester*, a zealous catholic, and a man of courage and enterprize, was much in the favour and confidence of Charles I. who is said to have dispatched him into Ireland, to treat with the rebels of that kingdom, and engage them in his service, in opposition to the parliament. The other powers which were granted him were of so extraordinary a nature, as to strike many of the royalists with astonishment. Nothing but the desperate situation of the king's affairs could apologize for such strange steps†. In 1665, he published a small book, entitled "A Century of the Names and *Scantlings* of such "Inventions as I can call to Mind to have tried and perfected, which (my former Notes being lost) I have, at "the Instance of a powerful Friend, endeavoured now, "in the Year 1655, to set these down in such a Way as "may sufficiently instruct me to put any of them in "Practice." At the conclusion he says, "This making "up the whole century, and preventing any farther "trouble to the reader for the present, meaning to leave

* He is better known in our histories by the title of earl of Glamorgan.

† Sir Edward Hyde, in a letter to secretary Nicholas, dated 1646-7, says, "I care not how little I say in that business of Ireland, since those strange powers and instructions given to your favourite Glamorgan, which appear to me inexcusable in justice, piety, and prudence." He adds, a little below, "Oh! Mr. Secretary, these stratagems have given me more sad hours than all the misfortunes in war which have befallen the king." Chancellor Clarendon's "Papers," vol. ii. p.

“ to posterity a book, wherein, under each of these
 “ heads, the means to put in execution, and visible trial of
 “ all and every of these inventions, with the shape and
 “ form of all things belonging to them, shall be printed
 “ by brass plates.”

A practical mathematician, who has quickness to seize a hint, and sagacity to apply it, might avail himself greatly of these Scantlings, though little more than a bare catalogue. It is extremely probable that Savery took from the marquis the hint of the steam-engine, for raising water with a power made by fire, which invention alone would entitle the author to immortality*. That of stopping a vehicle, by instantly letting off the horses, seems to have been derived from the same origin†. I am informed by the reverend and ingenious Mr. Gainborough, of Henley, brother to the painter, on whose judgment in the mechanic powers I have great reason to rely, that this book is far from being such a collection of whims and chimeras as it has been supposed to be: on the contrary, he highly esteems the author as one of the greatest mechanical geniuses that ever appeared in the world.

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, add: prefixed to “ Nature’s Picture’s, drawn by Fancy’s Pencil to the Life,” 1656, fol.

Ibid. l. 9, from the bottom, add: In the marquis’s fine book of horsemanship is a print of Charles viscount Mansfield, and Mr. Henry Cavendish, on horseback; the marquis and marchioness, their three daughters, and their

* See an account of it in Dr. Desaguliers’s Works. See also the “ Scantlings,” No. 68.

† See “ Scantlings,” No. 19.

husbands ; namely, the earl of Bridgewater †, the earl of "Bullingbrooke" and Mr. Cheyne, are under a colonade, as spectators. The plates for the English edition of this book are the same with the French, but the latter has the finest impressions.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, add : Lord Hyde has an excellent picture, by Vandyck, of the earl and countess of Derby and child, whole lengths. It was brought from Cornbury, and is esteemed the most capital in his collection. Mr. Walpole has a painting of the countess.

P. 13. l. 5, from the bottom, after "him," add this note:

Among the excellent letters of the lord chancellor Clarendon, lately published †, in the second volume of his "State Papers ||," is one addressed to Lord Digby, in which are some master-strokes, which shew at once the pious turn of mind, the genius, and friendship of the writer, and are also characteristic of the great man to whom it is written. I shall therefore give the reader the following extract. It seems that lord Digby, after the wreck of his fortune in the civil war, had formed a design of applying to the crown of France for employment and subsistence. His friend, then sir Edward Hyde §, earnestly dissuades him from this dishonourable expedient, telling him, that he could "no more be a servant or pensioner to another crown, than he could marry another wife. Borrow or beg," says he, " (it is very honest) so much as will keep you alive and cleanly for one year ; and withdraw into a quiet corner, where you are not known, and where not above two or three

† 1773. It appears to have been sent from Jersey, as it was written 1646-7.

|| P. 330, 331.

§ Sir Edward tells him in another letter, "I am so far from doubting your affection, that, if you should tell me you did not love me, I would not believe you ; for I know it is not in your power not to love me ; for I am very just and true to you, and shall bring no shame to you." Clarendon "Papers," vol. ii. p. 384.

" friends

† Elizabeth, daughter of William, then earl of Newcastle, married John Egerton, earl of Bridgewater, in the 19th year of his age. He desired that it might be recorded on his tomb that "he enjoyed, almost twenty-two years, all the happiness that a man could receive in the sweet society of the best of wives." It might be added, with truth, that the virtues and the graces conspired to render her one of the best and most amiable of women. She died 14 June, 1663, in the 37th year of her age, having left a numerous issue. The worthy earl, who, upon her decease, was one of the most disconsolate of men, as he had been one of the happiest of husbands ; and, for many years, may be said to have endured, rather than enjoyed life, died the 26th of October, 1686, in his 64th year. See more of both these persons in Collins's "Peerage."

" friends may hear of you. If you can live but one year without being spoken of at all, without being in a capacity of having your own or other men's errors imputed to you, you will find a strange resurrection of a good fame. In that retirement you will revolve the rare accidents and misfortunes of your life; in the consideration whereof, I fear, you have been too negligent; and, it may be, you may believe you have encountered new and unusual dangers, because you have not duly weighed past and unusual deliverances. You will find as much of the immediate hand of God in both, as can be observed in the course of a man's life, much superior to you in age, and it may be, in action. You may, in this disquisition, consider by what forwardness of fortune it comes to pass, that a man of the most exquisite parts, of nature and art, that this age hath brought forth, hath been without success in those very actions for which meaner men have been highly commended; that a man of the most candid and obliging disposition, of the most unrevenged and inoffensive temper and constitution, should not only have fewer friends in the general crowd of lookers-on, than many stubborn and unsociable complexions use to find, but more enemies among those, whose advancement and prosperity he hath contributed to, than ever man hath met with. And, without doubt, you will discover somewhat no man else can discover, and enjoy an ample benefit by the discovery, throughout the long course of your life that is to come, I do not invite you to any morose or melancholy sequestering yourself from the world; if I am not mistaken, it will be as chearful and pleasant a part of your life as ever you enjoyed. And after you have given your mind this diet, exercise, and repose, you will return with fresh vigour upon the stage; and any shift you shall then be necessitated to, will be more justifiable to the world and comfortable to yourself."

Sir Edward, at the conclusion of this letter, intimates a desire of his making some historical collections relative to his great work, of which he supplied some of the materials.

† Sir Edward, in a subsequent letter, dated from the Hague, November, 1648, says, " I confess I have not virtue enough to restrain me within any bounds, if I once let myself loose into this wilderness of prudential motives and expedients." He says afterwards, in the same letter, " Is it possible that you are the only man that do not discern a universal combination in all to have you quiet." It appears from these passages, that lord Digby's parts, however excellent, were far from being of any service to his party. His disposition was so very mercurial, that nothing was capable of fixing it; and while it remained unfixed, was much more dangerous than useful.

P. 14, after " SCOTCH PEERS," add:
WILLIAM, Duke of Hamilton; *R. White* &c.

P. 17, l. 14, omit the mark of reference after " Laonen-
sis," and the note which belongs to it.

Ibid. read the former part of the article PARRY thus:

Edward Parry, a prelate of Irish extraction, was a man of an acute genius and an exemplary character. He was
con-

consecrated bishop of Killaloe, the 28th of March, 1647; and died the 20th of July, 1650. He was author, &c.

P. 19, l. 12, add:

Doctor JOHN GAUDEN; *a whole length; before his "Hieraspistes, a Defence, by Way of Apology, for the Ministry and Ministers of the Church of England," 1653, 4to. There is a very small whole length, intended for him, before his "Tears, Sighs, &c. of the Church of England," 1659, folio, which is his principal work.*

Dr. GAUDEN; *a scarce and curious portrait, prefixed to a libel of Milton's upon the "Εἰκὼν Βασιλική," entitled "Εἰκὼν ἀληθινή," Lond. 1649, 4to. It is in the engraved frontispiece to this pamphlet, which represents a curtain drawn up by a hand, and discovers Gauden peeping out. At the top, are these words, "Rifum teneatis, amici." Underneath are the following verses:*

"The curtain's drawn; all may perceive the plot,
 "And him who truly the black babe begot;
 "Whose sable mantle makes me bold to say,
 "A Phaeton Sol's chariot rul'd that day:
 "Presumptuous priest, to slip into the throne,
 "And make his king his bastard issue own!
 "The author therefore hath conceived it meet,
 "The doctor should do penance in a sheet."

See some account of the pamphlet in Kennet's "Register and Chronicle," p. 776, 777.

John Gauden, a native of Mayland, in Essex, and rector of Bocking, in that county, was a man of ingenuity and learning, and author of several books, which gained him a very considerable reputation. He had a hand in the publication of the "Eikon Basilike," and has been reputed the author of it; but that he actually wrote it is abundantly

dantly disproved by external and internal evidence*. He was, after the Restoration, successively promoted to the bishoprics of Exeter and Worcester. He died the 20th of September 1662, aged 57. The reader may see a remarkable account of his death, at p. 97 of the curious "Letters of Abraham Hill, Esq." I mention this, as it disproves a fanatical story concerning it, the purport of which is, that it was owing to the promotion of Dr. Morley to the bishopric of Winchester, upon which he had set his heart. Whoever examines the writings of the royal and reverend authors will find them specifically different; and must, from taste and sentiment, conclude, as well as from the peculiar circumstances of both writers, that Charles could no more descend to write like Gauden. than Gauden could rise to the purity and dignity of Charles. The style of the divine is more debased with the pedantry, than embellished with the elegancies of learning.

Ibid. l. 15, add:

ALEXANDER ROSS, *with a key in his hand; whole length; before his "Musæ Interpreter," 8vo. Another, small: motto, "Ros et umbra fumus:" before his "Continuation of Raleigh's History."*

P. 20, l. 8, add,

JOHN HEWITT, *four Latin verses; in Gaywood's manner, 8vo. His head is before his book on Repentance.*

Ibid. margin, for "1678," read 1658.

Ibid. last line, add:

Vera Effigies LAMBROCI THOMAS, SS.T.D. *D. Savil fecit, T. Cross sc. 8vo.*

* * * * *

* See the Appendix to Dr. John Burton's "Genuineness of Lord Clarendon's History," Wagstaffe's "Vindication of King Charles I." &c.

P. 21,

P. 21, l. 12, from the bottom, after "parliament," add this note:

He was a native of Glastonbury, in Somersetshire; and was some time of New-Inn Hall, in the university of Oxford. On the 31st of January, 1649, he was admitted fellow of Eton College, and elected provost, the 1st of Feb. 1658-9. He was succeeded by Monke, the first of June, 1660 †.

† E Regist. Coll. Etonens.

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, erase "himself."

P. 22, l. 7, from the bottom, after "*Faithorne f.*" add, *exactly in the manner of Hollar.*

P. 23, l. 8, add: See more of him in "Athen. Oxon."

Ibid. l. 12, add:

JOHANNES TRAPP, A. M. Æt. 59, 1660; 4to.

Ibid. notes, l. 3, after "Eton," add Daniel Featly.

P. 24, before the article of ROBERTS, add:

BENJAMIN SPENCER, *without his name; his right hand is on a scull; C. of s. sc. Motto, "Ferendo sepultus, sperando resultus." Before his "Golden Mean," fol.*

Benjamin Spencer, who was born in London, about the latter end of the sixteenth century, was probably educated at Cambridge, as no mention is made of him by Wood. He was minister of St Thomas's, in Southwark, and rector of Elther, in Surrey; but, being a loyalist, he, by the iniquity of the times, suffered sequestration and imprisonment. He was lecturer to the mercers company, and chaplain to sir John Jacob, of Bromley, in Essex, when he published his book, which has the following quaint title, and nine epistles dedicatory prefixed*: "Chrysomeson, a Golden
"Mean,

* This was an expedient to procure money, as the practice of publishing books by subscription was then unknown. I have heard of an author who contrived much better
O o 2 than

“ Mean, or a middle Way for Christians to walk by;
 “ wherein all *Seekers* of Truth, and *Shakers* † in the Faith,
 “ may find the true Religion, independing on Man’s In-
 “ vention, and be established therein;

“ Intended { as a *Key to Christianity*,
 as a *Touchstone for a Traveller*,
 as a *Seamark for a Sailor*.”

Speaking of this work, in his general epistle to the reader, he says, “ The outward figure of this book is like the
 “ dish called the “ *Oleo*,” a mess of altogether, which I
 “ have so composed on purpose to give content to every
 “ appetite; at least to some, &c. I have formed it in the
 “ way of dialogue, because it is an inquisitive age, and
 “ also because such kind of writing comes off more quick
 “ and home to the understanding than long discourses,
 “ which oftentimes *wearieth* the reader, and *confounds* the
 “ memory.” This book was printed at London, for B. S.
 the author, in 1650.

CAVE BECK. *The figure of the European, in the frontif-
 piece of his book is, with great probability, supposed to be his portrait.*

Cave Beck, rector of St. Helen’s, in Ipswich ‖, was au-
 thor of a book, intitled “ The Universal Character, by

than Spencer. He prefixed a different dedication to a certain number of printed co-
 pies, and addressed them to every great man he knew that he thought loved flattery,
 and would pay him handsomely for it. But, perhaps, none of our authors ever ma-
 naged better than Fuller, who, in his “ Church History,” and the Appendix to it,
 which make but one volume, has, with admirable contrivance, introduced twelve
 title-pages besides the general one, and “ as many particular dedications, and no
 “ less than fifty-eight or sixty of those by-inscriptions, which are addressed to his
 “ particular friends and benefactors †.” This swells the bulk of it to at least the
 amount of forty sheets. Heylin, in the preface to his “ *Examen Historicum*,” has
 censured him for walking in this untrodden path.

† The Seekers, and Shakers, or Quakers, were notable sects at this time.

‖ “ *Fast. Oxon.*” ii. 35.

‡ Heylin.

“ which

which all Nations in the World may understand one another's Conceptions, reading out of one common Writing their own Tongues," 1657, small 8vo. The most considerable work of this kind is that of bishop Wilkins, who, as Wood says, took the hint of his treatise from George Dolgarno's "Ars Signorum," &c. published in 1661. This person, who was a Scotsman, was a schoolmaster at Oxford, where he died in 1687. Mr. Leibnitz, who was in England in 1673, "told Mr. Boyle and Mr. Oldenburgh, that "he did not think either Dr. Wilkins or Dolgarno had "come to the point. They might, indeed, enable nations, who did not understand each other, to correspond "easily together; but they had not obtained the true "real character, which would be the best instrument of "the human mind, and extremely assist both the reason "and memory, and the invention of things. These characters ought to resemble as much as possible those of "algebra, which are very simple and expressive, and are "never superfluous or equivocal, but whose varieties are "grounded on reason. Mr. Leibnitz speaks somewhere "of an alphabet which he was contriving of human "thoughts. Probably this alphabet had some relation "to his universal language†."

SAMUEL FAIRCLOUGH, A. M. &c. *Van Hove* sc. a small head ||. In Clark's "Lives," fol.

Samuel Fairclough, who was born at Haverill, in Suffolk, was one of the most finished scholars and celebrated preachers among the moderate puritans of his time. He was educated at Queen's College, in Cambridge, and was there supposed to be puritannically inclined, when, at an

† "Biog. Brit." artic. WILKINS, note (S).

This print may be placed here, or in the reign of Charles I.

early

early age, he was private tutor to Mr. Compton, afterwards earl of Northampton, and was chosen to act the part of Surda, in the comedy of Ignoramus, which he obstinately refused, though strongly solicited, and even laughed at for his refusal, by the vice-chancellor. He declared, that he thought it unlawful for a man to wear women's clothes, though in a comedy. Upon this declaration, his pupil frankly offered to act his tutor's part, and that of Vince, which was allotted for himself. He was some time lecturer at Lynn, in Norfolk, and afterwards successively minister of Barnardiston and Ketton, in Suffolk, to which benefices he was preferred by sir Nathanael Barnardiston. In 1662, he was ejected for nonconformity, and was succeeded in the rectory of Ketton by Mr. Tillotson, whom he resembled in several circumstances of his character. He was, in the pulpit, confessedly superior to any divine of his persuasion, and preached constantly four times a week; once to the clergy, many of whom frequented his lectures. His discourses were well digested, and carefully committed to writing before they were publicly delivered. He had then his notes constantly before him; but such was the strength of his memory, that he scarce ever was seen to turn his eye from his audience. This truly pious and worthy man died the 14th of December, 1677, aged 84. His funeral sermon was preached by an eminent conforming divine.

P. 25, l. 5, after "Coleman-Street," add this note:

"Johannes Goodwin, Norfolk." became fellow of Queen's College, in Cambridge, in 1617. MS. Lambeth, No 805.

Ibid. erase the note concerning Byfield.

P. 26, l. 15, erase "(probably Soeft)."

P. 27,

P. 27, l. 11, from the bottom, read, special note.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, read, subjects in a very singular canting style. Then add this note:

In his "Sips of Sweetness," upon Isaiah xl. 11†, reprinted in 1662, are the following passages: "*Will gently lead those that are with young*; that is, Christ will be "very kind to those saints that step aside." And he thus comforts those that are big with young in a sinful sense: "O ye sinning ewes, who have been big with young! hath not he gone after you, and found, and laid you upon his shoulders, rejoicing? It may be, thou hast been wandering, like Dinah, from thy father's house, and art big with young, and afraid to go home; but fear not, go and try, and he will not cast you out of doors, though you come with big bellies; he will deal gently with you, though with young. And then it is our glory to be Christ's ewes; and then, when a woman is big with young, and cries out, O my belly, my belly! here is a point of comfort, that Christ is sweet to such persons." Afterwards he thus exclaims: "O blessed ewes! O believing ewes! and O believing bees, that suck the honey of sin-hatred out of the wormwood of sin-acted!" In another place, he tells us, that "Christ accounts their very stammerings sweet. Meih, meih! faith the little one, and the mother counts it musick ||." Incredible as it may seem, much in this strain was the popular *eloquence* that prevailed at this period; eloquence that attracted crowded audiences, and which was eagerly committed to writing by the devout scribes. "Of all mortals," says sir John Birkenhead, "I admire the short-hand men who have the patience to write from his mouth. Had they the art to shorten it into sense, they might write his whole sermon on the back of their nail §."

† "He shall feed his flock, like a shepherd; he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom, and shall gently lead those that are with young."

|| See this, and more, in L'Esrange's "Dissenter's Sayings."

§ "Character of an Assembly-Man," p. 17, 18.

P. 30, l. 15, from the bottom, add this note, after "state:"

Sir John Birkenhead, speaking of the popular declaimers in the reign of Charles I. says, "Tis pleasant to observe how finely they play into each other hands. Marshall * procures thanks to be given to Sedgwick; and (for his great pains) Sedgwick

* Stephen Marshall, an Independent, was minister of Finchingfield, in Essex. He was, as Newcourt informs us†, called "the Geneva Bull." Wood styles him "the Archflamen of the rebellious Rout ††." He, with his son-in-law, Philip Nye, was sent to Scotland to expiate the Cove-

† "Repertorium," ii. p. 265. He had this appellation from Cleaveland, who, in his "Rebel Scot," has this distich:

"Or roar, like Marshal, that Geneva Bull,

"Hell and damnation a pulpit full."

†† "Athenæ," ii. 38.

"Sedgwick obtains as much for Marshall, and so they pimp for one another. But yet (to their great comfort be it spoken) their whole seven years sermons at Westminster, are to be sold in Fetter-Lane and Pye Corner."

Covenant. Several years afterwards, they were appointed to treat with Charles I. at the Isle of Wight, for which each had a premium of 500*l*. Marshall, Nye, and Peters, are spoken of in much the same terms by the royalists, as being alike preachers of resistance, and notorious for their zeal and activity in promoting the rebellion. The most memorable of Marshall's works is his sermon preached at the funeral of Pym, to which is prefixed the head of the latter, by Glover.

Ibid. l. 13, from the bottom, add:

HEZEKIAH HOLLAND, Minister of the Gospel, at Sutton Valence, in Kent; 8*vo*.

Hezekiah Holland styles himself Anglo-Hibernus in his "Exposition, or a short, but full, plain, and perfect Epitome of the most choice Commentaries of the Revelation of St. John," 1650, 4*to*. This was, for the most part, delivered by way of exposition, in his parish church of Sutton Valence.

Ibid. l. 11, from the bottom, after "*works*," add, *very scarce*.

P. 32, l. 10, from the bottom, add modestly, after "holidays."

P. 33, l. 5, add:

SAMUEL MOORE; *in a black cap and cloak; Marshall sc. 8vo. Under the head, in a small oval, is this motto: "Non est mortale quod opto." The print may be placed here, or in the preceding reign.*

He was author of a book called the "Yearnings of Christ's Bowels," &c. printed in 1648 and 1654, 8*vo*.

"ROBERT MATON, Preacher of the Word, &c. Cross sc." *in MS. under the head.*

Robert

Robert Maton, who was born at Tudworth, in Wiltshire, and educated at Wadham College, in Oxford, was strongly possessed with the millenary notions ; and, like other enthusiasts, his contemporaries, seems to have dreamed that the Millenium would have been ushered in by the rebellion. He was author of "Israel's Redemption, or a Prophetical History of our Saviour's Kingdom on Earth," &c. on Acts i. 6, 1642, 8vo. "A Discourse of Gog and Magog, or the Battle of the great Day of God Almighty," on Ezek. xxxviii. 2. "A Comment on the xx. Chapter of the Revelations," 1652, 4to. "Israel's Redemption redeemed, or the Jews miraculous Conversion to the Faith of the Gospel, and Return into their own Land, and our Saviour's personal Reign on Earth, proved from the Old and New Testament," &c. 1646. This was reprinted under the title of "The Fifth Monarchy," &c. in 1655, with his head prefixed*.

THOMAS HILDER, of Sandwich, in Kent, Æt. 53, 1651. *His name is not inscribed. Under the print, which was engraved by Vaughan, are eight verses.*

"The effigies here on which you look," &c.

His dress denotes him a puritan divine.

He was author of an uncommon book, entitled "Conjugal Counfel, or seasonable Advice both to unmarried and married Persons," to which is prefixed his print, 8vo. It was written chiefly for the use of Samuel, Mehetabel, and Anne Hilder, his children, to whom he has addressed himself in a long dedication.

P. 33, l. 10, add :

HUGH PETERS, *with a windmill on his head. The devil is whispering in his ear*, 8vo. *To this print was afterwards affixed the name of Father Peters.*

* See Wood.

P p

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 10, add this note :

Before Sir John Birkenhead's "Assembly Man," which contains a general and very satirical character of a fanatic divine belonging to the assembly at Westminster, is a frontispiece, by Faithorne, which is supposed to have been intended for Hugh Peters, or some active zealot of that period. The figure is a whole length, in a cloak, treading on the Fathers, Councils, Common-Prayer, &c.

Sir John, speaking of an Assembly Man, says *, "His whole prayer is such an irrational bleating, that (without a metaphor) 'tis the calves of his lips. He uses fine new words, as savingable, muchly, Christ-Jesusness; and yet he has the face to preach against prayer in an unknown tongue †.

"Sometimes he's foundered; and then there is such hideous coughing! but that's very seldom; for he can glibly run over nonsense, as an empty cart trundles down a hill.

"His usual auditory is most part female; and as many sisters flock to him as at Paris on St. Margaret's day, when all come to church that are or hope to be with child that year."

* P. 14, 15.

† Dr. South, in vol. v. p. 493, of his "Sermons," where he mentions the simplicity of St. Paul's language, says, "This was the way of the apostles discoursing of things sacred. Nothing here of the fringes of the north star; nothing of nature's becoming unnatural; nothing of the down of angels wings, or the beautiful locks of cherubims; no starched similitudes, introduced with *thus have I seen a cloud rolling in its airy mansion*; and the like. No, these were sublimities above the rise of the apostolic spirit; for the apostles, poor mortals! were content to take lower steps, and to tell the world in plain terms, *that he who believed should be saved, and that he who believed not should be damned.*"

P. 34, l. 7, add this note after "rebellion :"

Dr. White Kennet informs us, that he bore a colonel's commission in the civil war; and that he was vehement for the death of the king; that it was strongly suspected that he was one of his masked executioners; and that one Hulet was the other. "Register," &c. p. 271, 284.

Ibid. l. 11, add this note after "PORDAGE :

As I have never seen the book to which this head belongs, I am in doubt as to the person whom it represents. I have lately seen the same print, as I apprehend, inscribed, "Effigies Johannis Pordage, Philosophi, Medici, Theologi, Authoris hujus Figuræ Hieroglyphicæ." He is styled "chymist," in a manuscript inscription under the head in the Pepysian library. Quære, if a son of the *clergyman*, who had several children, of whom Samuel was a poet.

P. 36, l. 13, add:

JOHANNES D'ESPAGNE, Sancti Evangelii Minister;
Doctrina singulari, Studio indefesso, Morum suavitate, ad-
versorum Tolerantia, inclutus. Before his "Essay," &c. 8vo.
John

John D'Espagne was minister of a French congregation, which assembled at Durham house in the Strand; and, after that was pulled down, at the chapel in Somerset-house, which was procured for that assembly by order of the house of lords*, by many of whom he was much followed and admired. He wrote on the Sacrament, and several other subjects, in French. The following books, which are the most considerable of his works, have been translated into English: "The Use of the Lord's Prayer, maintained against the Objections of the Innovators of these Times," Englished by C. M. London, 1646. "An Essay on the Wonders of God in the Harmony of the Times, Generations, and most illustrious Events therein enclosed; from the Original of Ages to the Close of the New Testament," 1662, 8vo. This was published after his decease, by his executor.

P. 36, l. 6, from the bottom, add:

PETRUS WRIGHT, Sacerdos e Soc. Jesu, ob Fidem, passus, Londini, 1651. *C. Galle sc.*

Peter Wright was a Jesuit and a missionary in England. He was some time chaplain to the marquis of Winchester, and afterwards to sir Henry Gage, governor of Oxford in the time of the civil war†. He assisted that great man in his last moments, being with him when he received his fatal wound in the skirmish at Culham bridge. Wright, afterwards happening to be seized, was tried and condemned to die on account of his sacerdotal character. He suffered at Tyburn, the 29th of May, 1651. The

* The French church in the Savoy was erected in the reign of Charles II. It was under the jurisdiction of the bishop of London, and the English Liturgy was used.

† This is the Jesuit hinted at in Clarendon, vol. ii. 8vo, p. 553.

principal evidence against him was Thomas Gage, brother to sir Henry, who, from a Franciscan friar, was "turned priest-catcher, and captain of the band of pursuivants." He had almost an unlimited power to search the houses of catholics in the reign of Charles I.†

The following person was of Scottish extraction.

ALEXANDER MORUS, summus Vir, &c. *Crispin de Pas figu. half length; b. sh.*

Alexander More, who was the son of a Scotsman, at Castres, in Languedoc, was one of the completest scholars, and most eloquent and graceful preachers of his age. He was well skilled in the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Arabic languages, and was an excellent divine, poet, and historian. He distinguished himself at a very early period, when he, on the foot of his merit, was elected Greek professor at Geneva, where he succeeded Spanheim in the divinity-chair. He was honoured with another divinity-chair in the celebrated school at Middleburg; and, by the invitation of the magistrates of Amsterdam, succeeded the famous Gerard Vossius in the professorship of history, in which he appeared to advantage, tho' he was successor to so great a man. He afterwards became minister of the protestant church, at Paris. He was intimate with Salmasius, and took his part against Milton, who treated him as a lecher and a libertine; not, indeed, without some foundation, as his character was not untainted, in regard to women. It appears, that his morals raised him some enemies; his merits perhaps more; and his temper, which was ambitious, fickle, bold, and presumptuous, most of all.

† Dod, iii. 114.

The reader may see an account of his works, which are chiefly theological, in Bayle, who particularly mentions his quarrel with Milton †. He died at Paris, in the house of the dukes of Rohan, in September, 1670. The print, which is well executed, is much like him.

P. 38, l. 10, after "Clarendon," add this note:

When sir Edward Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon, his most intimate friend, was apprehensive that his life would be of very short duration; as the parliament was thought to meditate a sudden attempt upon Jersey, the place of his retirement, in 1647: he, in a memorial, designed to be opened at his death, desired that his papers should be committed to the custody of secretary Nicholas; that "if it pleased God to redeem his majesty from the horrid oppressions under which he then groaned, to receive his majesty's absolute direction what should be done with these papers." He then desired, that they might "be carefully examined and perused by the lord keeper, sir Thomas Gardiner, Mr. Geoffrey Palmer, Dr. Sheldon, Dr. Earles, and Dr. Morley, or as many of them as Mr. Secretary Nicholas should be able to draw to him." In case of the death of the secretary and himself, he signified that the papers should be delivered to lord Capel and lord Hopton, whose advice and assistance was to have been always used; and he desired them to "pursue his former wishes †."

If the reader is curious of contemplating the picture of a great and good man in exile, reflecting, with death in prospect, on a life uniformly spent in the service of his God, his king, his country, and his friends, he will read with a melancholy pleasure, perhaps with tears, the contents of the packet of papers, which were written in this interesting and awful situation; and, upon his decease, to have been dispatched to the secretary, his worthy friend ‖.

† Chancellor Clarendon's, "Papers," vol. ii. p. 357.

‖ See *ibid.* p. 352.

Ibid. l. 14, for "Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire," read, Horsley, in Surry. Then add this note:

William Nicholas, esq. grandson to the secretary, was brought up a Turkey merchant. He was one of the restorers of the Antiquarian Society, in 1717. Having survived the rest of his family, the estates in London, Wiltshire, Surry, &c. descended to him †.

† Dr. Ducarel.

† Artic. MORUS, note (M). It appears, in note (K), that he was in England in 1661 and 1662.

It will be worth the reader's while to see what is said of him by John Albert Fabricius, in the Preface to his "Observationes in varia Loca N. T." and by Dr. Newton, in his "Life of Milton," p. 27, &c.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom, add :

Mr. Cambridge has a good picture of him, of the authenticity of which he has no doubt.

P. 40, l. 16, after "Geneva," add : His "History of the Evangelical Churches of Piedmont" was published in folio, 1658, with his head prefixed. He was sent to Savoy, to forward the charitable collection made in England for the Vaudois, and found the conveyance very difficult, as their enemies were hovering round to intercept it. The method of expediting money by bills was then much less known than it is at present.

Ibid. l. 19, after "Baronet," add : In 1695, was published his "Urim of Conscience," a small octavo, before which, as I am informed, there is a neat print of him, in a large wig, and point cravat tied with a black ribbon ; and some account of himself. I know not when he died, but am certain that he lived to an advanced age, and was, in the latter part of his life, afflicted with blindness.

Ibid. l. 21, for "drum-cap," read, drum-headed capstan.

Ibid. l. 23, add : Mention is made of several of his works in the Bodleian Catalogue.

P. 41, l. 13, from the bottom, add :

ALEXANDER ERSKEIN, S. Regiæ Majestatis Sueciæ a Consiliis secretioribus aulicis et bellicis, &c. ad Tractatus Pacis universalis Plenipotentarius. *Anselmus van Hull p. Corn. Galle sc. 1649, h. sh. His portrait is in Suyderhoef's fine print of the treaty of Munster*.*

* There is a set of prints of the ambassadors who were present at this treaty ; Erskine's is among them.

This

This gentleman was probably of the Kelly branch of the family of Marr; sir Alexander Erskine, of that house, having been ennobled by James VI. Many of his descendants have been named Alexander; but there is no account of the person in question in Douglas's "Peerage."

P. 42, add to the first note:

This speech is reprinted in the "Parliamentary History."

Ibid. add to the second note:

In Montfaucon's "Diarium Italicum †," is a sepulchral inscription of the year 396, upon Quodvultdeus, with the following note: "Hoc ævo non pauci erant qui piis sententiolis nomina propria concinnarent: v. g. Quodvultdeus, Deogratias, Habetdeum, Adeodatus."

† Edit. 4to. p. 270.

P. 43, l. 5, after "*him*," add: *very like Faithorne's print* *.

P. 46, erase l. 8 and 9, and substitute:

General FAIRFAX, *holding the head of Charles I. by the hair, in his right hand, and an axe in his left. The print, which seems to be Dutch, is inscribed "Carnifex Regis Angliæ;"* 8vo.

Ibid. erase l. 8, 9, 10, from the bottom.

P. 47, l. 9, add:

Major General LAMBERT; *b. sb. mezz.*

P. 49, l. 10, read, in the "History of Independency."

P. 50, l. 9, add:

THOMAS SANDERS, de Ireton, Com. Derb. Arm. nec non equitum Tribunus; *Balth. Fleishiers p. Loggan sc. b. sb.*

Thomas Sanders, esq. of Ireton and Caldwell, in Derbyshire, was a man of great influence in that county, of

* The picture was painted in Sweden,

which

which he was *custos rotulorum* and representative in parliament, at the time of the Interregnum. Upon the eruption of the civil war, he had too much spirit to be neutral or inactive, and therefore joined the parliament army, to which he with great constancy and firmness adhered. He commanded a regiment of horse in the service, and bore the rank of a colonel till the Restoration of Charles the Second. He died in 1695, aged 85 years. His estate at Caldwell is now possessed by Mr. Mortimer, who has several original letters of Oliver Cromwell, addressed to colonel Sanders.

Ibid. last line, add :

Major WILDMAN; *Hollar* f. 1653. *I never saw this print, at least with the name. It is mentioned in a manuscript catalogue of English heads, by Vertue, which is in my possession.*

John Wildman, who was educated in the university of Cambridge, was a man of excellent parts, competent learning, insinuating address, and ready elocution; and was, for several years, one of the greatest confidants and most useful instruments of Cromwell. He eagerly entered into the civil war, with a view of making his fortune, and seemed to possess every talent that was suited to the purposes of his own ambition and the genius of the times. He preached, prayed, and wrote with distinction; and was one of Harrington's club, where he also figured as a politician. He had been one of the principal agitators for Cromwell; but perceiving the aim of that aspiring man, he turned all his interest, and the whole force of his pen, against him; and was employed in writing, to inflame the minds of the *levellers*, of whom he was the incendiary and director, when his papers were seized. He was, to the surprise of all men, set at liberty, when they were in the
highest

highest expectation of his execution. It was conjectured that the usurper was afraid of exasperating a formidable faction of the army; and that he, by saving his life, had a further view of engaging so able a man in his service from a principle of gratitude. He was afterwards generally believed, and, indeed, not lightly, to have been employed by him in secret services. It appears that his pen was, during the war, of much greater utility than his sword. See more of his character in lord Clarendon's "History."

P. 51, l. 5 and 6, for "had the honour of defeating," read, defeated.

P. 53, note, l. 2, for "Soame Jenyns," read, Edmund Burke. Then add to the next line:

This illustrious person had both great and amiable qualities, and was no stranger to the essentials of good breeding, though he was too stubborn to yield to the forms of it. He had, or affected to have, all "the spirit of the hat," which availed him much as the leader of a people who made it a part of their religion. We are credibly informed, that he sat with his hat on before Charles II. and that "the king, as a gentle rebuke for his ill manners, put off his own. Upon which Pen said to him, Friend Charles, why dost thou not keep on thy hat? The king answered, 'Tis the custom of this place, that never above one person should be covered at a time."

|| Grey's "Hud bras," l. p. 376.

P. 54, l. 10, after "terrible," read the former part of the period thus: Sir William was eminently a gentleman, and was also distinguished as a traveller. He not only made the usual tour, but was carried, by his ardent curiosity, into Asia and Africa. Few men of his time were more esteemed for their general knowledge. He was generous, &c. Then add, at the end of the period, He died in 1662*.

• Rev. Mr. Cullen.

Qq

P 56,

P. 56, l. 9, &c. cancel the present article of Sir PETER TEMPLE, and substitute the following :

It appears, upon searching the pedigrees of earl Temple and lord Palmerston, that there was only one sir Peter in both families. This gentleman had two wives, but neither of them was named Eleanor. It is evident then that the person in question is another sir Peter Temple, or Peter Temple, esq.† who served an apprenticeship to a linen-draper, in Friday-street, London ; but, upon the death of his elder brother, he left his trade, and took possession of an estate of about four hundred pounds a year, in Leicestershire ; and being elected a representative for the town of Leicester, in 1640, sat in the long parliament, where he rendered himself so considerable, that he was nominated one of the king's judges, and signed the warrant for his execution. He was therefore excepted by name from the act of oblivion at the Restoration. His life was, however, spared ; but he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, where he probably ended his days.

Ibid. l. 13, from the bottom, add :

ROBERT HENLEY, Esq. "*Faithorne ad vivum f.*
1658 *."

I take this gentleman to have been the same person with sir Robert Henly, knight, who was master of the king's-bench office : but quære. Quære also, whether his *father* did not build the Grange, in Hampshire, after a plan of Inigo Jones: This is one of the most capital of his works. Sir Robert Henley was undoubtedly the direct ancestor of Robert, earl of Northington.

† His name is not in the list of Cromwell's knights.

* Vertue's MS.

P. 57, l. 4, add, *of cypress*, after "*branches*." Then erase the present article, and insert the following in its place :

This print was prefixed to "A Plant of Paradise, being
" a Sermon preached at St. Martin's in the Fields, at the
" Funeral of John Goodhand Holt, the young Son, only
" Child, and hopeful Heir of Thomas Holt, of Grislehurst,
" in the County of Lancaster, Esq. 19 March, 1659; by
" R. M. (Mossom) Minister of St. Pet. P. W. † London,"
printed 1660. The text is from Ezekiel, chap. xvii. v. 22.
" I will crop off from the top of his young twigs a tender
" one, and will plant it on an high mountain and emi-
" nent." This young gentleman, whom the author styles
" the last born of the family, and the first born of his mo-
" ther," died of a fever, on the 12th of March, 1659, in
the 12th year of his age.

P. 58, l. 5, from the bottom add :

CHRISTOPHORUS BENEDICTUS; *with-
out his name. Under the head is this distich ;*

" Hospitii, quicumque petis, quis incola tanti

" Spiritûs; egregia hunc, consule, scripta dabunt.

" Chr. Terne, M.D.C.L."

Lombart sc. 8vo.

This print has been thought to represent Dr. Christo-
pher Terne, a licentiate of the college, who wrote the
distich ; but it was done for the following person ;

Christopher Bennet, a native of Raynton, in Somerset-
shire, was educated at Lincoln College in Oxford. He
was a distinguished member of the College of Physicians,
and in very considerable practice. Mr. Wood informs us,
that he was author of "*Theatri Tabidorum Vestibulum*,"

† St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf.

1654, 8vo; and of "Exercitationes Dianoëticæ," 1655; and that he corrected and enlarged Moufet's "Health's Improvement." His death, which happened about the beginning of May, 1655, prevented his publishing one or two books more, which he had prepared for the press.

P. 62, l. 5, add:

Effigies RICHARDI TOMLINSON, Æt. 23;
Cross sc. a small oval, in the title to his Translation of Renodaus's
"Dispensatory," 1657.

Nothing but the youth of this translator, who was an apothecary, can excuse his bombast and affectation in the preface to the reader.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, add this note after "performance:"

Among other causes of the suppression of stage-plays-at this period, was a pamphlet which had a very considerable effect: it was entitled "Tragicomœdia, or a Relation of the wonderful Hand of God at Witney, in the Comedy acted there, where some were slain: together with what was preached in three Sermons on that Occasion, by John Rowe, of C. C. C. Oxon." 1653, 4to.

In the "Historia Histronica," published in 1699, 8vo. is a concise history of the actors during the rebellion, "shewing how honourably they served in the king's army. Next how they returned to acting, but privately; and in Oliver's time, "at Holland House." See an abstract of this pamphlet in Oldys's "British Librarian," p. 62.

P. 64, l. 3 and 4, from the bottom, read, in the Master's Lodge, at St John's, &c.

P. 65, l. 10, from the bottom, add: *Before his "Pharonnida."*

P. 66, l. 12, read, Polyeuctes.

P. 68, l. 14, add:

JOHN TATHAM, Poet; *an anonymous head, over which*

which two cupids hold a crown of laurel. Underneath are these verses :

" Here is no schisme, the judging eye may see

" In every line a perfect harmony.

" And love and beauty, for so great a grace,

" Joy in their lovely reconciler's face."

" John Tatham," says Winstanley, " was one whose muse began to bud with his youth, which produced early blossoms of not altogether contemptible poetry," of which he has given us " a taste" in the following lines. The author addresses himself in the person of Momus.

" How now, presumptuous lad, think'st thou that we

" Will be disturb'd with this thy infancy

" Of wit ?

" Or *does* thy amorous thoughts beget a flame,

" (Beyond its merit) for to court the name

" Of poet ? or is't common now a days

" Such slender wits dare claim such things as bays."

However strange it may seem, it is certain that he did " claim such things ;" and, what is more strange, his claim was readily admitted. He has been erroneously called *City Poet*, and was deemed a worthy forerunner of Settle. He undoubtedly wrote panegyrics upon two lord mayors*, in whose estimation they were as *good rhymes*, and probably pleased as much, as if they had been written by Waller himself. He was author of several plays, most of which were published before the Restoration.

LEONARD WILLAN; *a bust on a pedestal; T. Cross*
to six English verses. Le. Willan scripsit. Before his " Astrea,
a Pastoral," 1651.

* In the reign of Charles II.

This

This pastoral was taken from a voluminous romance, formerly well known by the title of "Astrea." Willan was also author of "The perfect Statesman, or Minister of State," 1668, folio.

The author, whom nature seem to have intended for an humble prose writer, moves very awkwardly when exalted on the stilts of poetry.

Ibid. last line, add :

JOHN HODDESDON, Æt. 18; *six English verses*; 8vo.

He was author of "Sion and Parnassus, or Epigrams on several Texts of the Old and New Testament," 1650, 8vo.

MURFORD; *in a cloak; the sea and a ship at a distance. Under the head are four verses that denote him a poet :*

"He that views Murford's face," &c.

The same plate appears to have been used afterwards for Forbes.

A small whole length of a man, dressed like the gentry of this period, or the reign of Charles I. Over his head is the word NIM. It is in a small book, called "The Life of a satyrical Puppy, called "Nym†, who worrieth all those Satyrists he knows, and barks at "the rest; by T. M." 1657.

It is probable that this whelp never "grew up to dog's estate †;" and that, like other puppies, he was rather impertinent and teasing than formidable. I am equally a stranger to his real name and his works.

† Nym, or Nim, seems to be the diminutive of Nimrod,

"A mighty hunter, and his prey was man."

‡ Prior.

P. 69, l. 3, add :

There is a portrait of her at Strawberry-hill.

P. 71, l. 6, from the bottom, add :

ED. CHISENHALE, Esq. *presenting his book to a man standing at a church door; various emblematical figures; small octavo. Frontispiece to his "History."*

Edwall Chisenhale, a gentleman of Lancashire, who bore a colonel's commission for the king in the civil war, well deserves to be remembered in the double capacity of a soldier and an author. He was one of the garrison that, with heroic bravery defended Latham House, whence he sallied forth, just after the enemy had been boasting of their provisions, and stole their dinner. He also, with singular address, drew the besiegers into a place where he cut off five hundred of them, under a pretence that the house was open. This exploit was the occasion of his being fined 800 l for delinquency *. He was author of "A Catholic History, collected out of Scriptures, Councils, Fathers, &c. occasioned by Dr. Thomas Vane's Book, " called The lost Sheep returned," 1653, small 8vo†.

Ibid. last line, add :

There is an original portrait of him, with a mace, as speaker of the house of commons, in the Provost's Lodge, at Eton College.

P. 75, l. 15, add, after "*folio*:" *There is another print, similar to this, with arms by the same engravers; but it is hatched†, which is unusual in Mellan's works. There is also, &c.*

* See Lloyd's "Memorials," p. 690.

† Vane was a convert to popery.

† By *hatching* is meant engraving with cross-lines that usually produce the shades, which, in Mellan's prints, are generally caused by stronger and bolder strokes of the graver.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, erase "he."

P. 76, l. 2, from the bottom, after "Hunfdon," add this note :

His son, sir Robert Cary, father of Henry, and the first earl of Monmouth, distinguished himself by riding near three hundred miles in less than three days, when he went from London to Edinburgh, to inform king James of the death of queen Elizabeth. He had several falls and sore bruises on the road, which occasioned his going battered and bloody into the royal presence *.

* See "His Majesties (King James's) Entertainment from Scotland to London." p. 2 and 3.

P. 78, l. 3, add :

ROBERTUS MENTETHUS†, a Salmoneto, Scotus; *P. Mignard p. Romæ, 1656, R. Lochon sc. 1661; band, cloak, and celf. Under the oval are these lines :*

Hic est quem legis et stupes legendo,
Toto nobilis orbe Salmonetus.
Illum, inter scopulos & iliceta,
Sub cœli genuit rigentis axe
Horrens Scotia tristibus pruinis:
Ne tu forte putes fuisse Gallum,
Facundos, lepidos, et elegantes
Toto nobilis orbe Salmoneti
Qui "Gallos" legis et stupes libellos.

"Ægid. Menagius."

This inscription is at p. 120 of Menage's "Poems," the 8th edition, where is also the following epigram, which contains all that I know of his character :

In Libros Historiarum Britannicarum Roberti Montetii,
Salmoneti.

Aspera dumosis genuit quem Scotia sylvis;
Quem blando excepit Gallia culta sinu;
En voluit grates; genti devinctus utrique;
Et potuit dignas, pendere MONTETIUS.

† Sometimes written Montethus. He is placed here as a Scottish historian.

En

Gallorum lingua, fecilis memoranda futuris,
Scotorum scripsit fortia facta ducum.

I do not remember to have seen any of this author's writings quoted, except his "History of Great Britain."

P. 78, l. 3, from the bottom, read Juridiciales.

P. 79, l. 9, add :

ELLIS ASHMOLE : *copied from Faithorne by Michael Vander-gucht. Before the "Antiquities of Berkshire," 8vo.**

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, after "1672," add this note :

He informs us himself, that he made an expensive and laborious collection of materials for the "Lives of the Companions of the Order of the Garter†." These are probably in the Museum at Oxford. See Anstis's "Register of the Garter," vol. ii. p. 150.

† "Hist." p. 643.

Ibid. add to the note :

It is also observable, that this being almost the only one of our books that finds a ready admittance into the libraries of monks, has rendered it scarce.

P. 81, add this note to l. 2 :

In the improved copy of Ward's "Lives of the Gresham Professors," in the British Museum, under JOHN GREAVES, at p. 152, is the following additional paragraph : "The reverend Mr. Edward Browne, great-grandson of Dr. Thomas Greaves ||, and rector of Walsby, in Lincolnshire, has the head of Mr. John Greaves, etched on a copper-plate ; several copies of which have been printed off "at the expence of the reverend Dr. Thomas Birch." MS.

|| Brother to John.

P. 83, l. 3, from the bottom, add :

JAMES HARRINGTON, Esq. &c. *From an original picture in the possession of John Hudson, esq. of Bessingby, in Yorkshire. Marchi f. b. sb. mezz.*

* We are informed, at p. 81 of his "Diary," that he "sat for a second picture to Mr. Ryley." I have seen neither of these portraits.

R r

P. 84,

P. 84, last line, add :

HENRY MASSINGBERD ; *Cross* *fc. b. fh.*

This person was author of a folio, entitled " Council and Admonition to *his* Children ;" Lond. 1656 ; to which his print is prefixed.

P. 86, l. 5, add :

I have seen a third print of him in armour, with a fash about his waist. The name of Philip Skippon is affixed to some of the latter impressions.

Ibid. l. 13, read Vaughan : and again, l. 8, from the bottom.

Ibid. last line, add :

In the Ashmolean Museum is his portrait, which was the property of the founder. It may be depended upon for the likeness.

P. 87, l. 1 and 2, read, was a native of Diseworth, in Leicestershire.

P. 88, l. 3, add this note :

Lilly, though known to be an impostor *, had, however, a pension of an hundred pounds a year conferred on him by the council of state. The royalists treated him with ridicule and contempt. He is the Sidrophel of Butler ; and sir John Birkenhead, in his " Paul's Church-Yard," satyrizes his almanack, where he mentions " Merlinus Anglicus, the Art of discovering all that never was, and all that " never shall be." Gataker, who well knew the futility of his art, calls him " blind buzzard †." He seems to have been checked by no scruples in promoting the rebellion ; and indeed tells us himself, that he " engaged body and soul in the cause of the parliament ‡."

* See Thurloe's " State Papers," V. 431.

§ This pamphlet is a facetious satire upon various books well known at this time, and supposed to be sold in St. Paul's Church-yard.

‡ Gataker's Notes on the 2d Verse of the X. Chapter of Jeremiah, in the " Assembly's Annotations."

† Lilly's " Life," p. 45.

P. 91, l. 15, read "Christian Judicial Astrology vindicated," 1651. He also published "An Introduction to the Judgement of the Stars," 1653.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, add: He appears to me to be the same person with Dr. William Ramsay, who was, perhaps, the most credulous and confident of all astrologers. He was mad by the rules of his art, and promised himself great affluence of fortune, and much conjugal felicity; but died poor in a gaol, and had such a termagant for his wife as provoked him to write, "Conjugium Conjurgium," which appears to have been written from his feelings.

P. 91, l. 3, from the bottom, add:

I am credibly informed that this print was copied from that of Christian Ravius, professor of oriental languages at Amsterdam.

P. 94, l. 4, read Antiquitatibus.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, erase the four lines in Italics.

P. 97, l. 12, add:

THOMAS SIMON; *a small oval by Vertue, in his volume of the "Works of the Simons," plate xxxv.*

Thomas Simon, who was formed in England by Briot, a celebrated French medallist, rivalled the classic artists of antiquity. He and his master were retained in the service of Charles I. but almost all the capital works of the former were executed during the protectorate of Cromwell, the dies for whose crown †, half-crown, shilling, and
six-

† This piece, which has about the edge a motto from Terence, "Nemo Has †
nifi

† Scil. Ang. Scot. et Hib. which are in the legend of the obverse. V. Terent. "Andr." act iv. sc. 2, l. 14.

fix-pence were exquisitely cut by him, as were also his great seal, and that of the commonwealth. His trial piece of the crown of Charles II. shews to equal advantage the excellence of his hand. He was sometimes assisted by his brother Abraham, the ingenious modeller in wax, of whom there is an account in the reign of Charles.

P. 99, last line, add: This, which is his best work, is supposed to be that which is recommended by Mr. Locke.

P. 101, l. 13 and 14, from the bottom, read, There was not a countess of Wiltshire for some centuries, till Edward VI. created an ancestor of the duke of Bolton earl of Wiltshire.

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, for "V." read IV.

P. 102, l. 10, add:

This lady appears, from the arms, which are a chevron betwixt three owls, to be the second wife of sir William Paston. His first was Catharine, eldest daughter, &c.

Ibid. notes, last line, for "examination," read review. Then add, at the end of the same line:

Since this note was printed, I had the honour to be informed by the earl of Ilchester, who remembers her well, and to whom she was godmother, that she must have been far gone in the decline of life when she was pale and sickly, as she was not naturally of such a complexion. The following anecdote of her is at p. 39 of the "*Vindiciæ Anti-Baxterianæ*." "It is a well-known story of a great man that "would, before king Charles, put a jest upon Oliver's daughter, the lady Faulcon-
"bridge:

nisi periturus mihi adimat nemo," is scarce. It sold, "*Credite, posteri!*" at the late Mr. West's sale, for sixty-eight pounds. I, who know not who was the purchaser, and therefore am absolutely free from personal prejudice, cannot help observing, that he appears to be far gone in the phrensy of the virtu. Dr. M**, though a virtuoso himself, would, surely, in this instance, have pronounced him insane, if he had given only a quarter of the money.

"bridge : Madam, I saw your father yesterday.—What then, sir ?—He sank most abominably.—I suppose he was dead then ; was he not ?—Yes.—I thought so ; or else, I believe, he would have made you sink worse. At which the king laughed heartily."

Ibid. erase the article of Lady TEMPLE, in this and the next page, and substitute the following :

This is most probably the wife of Peter Temple, esq. of Leicestershire, styled, on the print, Sir Peter Temple. His wife being called Lady Eleanor, does not prove her to have been of a noble family. At this time, they had not established the distinction betwixt Eleanor Lady *** and Lady Eleanor ***, which last title is now applied to the daughters of peers. But it is at least doubtful whether her husband was a knight ; and if he was, Dame, not Lady, is the proper prefix to the Christian name of a baronet's or knight's wife.

P. 105, erase l. 8 and 9 from the bottom. Then add :

Madama KILLEGRE (perhaps Killegrew) ; Hollar f. 1652 ; half length.

* * * * *

P. 106, l. 2, add :

I have the first leaf only of the dedication belonging to the book to which this very ugly print of a great beauty was prefixed. This is the address :

"To the true mirror of her sex, the truly honourable
"Mrs. Ellinor Pargiter ; and to the most accomplished,
"with all real perfections, Mrs. Elizabeth Washington,
"her only daughter, and heiress to the truly honourable
"Laurence Washington, Esquire, lately deceased." It is
probable, this beauty, who dazzled the sun out of countenance, "Vultus nimium fulgidus aspici," soon changed her name ; and especially as she was heiress to a man of
for-

fortune *. It is to be regretted that a lady of so many accomplishments should be so little known, and, that the engraver has given us so vile an idea of the splendor of her beauty.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, add: I take this to be the only genuine likeness of him.

P. 107, l. 15, add:

"The Portraiture of MARTHA HATFIELD." *She is represented lying in a bed, in one of the trances of which the book that it belongs to gives an account. The print is prefixed to "The wise Virgin, or a wonderful Narration of the various Dispensations of God towards a Child of eleven Years of Age; wherein, as his Severity hath appeared in afflicting, so also his Goodness, both in enabling her (when stricken dumb, deaf, and blind, through the Prevalency of the Disease) at several Times to utter many glorious Truths, concerning Christ, Faith, and other Subjects; and also in recovering her, without the use of any external Means, lest the Glory should be given to any other; to the Wonderment of many that came far and near to see and hear her. with some Observations in the fourth Year since her Recovery."* By James Fisher, a Servant of Christ, and late Minister of the Gospel, in Sheffield; the 5th edition, 1664. The epistle dedicatory, by the author, is dated 20 Jan. 1652.

This title so fully expresses the contents of the book, that nothing more need be added, but only that she was the daughter of Anthony and Faith Hatfield, of Leighton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was twelve years old, the 27th of September, 1652; that she was seized with the disorder which the author calls the spleen-

* We learn from the "Peerage," that the first earl Ferrers married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Laurence Washington, esq. of Careiden, in Wiltshire.

wind,

wind, on the 6th of April, the same year, and suffered repeated convulsions, and was rapt into several trances, till the 9th of December following, when she was restored to her senses. She continued in this state when the book was first published with an Imprimatur, signed "Joseph Caryl, 18 April, 1653." The licenser says, that "the truth of the particulars related in the Narrative will be avouched by many persons of worth," and concludes thus: "We hope, reader, those that are engaged in this work dare not commit such an impiety as to gull the world with a forgery." This seems to intimate that Caryl himself suspected the truth of the relation, which will naturally remind the reader of the story of Elizabeth Barton, the pretended holy Maid of Kent. This pious fraud was so artfully managed as to deceive even sir Thomas More, who cannot be supposed accessory to any kind of imposture.

ROGER CRAB; *a wooden print; whole length; four English verses. Before his Life, to which is prefixed this title: "The English Hermit, or the Wonder of this Age; being a Relation of the Life of Roger Crab, living near Uxbridge†, taken from his own Mouth, shewing his strange, reserved, and unparelled Kind of Life, who counteth it a Sin against his Body and Soul, to eat any Sort of Flesh, Fish, or living Creature, or to drink any Wine, Ale, or Beer. He can live with three Farthings a Week. His constant Food is Roots and Herbs; as Cabbage, Turnips, Carrots, Dock-Leaves, and Grass; also Bread and Bran, without Butter or Cheese. His Cloathing is Sackcloth. He left the Army, and kept a Shop at Chesbam, and hath now left off that, and sold a considerable Estate to give to the Poor; shewing his Reasons from the Scripture: Mark x. 21. Jer. xxxv. — Wherefore, if Meat*

† At Ickenham.

"make

"make my Brother to offend, I will eat no Flesh while the World standeth, &c. 1. Cor. viii. 13."

Dr. Cheyne, who was an advocate for the Lessian diet, and mentions the longevity of some of the ancient ascetics of the desert, who lived on that kind of food, probably never heard of this strange humourist; or if he did, has passed him over in silence, as a madman, who seems to have destroyed himself, by eating bran, grafs, dock-leaves, and such other trash as was comprehended within his pious plan of living for three farthings a week. If Crab had resided in France or Italy, he would indubitably have retired into the monastery of La Trappe.

P. 108, l. 3, add:

A man in a cloak, holding a pen; with several verses:

"This picture represents a heavenly mind," &c.

T. Crofs sc. 12mo.

To these may be added:

ABRAHAMUS WOOFÉ, Æt. 60; emblems; *batile at bottom. The engraver's name was perhaps torn off.*

Ibid. add to the last line of the notes:

At the same time was published a pamphlet, entitled "The Loathsomeness of long Hair, with an Appendix against Painting, Spots, naked Breasts," &c.

Patches, which derived their origin from the Indians, were called, in the dialect of the vulgar, *beauty spots*; but were, in reality, spots of deformity, and would have been so esteemed had they been natural. Sir Kenelm Digby informs us, that the following fact was well known to all the English court.

A lady, who was his relation, and who, as he says, was "niece of Portescu, the daughter of count Arundel," made him a visit. She was then in all the pride of her beauty, which she endeavoured to heighten with artificial embellishments, and was particularly nice in her patches, to which Sir Kenelm had an aversion. He brought several arguments to dissuade her from the use of these savage ornaments. Among others, as she was with child, he said, "Have you no apprehension that your child may be born with half-moons upon his face; or rather, that all the black, which you spot in several places, up and down, may assemble in one, and appear in the middle

"middle of his forehead?" This remonstrance occasioned her leaving off the practice of patching; but his words made such an impression upon her imagination, that the daughter of whom she was then pregnant, was born with a spot "as large as a crown of gold," in the middle of her forehead. Digby's "Discourse concerning the Powder of Sympathy," p. 101, edit. 1653.

P. 109, l. 1, for "short," read long.

Ibid. read FOREIGNERS, and add the following articles before that of DANDULO.

HENRICUS CAROLUS DE LA TREMOUILLE, &c.
nobilissimi Ordinis Garterii Eques; in armour; P. Philippe sc.

Charles de la Tremouille, styled "Prince de Tarente," was son of Henry de la Tremouille, duke of Thovars. He was elected knight companion of the Garter, together with Henry, duke of Gloucester, in 1653, at Paris; and was installed at Windsor, in April, 1661. He died in his father's life-time, the 14th of September, 1672.

ERIC ROSENKRANTZ, Seigneur de Rosenholm,
&c. A. F. f. a small bust in Hofman.

Eric Rosenkrantz, who visited England in the reign of Charles I. from a motive of curiosity, was, in 1652, sent hither on an extraordinary embassy, in conjunction with PEDER REETZ, of whom Hofman has also given us a print. Cromwell, who considered Rosenkrantz as a young minister without experience, asked him whether there were many such forward geniuses among the Danes, who were qualified to manage the arduous affairs of state before their beards were grown? Rosenkrantz, who had occasion for all his temper and discretion not to say too much or too little upon this attack, replied, with admirable firmness, "Sir, my beard, though it be young, is, however, older than your republic." The protector, from

S s

this

this smart reply, conceived a different opinion of him, and treated him with much higher regard†. He died in 1681. Peder Reetz, lord of Tygestrup, died in 1674, having been chancellor, privy-counsellor, and chief treasurer, to the king of Denmark.

MENASSEH BEN ISRAEL; *Rembrandt f. 1636, etched with uncommon nature and spirit, 410. See the "Catalogue of the works of Rembrandt," No. 250.*

Menasseh Ben Israel, a learned rabbi and physician, and the chief of the Jews who resided in the Low Countries, was an agent in their behalf, with the protector, for their settlement in England; for which he is said, by several writers, to have offered him 200,000*l.* but upon condition that St. Paul's cathedral should have been appropriated to their use†. This tempting proposal persuaded Cromwell, at least he pretended to be persuaded, that the cause of the Jews was the cause of God, and that their establishment would be in order to their conversion, as Christianity, in its purity, was to be found in England, particularly among the Independents. This met with the strongest opposition from the generality of the people, especially the clergy; several of whom, contrary to the instructions they had received from Cromwell, exerted the whole force of their

† "Hofman," artic. ROSENKRANTZ, p. 30.

† Tovey, in his "Anglia Judaica," p. 259, says, "As soon as king Charles was murdered, the Jews petitioned the *council of war* to endeavour a repeal of that act of parliament which had been made against them, promising, in return, to make them a present of five hundred thousand pounds, provided that they could likewise procure the cathedral of St. Paul to be assigned them for a synagogue, and the Bodleian library at Oxford to begin their traffic with; which piece of service, it seems, was undertaken, by these *honest men*, at the solicitation of Hugh Peters and Harry Marten, whom the Jews employed as their brokers, but without any success §." See what Tovey says of Menasseh Ben Israel, p. 280, &c.

§ Monteth's "History of Great Britain," p. 474.

arguments against the rabbi, in a set disputation, and backed it with all the weight of their authority. Heath, in his "*Flagellum* †," tells us, that Oliver "gulled the Jews of their earnest-money." Mention is made of several of Ben Israel's works in the Bodleian Catalogue. His "*Vindiciæ Judæorum*," published soon after his return to Holland, has been mentioned to his credit by several writers, who, though no friends to the Jews, were inclined to do justice to his uncommon candour and abilities. The completest account of his character and writings is in Wolfius's "*Bibliotheca Hebræa*."

CHRISTIAN RAVIUS, of Berlin, of whom there is a print in 12mo, which corresponds with that of Williams, or Willifum, was, at this time, a professor of Hebrew in London.

After he had spent about eight years in foreign universities, he, in 1613, became a sojourner at Oxford. He was, for his oriental learning, patronized by archbishop Usher; and was by Grotius recommended and introduced to cardinal Richelieu, who would have sent him as his agent into the eastern countries; but he declined the proposal, alleging his attachment to the archbishop, who was indeed a very generous patron. It is certain, that he was at Constantinople, in 1639, and that he there became acquainted with the learned Pococke. In 1648, having taken the covenant, he was, by the powers in being, appointed fellow of Magdalen College, in Oxford. Mr. Wood, whose account of him is chiefly taken from the Dedication of his "*Discourse of the Oriental Tongues*," addressed to primate Usher, has mentioned all his writings, of which this "*Discourse*," is the most considerable.

† P. 167.

He is censured, in "Dr. Pococke's Life †," as a man of little judgment and great indiscretion in his conduct. He died in Germany, in 1677.

ΛΕΟΝΑΡΔΟΣ ΦΙΛΑΡΑΣ ΤΙΟΣ ΙΟΑΝΝΟΥ, ΑΘΕΝΑΙΟΣ. *Claud Mellan del. et sc. h. sb. See a particular description of this print in Florent Le Compte.*

Leonard Philaras, a native of Athens, was minister from the duke of Parma to the king of France. He was a man of eminent learning, and one of Milton's foreign correspondents. In his Twelfth Epistle, which is addressed to him, he mentions the receipt of one of his letters, together with this head: "missam deinde salutem cum effigie," &c. In his Fifteenth, which is particularly curious, he gives him a circumstantial account of his blindness. Philaras, who deplored his calamity, made him a visit in London, and encouraged him not to despair of a cure. Milton was then Latin secretary to the protector.

P. 110, last line, subjoin this note:

In Kennet's "Register and Chronicle," under July 1660, is this passage: "Upon reading the petition of Philip Dandulo, a convert Turk, (his majesty being present) it is ordered that it shall be recommended to the ministers of London, who are desired to collect the charity and benevolence of all well-disposed persons within their several parishes." Kennet also informs us, that another petition for his further relief, was read and granted at the council board, on the 8th of March, 1660-1.

Ibid. after the article of DANDULO, add:

CATHARINE LETHIEUELLIER, born 8 Jan. 1587; married Jacob Desbouvrie, of Killeghorn, in Holland, September 9, 1630. *T. Luttichuys f. anno 1656; a half length, sitting in a chair.*

† P. 14, &c. 33, 52.

Catharine Le Thieullier, or Lethieullier, as now written, was daughter of John Le Thieullier, a gentleman of Flemish extraction*, who resided chiefly in Germany, by Jane Frappè, daughter of John Frappè, of Tournay, who married, to her second husband, John de Weez, of Frankfurt, who deceased in 1604, in two years after their marriage. In July, the following year, she came over to England, with her son John Le Thieullier, and her daughter Catharine, who was born on the 8th of January, 1587; married, on the 9th of September, 1630, to Mr. Jacob des Bouverie, minister of Killeghorn, in Holland; and died, in 1664, aged 77. She probably left no issue, as she was in or about her 43d year when she married. She lies buried, with her mother in the church of St Helens le Grand. She was great great aunt of sir James Burrow, knight, master of the crown-office and fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and also of Smart Lethieullier, esq. who was also fellow of the same societies; and of John Loveday, esq. of Caversham, in Oxfordshire. The present family of Desbouverie are collaterally related to this lady. Mr. Smart Lethieullier had a very good picture of her, which is now in the possession of Edward Hulse, esq. of Aldersbrook, in Essex, who married the only child of Charles Lethieullier, brother to Smart, and sole heiress of both these gentlemen. (Communicated by sir James Burrow†)

* His father was martyred for his religion, at Valenciennes, in Hainault, under the duke of Alva's administration.

† There is a very curious print, by Hollar, inscribed "Vera Effigies Domini Blasii de Manfre, Netini, Siculi, Æt. 72, 1651;" in an oval. He is represented standing against a pillar, and again, *at a distance*, upon a stage, spouting water in a large and violent stream from his ear. Near him is a long double row of glasses; above him is the sun in full splendor, with this inscription, "Solus sicut Sol;" also

Fama

P. III, l. 7, from the bottom, add:

CAROLUS II. *Le'y p. Vandrebanc sc. almost as large as the life.*

P. III, l. 8, add:

CAROLUS II. *Kneller p. R. Williams f. Sold by J. Smith. The following inscription, which was very probably written by Smith himself, is on the proof, which was in the collection of Mr. Spencer, miniature-painter: "Drawn, begun, and finished by J. Smith; " and the head entirely by Smith." In the same hand, is "J. Smith f."*

Ibid. l. 13, from the bottom, add:

There is another, by the same hand, in octavo.

Ibid. erase l. 5 and 6, from the bottom, and substitute what follows:

CHARLES II. *in armour, half length, inscribed "Redivivo Phœnici Carolo," &c. Emblematical figures, a phœnix, &c. engraved by Hollar; the portrait is by another hand.*

Fame with two trumpets, and another inscription, "Fama volat." Under the oval are sixteen Latin verses, which inform us of his drinking water in large quantities, and discharging it from his stomach converted into various sorts of wine, simple-waters, beer, oil, and milk; and performing this before the emperor and several kings. It is certain, that he was one of the most wonderful jugglers that ever appeared in the world, and that he was, by the generality of the people, and even by some persons of rank and eminence, regarded as a magician. But those who are acquainted with the effects of drugs, and with the tricks of legerdemain, and the wonderful faculties of the human frame, may account for it, strange as it is, without imputing it to supernatural powers. He was certainly in Germany, France, and several other countries of Europe, but very prudently declined going to Spain, for fear of the Inquisition. The late Mr. James West asserted, that he lived long in England; but I find no proof of it in any of our books, nor do I rely implicitly on the authority.

|| It is certain, that, in my remembrance, a horse, which had been taught to tell the spots upon cards, the hour of the day, &c. by significant tokens, was, together with his owner, put into the Inquisition, as if they had both dealt with the devil; but the supposed human criminal soon convinced the inquisitors that he was an honest juggler; and that his horse was as innocent as any beast in Spain,

Ibid.

Ibid l. 5, from the bottom, add :

CHARLES II. *on horseback; Diepenbeck invenit; Caukercken f. emblematical figures; six French verses; sh.*

CHARLES II. *on horseback, with a small view of Whitehall, royal oak, ship, &c. neat; 4to.*

P. 113, l. 14, from the bottom, add :

CHARLES II. *in armour; in his right hand is a sword; his left points to a celestial crown, inscribed "Carolus ad Carolum;" various emblems; Van Hove sc. 8vo.*

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom, add :

CAROLUS II. &c. *R. Cole f. h. sh. mezz. This print, which was engraved by sir Ralph Cole, is very scarce: so is the following.*

CHARLES II. *Francis Place f. mezz.**

CAROLUS II. *Edward Rixon f. h. sh. mezz.*

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, add :

CAROLUS II, *holding a sceptre in his right hand; on a table are three crowns; 4to.*

P. 114, l. 2, from the bottom, add :

CHARLES II. *attended by several of the nobility, clergy, &c. &c. and William Prymme presenting a book to him. Frontispiece to the first volume of his "Records," in folio.*

P. 115, l. 11 and 12, read, and in appearance, without propensity.

Ibid. l. 15, from the bottom, after "pleasure," add :
He, under the veil of openness and candour, concealed the deepest and most dangerous dissimulation. Though the

* Mentioned in Vertue's MS.

slave of love, he appears to have been an entire stranger to the softer sentiments of pity and compassion.

P. 116, l. 7. from the bottom, add :

CATHARINA, &c. *Sherwin f. b. sb. mezz.*

CATHARINA, &c. *in an oval of foliage ; J. Gammon sc. b. sb.*

P. 118, l. 9, after "age," add this note :

The funeral oration, at her interment in the church of St. Denis, was spoken by father Senault, who, in this discourse, imputed the troubles of Charles I. to his *infidelity*, which gave such offence to sir Leoline Jenkins, then ambassador in France, that he, on this occasion, expostulated with Senault, who alleged in his excuse, that he used this word as less *choquant* than *heresy* †.

† See a curious letter on this subject, in the "Letters of sir Leoline Jenkins," p. 670.

Ibid. l. 13, from the bottom, add :

JAMES, Duke of York, &c. *Lely p. G. Valck f. 4to. mezz.*

JAMES, Duke of York; *S. Cooper p. R. Williams f. 8vo. mezz.*

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, add :

Another small whole length by Smith, with some variation ; Palmer exc. small h. sb. mezz.

P. 119, l. 5, add :

JACOBUS, Dux Eboraci; *James Gammon sc. a large oval.*

P. 120, l. 5, add :

ANNE, Dutcheſs of York; *Smith f. Sold by Palmer ; small h. sb.*

Her portrait by Lely, which was once the property of her father, is now at Amesbury.

P. 121, l. 4, add :

The Lady ISABELLA, Daughter of James, Duke of York,
and

and Mary his Dutcheſs; *a child, with a chaplet of flowers on her head, and her left hand on the forehead of a lamb; h. ſh. mezz. I am informed, that there is another mezzotinto of her, holding a dove. Quære if the ſame perſon?*

Iſabella, ſecond daughter of James, by Mary of Eſte, was born the 28th of Auguſt, 1676. She died the 2d of March, 1680.

Ibid. l. 14, from the bottom, add:

There is an oval half-ſheet print of Prince RUPERT, in armour, from a retouched and altered plate, with Stent's name on it, thus inſcribed: "The Effigies of the high-borne Prince Henry, "Duke of Gloceſter, &c.

P. 122, l. 4, from the bottom, add:

The Prince of Orange; young, in armour; Becket exc. mezz. WILLIAM, Prince of Orange; ſold by R. Peake; h. ſh.

P. 123, l. 4, add:

WILHELMUS III. Prince van Orange; on horſeback; the mane of the horſe, which is adorned with ribbands, reaches to the ground; curious.

Ibid. laſt line, add:

The Prince and Princeſs of Orange; whole lengths, with two gentlemen and four ladies of their court in waiting; oblong h. ſh. very rare.

P. 124, l. 2, add:

HENRIETTE d'Angleterre, Duchefſe d'Orleans; a large ſheet.

Ibid. l. 9, add: *There is another at Amefbury; and a third, by Petitot, at Strawberry-Hill.*

Ibid. last line, add this note:

She declared to the duke, her husband, a little before she expired, "that she was the willinger to die, because her conscience upbraided her with nothing ill in her conduct towards him." Fenton's "Observations on Waller's Poem to the Duchess of Orleans."

In the "Gentleman's Magazine," for July, 1773, p. 324, 325, is a very remarkable letter, concerning the death of that princess; but it seems not to be sufficiently authenticated.

P. 125, erase the third line, and add to the fifth: *This is the most characteristic and valuable print of Rupert.*

Prince RUPERT; *Lely p. Vansomer f. mezz.* This print, which is mentioned in Vertue's manuscript, is probably the same that has on it "Tomson excudit." which is in Vansomer's manner.

Prince RUPERT, &c. S. Cooper p. etched by Bretherton. The engraver gained much credit by this print.

Ibid. l. 7, add:

Prince RUPERT, &c. *Faithorne sc. h. sh.*

RUPERTUS, Princeps, &c. *in armour, standing by the sea.* His left hand is on a woman's head, adorned with pearls; *h. sh.*

P. 126, l. 4, add this note, after "*Vandreban sc.*"

The match between prince George and one of the daughters of the duke of York seems to have been long in view, as may be presumed from some particulars in the earl of Carlisle's speeches, addressed to him in 1664, at the court of Denmark. See "Carlisle's three Embassies," p. 399, 423. The prince's marriage with the lady Anne was celebrated on the 28th of July, 1683. He shortly after told the king, that he grew fat since he was married. The merry monarch replied, in his usual strain of pleasantry, "that if he would walk with him, hunt with his brother, and do justice on his niece, he would not grow fat." A. Wood's "Life," p. 328.

Ibid. l. 6, for "seventh," read sixth.

P. 127, l. 9, add: *scarce.*

P. 128, l. 6, add: *scarce.*

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 10, add this note, after "learning:"

He was instructed in the mathematics by Matthias Pafor, son of George Pafor, author of the "Lexicon to the Greek Testament." I mention this as introductory to the following more memorable circumstance: The same Pafor instructed the great Dr. Pococke in the oriental languages. See Pafor in Wood.

P. 129, l. 6, read the beginning of the duke of Norfolk's character thus:

Henry Howard, duke of Norfolk, earl marshal, and first peer of the realm, was grandson to Thomas, earl of Arundel. He was a man of great good-nature, and a patron of learning; but there was nothing shining in his character. On the contrary, he is represented, in the "Memoirs of Grammont," as a man of a slender capacity, and little or no politeness in his manners. He was a considerable benefactor, &c.

Ibid. erase the last line of the notes, and substitute:

See Gibson's "Camden," col. 184.

P. 130, l. 4, add, after "8vo." *This print is curious, as it is one of the very few engravings executed by George White, the mezzotinter: it is without his name.*

Ibid. l. 6, add: *This has been copied by Michael Vandergucht.*

Ibid. l. 8, add:

Vertue, in his manuscript, mentions a half-length mezzotinto of the duke of Ormond, by Robert White.

There is a portrait of him, by Lely, at Amesbury.

P. 131, l. 4, add:

There is a portrait of him, by Lely, at Amesbury, and another at Woburn.

T t 2

I am

Created
1660.

I am informed, that there is a small oval print of the gay and gallant HENRY JERMYN, baron of St. Edmundsbury, who followed the fortunes of Charles II. and was, about the time of the Restoration, created earl of St. Alban's; and, in 1671, appointed lord chamberlain of the household. He is said to have died unmarried, the 2d of January, 1683; but is supposed to have privately espoused Henrietta Maria, mother of the king. His head should, perhaps, in strictness, be placed under the Interregnum. Mr. Walpole has a painting of him, much in the manner of Vandyck.

P. 131, l. 12 and 13, read: There are portraits of him in Christ-Church-Hall, at Longleat, and lord Bathurst's at Cirencester.

P. 132, l. 8, read: *two others, 4to. and 8vo.*

Ibid. l. 9, place this line before the 7th; and read the latter part of it thus: *Loggan ad vivam delin. et calavit, 1661; half-length, b. sh. This is one of Loggan's best prints, and the original of several others; it resembles the picture at the duke of Queensberry's, at Amesbury. The print is copied by Shepard.*

GEORGE, Duke of Albemarle; *a small oval, inscribed G. M. in Faithorne's manner.*

Ibid. l. 12, from the bottom, add this note:

There is a print of George, prince of Denmark, with naval trophies, designed and engraved by Burghers, and prefixed to the Oxford verses on the death of that prince. This anonymous portrait has been mistaken for the duke of Albemarle.

Ibid. l. 11, from the bottom, add: Mr. Walpole, in vol. ii. p. 179, of the second edition of his "Anecdotes of Painting," mentions a capital half-length of him at the countess of Montrath's, Twickenham Park.

P. 133,

P. 133, l. 11, add:

GEORGE, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Buckingham; S.
Verelst p. Eecket f. h. sb. mezz.

Ibid. l. 2, from the bottom, read, 1687.

P. 134, l. 10, after "*sc.*" add: *h. sb.* In the next line,
after "*Van Hove*," add: *small 8vo.*

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, add: Mr. Pennant, in his
"Tour in Scotland †," informs us, that there is a large
spirited picture of the duke of Monmouth on horseback,
and another in armour, at Dalkeith House *. The same
author observes, that all his pictures have a handsome
likeness of his father. At this house is a portrait of Lucy
Walters, his mother, of whom Mr. Bull has an authentic
drawing.

Ibid. add this note after "Barlow:":

There is a poor print of him, "sold by Overton," sh. This is not worth the
collector's notice.

Ibid. notes, l. 2, from the bottom, add, after "countenance:

The reverend Mr. Gosling, of Canterbury, upon reading this anecdote, made the
following observation, which I shall give the reader in that gentleman's own words.
"I have heard my father, (who was of the chapel-royal in king Charles the Se-
cond's time) tell this story of a Dr. Resbury, without the circumstance of the glove,
which seems needless from another story of him. While he was in waiting at
Windsor, he observed a person pass him in the street, and turn back to look at
him so often, that at last he pretty roughly asked what he meant by it. He very
civilly asked pardon; but said he was a painter; that he had then in hand a pic-
ture of Nathan reproving David, and thought that the doctor had the most re-
proving face he had ever met with. This occasioned some harsher language, to
which the artist replied, he had got as much as he desired, and took his leave."
The anecdote of the preacher, as corrected by Mr. Gosling, seems to be the more
authentic; but he certainly was chaplain to king William and queen Anne, as ap-
pears from his epitaph in St. Giles's church, Reading.

† P. 61.

* I am credibly informed, that captain Baillie has an excellent portrait of him,
that he and intends to have it engraved.

P. 135,

P. 135, l. 9, from the bottom, after "reign," add this note :

The duke of Monmouth had a sister, Mary, who espoused William Sarsfield esq. of Lucan, in Ireland †, by whom he had an only daughter, named Charlotte, who was married to Mr. Vefey, an Irish gentleman. Mary espoused to her second husband, William Fanshawe, esq. master of the requests to Charles II. She died in April, 1693, leaving issue by him one son and three daughters. See Sandford's "Genealogical History," p. 645, last edit.

† Elder brother to Patrick, styled earl of Lucan.

P. 136, last line, add :

JOANNES BAP. COLBERT, &c. Baro de Seignelay; Nanteuil sc. 1660. *There are various other prints of him. The best that I remember to have seen is that engraved by Ant. Masson, &c.*

John Baptist Colbert, privy-counsellor and superintendant of the finances, secretary, and minister of state to Lewis XIV. and one of the ablest politicians that any age or country has produced, was born of Scottish parents in France. He instituted, established, and directed manufactures. He was perfectly acquainted with all the springs of opulence, and knew how to convey them into their proper channels. Trade received life, vigour, and stability under his auspices; and the French marine would have become formidable, if the jealousy of Louvois had not turned aside his master's ambition to conquests at land. The canal of Languedoc, begun and carried on under his direction, was itself a work that would have immortalized a Roman. He died at Paris, the 6th of September, 1683. His library ~~of books~~, printed and manuscript, is said to have been superior to any private collection that ever was made †.

He

† Colbert had a brother, whom he introduced into the management of affairs and an acquaintance with the great world. The Germans and the English found, to their

He is mentioned here, as being enrolled by the Scots in the splendid list of their illustrious persons.

P. 137, l. 11, from the bottom, add :

The Duke of Richmond and Lenox, *with a black holding his hat and feather ; H. Gaspar p. whole length, mezz.*

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, add : At Dalkeith House, the seat of the duke of Buccleugh, in Scotland, are portraits of the duke and his duchess in one piece.

P. 138, l. 1, after "issue," add : The earl of Shaftesbury, who well knew her influence over the king, amused her with the flattering, but visionary hopes of a parliamentary settlement of the crown upon the duke, her son*.

Ibid. l. 14, for "8vo." read *small 4to.*

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, add :

GEORGE FITZROY, Earl (afterwards Duke) of Northumberland, &c. *H. Gaspar p. A. Tooker exc. large h. sh. mezz.*

It is observable that all the prints after Gaspar's paintings are very uncommon.

P. 141, l. 9, add :

His portrait, by sir Peter Lely, is at Petworth,

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, add :

Here may be placed the print of Mildmay, earl of West-

their detriment, if not their disgrace, that he was a very artful and able ambassador. He has been frequently confounded with the great Colbert. That he was a different person will appear from his character in Mons. Wicquefort's "Rights, Privileges, and Office of Ambassadors," translated by Digby †.

* Dalrymple's "Memoirs," vol. i. p. 47, &c.

† See p. 421.

moreland,

moreland, engraved by Williamsen, which has been mentioned in the reign of Charles I.

P. 142, l. 11, from the bottom, read, earldoms of Warwick and Holland, with their appendages.

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom, add :

PHILIP STANHOPE, Earl of Chesterfield ; *a small oval ; Worlidge sc. 12mo.*

Created
1628.

Philip, the second earl of Chesterfield, who, in the early part of his life, resided with his mother, in Holland, received his education with William III when prince of Orange. He promoted the restoration of Charles II. who deservedly esteemed him, and, in 1662, appointed him lord chamberlain to the queen. In 1680, he was sworn of the privy council. His other civil and military employments, his marriages, and issue are enumerated in Collins's "Peerage." He lived temperately, and died calmly, at upwards of eighty years of age, on the 28th of January, 1713. He was grandfather to Philip Dormer, earl of Chesterfield, lately deceased. The character of this great man, which reflects a lustre upon his family, naturally interests the reader in the personal history of every one that has any relation to it.

P. 143, erase l. 5 and 6 from the bottom, as the print, which is a half-length, represents the second earl of Sandwich.

P. 144, l. 8, from the bottom, add :

EDWARD Lord MONTAGU, Viscount Hinchbrook, Baron of St. Neot's, Earl of Sandwich ; *Lely p. Bloteling sc. half-length, h. sb. This print has been mistaken for the portrait of the first earl, whom it resembles.*

Edward,

Edward, second earl of Sandwich, son of the former, succeeded his father in his honours and estate. He died in February, 1688 9, in the prime of life. He married Anne, fourth daughter of Richard Boyle, earl of Burlington, by whom he had issue two sons and a daughter, who survived him.

There is a print, inscribed "Edvardo Montague, Conte di Sandwich," &c. but it is totally unlike both the father and the son.

P. 145, l. 5, add, after "Ireland :"

He acted with singular prudence and integrity in the government of a country which had not perfectly recovered its stability, after the shocks and convulsions of a civil war, and where petty factions and jarring interests continually called for the exertion of his abilities. He was particularly careful to exculpate his character from false accusations, saying, that he "would rather suffer himself to be made a pack-horse, than bear other men's faults *."

Ibid. l. 7, after "Danby," add: of whom he was an avowed opponent, appointed one of the new privy-council, and first commissioner, &c.

Ibid. l. 13, after "Shaftesbury," add: though he was one of the principal persons who had contributed to their disgrace.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, add this note:

See more of him in his "Letters," with his Life prefixed, published in a quarto volume, 1770. These "Letters" are written in the plain and clear style of an expert and able man of business. It should be observed, that the above character is coincident with that given him by bishop Burnet, and should be admitted with cau-

* See his "Letters," p. 245.

tion, particularly in what relates to his death. *His biographer* endeavours to invalidate the charge of suicide brought against him, telling us, that "he was a nobleman of most virtuous and religious principles, and of the greatest sedateness of mind †." He says, that "it was then, and hath since been thought, that he was murdered by Paul Bomeney, a French servant, who attended him ‡." He adds, that Bomeney was strongly suspected to have been prompted to this act by the earl of Sutherland and lord Feverham, and by the contrivance and direction of the duke: that Bomeney, in consequence of this suspicion, was dismissed from the earl's family, and "thereupon cherished and entertained by the court, and made one of the life-guards §."

† "Life," p. xiii. notes.

‡ Ibid. p. xl.

§ Ibid. p. xv. notes.

Ibid. at the bottom of the page, erase the first reference and the asterisk that belong to it.

P. 147, l. 9, add :

There are two beautiful anonymous prints, engraved by A. Blooteling, of these brothers ; the elder is in a bonnet, the younger in a cap and feather. The authenticity of these heads hath been questioned ; but upon a strict examination, I have no doubt concerning them.

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, add :

ROBERT, Earl of Yarmouth, &c. Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the County of Norfolk ; *P. Vandrebanc sc. large sb.*

This print, which is very rare, gives us a just idea of his person, which, in the latter part of his life, was unwieldy from immoderate fatness, to which his father was much inclined.

ROBERT, Earl of Yarmouth ; *E. Lutterel p. Lloyd exc. 1682, mezz.*

Created
30 July,
1679.

Robert, earl of Yarmouth, son of sir William Paston, of Oxnead, in Norfolk, by Catharine, daughter of Robert Bertie, earl of Lindsey, possessed many virtues as well as orna-

ornamental and amiable qualities, and was one of the most learned and polite among the nobility. He was so zealous a cavalier, that he, in his father's life-time, distressed himself to supply Charles II. with money in his exile. He was so devoted to the court, that he was threatened with an impeachment by the popular party, though they had nothing material to lay to his charge, and no man was more capable of defending himself to advantage. About eight years before his death, he was attacked by several ruffians, who shot five bullets into his coach, and one into his body. He had such a sense of this providential escape, that he solemnly kept an anniversary thanksgiving upon that day to the end of his life. He was exemplary in the duties of religion, and expressed a strong sense of it at the approach of death. He died on the 8th of March, 1682, aged 51 years, and was buried at Oxnead.

Ibid. in the note read :

She is called Green, as she afterwards married sir Edward Green, of Essex, Baronet. See "Fast. Oxon." ii. col. 153.

P. 148, l. 4, after "12mo," add this note :

Fenton, in his "Observations on Waller's Poem," to the author of "Historical Applications," &c. says, "He was a person of strict virtue and piety ; and of such an undistinguishing affability to men of all ranks and parties, that I have been told Mr. Wycherly strained his character to that of Lord Plausible in the "Plain Dealer." The founder of this noble family is said to have been a younger son to "one of the Danish kings, who attended the duke of Normandy, and settled in England after the Conquest."

Ibid. l. 9, add :

THOMAS BELLASYSE, Lord Viscount Fauconberg, &c. *Maria Beale p. A. Booteling sc. 1676, large b. sh. scarce and fine.*

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, add :

WILLIAM, Viscount STAFFORD ; *Luttrell f. large 4to, mezz.*

Created
1640.

Sir William Howard, knight of the Bath, was the second son of Thomas, earl of Arundel. Having espoused Mary, sister and heir of the last lord Stafford, he was created a viscount by Charles the First. Though a man of probity and merit, he, in the next reign, fell a victim to the perjured Oates. He expressed the utmost astonishment at the deposition of that miscreant; and on his trial, made a circumstantial and pathetic speech, with great solemnity protesting his innocence "in the presence of God;" but he was condemned by a considerable majority. Such was the iniquity of the times from the rage and infatuation of party. Beheaded the 19th of December, 1680.

P. 149, l. 5, add:

His portrait at Woburn Abbey bears a strict resemblance to Houbraken's print.

P. 150, l. 4, after "second," add this note:

Patriotism is perhaps the most frail, as it is the most suspected of all human virtues: and it seems, from some recent instances, to be almost as difficult to bring positive proof of the sincerity of it, as it is to prove a negative in point of chastity. The patriotic characters of lord Russell and Algernon Sidney, supported by an apparent inflexibility of conduct, and sealed by martyrdom, seemed to be fixed upon an immoveable foundation. But this foundation, everlasting as it seemed to be, has, in the opinion of some, lately sustained an alarming shock †. *Possibly*, in a mercenary age, when other means had been tried in vain, they thought it expedient to baffle the arts and instruments of corruption, by turning them against itself, and to *seem* to yield to it from an honest motive of liberty; and that in this "*the end would justify the means.*" But this is too disingenuous a refinement in politics to admit of any stress. It is much more probable, that Barillon appropriated a large portion of secret-service money to his own use, and artfully placed it to the account of Algernon Sidney. Hence he might at once have gained credit with the king his master, by persuading him that he had conquered the stubborn virtue of a formidable enemy to despotism, and paid that attention to his own emolument, which was very probably his principal aim. Fond as mankind are of novelty and censure, they scarce ever efface the early impressions which they have received in favour of

† See Barillon's dispatches, in the Appendix to Dalrymple's "Memoirs."

those

those they love and admire. Hence it is that we are extremely averse from believing that there was any real duplicity of character in these illustrious persons.

"——Tarde, quæ credita lædunt,

"Credimus"

OVID.

The whole matter appears to me to turn upon this short question: Which is the fairer object of belief; the patriotism of great and established characters, or the veracity of a man employed in evil arts, and the avowed minister of corruption? I can by no means persuade myself to give credit to Barillon's facts against the tenor of the lives of such men as lord Russel and Algernon Sidney. If the venerable names of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley *should be*, and I make no question but they *are*, wantonly and wickedly aspersed in the French archives, they would still, in my estimation, retain their primitive purity and dignity, and stand foremost in the bright list of our protestant martyrs.

Ibid. l. 13 and 14, for "*R. White*," read *R. Tompson*.

P. 151, last line, add: *engraved in the manner of Lombart's half lengths.*

P. 152, l. 11, after "*Rome*," add this note:

Titus Oates, in his Narrative of the pretended Plot, 1678, mentions this nobleman as deeply concerned in exciting a rebellion. This occasioned his imprisonment in the Tower, where he remained in durance till the accession of James II.

Ibid. l. 13 and 14, erase: "*The title has been long extinct.*"

P. 154, l. 8, after "*war*," add this note:

If the reader candidly consider the situation of the patriotic, or popular party, with regard to France, in the year 1679, he will be inclined to think that lord Holis, how much soever Barillon, the French ambassador, might flatter himself, was far from being cordially in the interest of Lewis XIV. as it stood in opposition to that of his own country †. But granting all that is said of him by this minister to be true, he seems to have been the last and the least corrupted of the patriots.

† See Dalrymple's "*Memoirs*," vol. II. artic. i. p. 260, &c. and compare what is said of him with the tenor of his conduct. See also the note to the article of Lord RUSSELL.

Ibid. l. 15, add:

The original picture is in an apartment belonging to the earl of Breadalbane, in Holyrood House.

P. 155.

P. 155, l. 10, add :

This description of the duke of Argyle's print would be better placed with his article in the reign of James II.

P. 156, l. 1, after "Car. I." add :

He was a man of uncommon parts, and of a good domestic character. The delicacy of his constitution, which was hectic, prevented him from interesting himself in the administration of public affairs, for which he was well qualified by his natural and acquired abilities.

Ibid. l. 2, from the bottom, before "IRISH NOBILITY," add :

GUALTERUS, Comes de LESLIE, Cæsareus ad Portam Ottomanicam Orator. *A neat who'e length, holding a truncheon.*

Count * Leslie, a Scotsman, who was able in the cabinet, and prudent and intrepid in the field, was from his exact knowledge of men and manners, perfectly skilled in the arts of negotiation. Sir Paul Rycaut, in his Dedication of "The present State of the Ottoman Empire," informs us, that, in his embassy to the Porte, he was treated by the Turks with greater distinction and regard than they had ever paid to any ambassador†. The same author, who
was

* He was a count of the empire, and may be placed here, or at the end of this class.

† See "A Relation of a Journey of the Right Honourable my Lord Henry Howard, from London to Vienna, and thence to Constantinople, in the Company of his Excellency Count Lesley, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Counsellor of State to his Imperial Majesty, &c. and Extraordinary Ambassador from Leopoldus, Emperor of Germany, to the Grand Signior, Mahomet Hau the Fourth. By John Burbury, Gent." 1671, 12mo.

Lord Henry Howard, who was afterwards duke of Norfolk ‡, began his journey in February, 1664, and went to Constantinople the same year. It appears, at p. 34

‡ Wood's "Fasti," ii. col. 172.

well acquainted with his character, speaks of him in these terms: "To do justice to this worthy person, he hath brought a reputation to the British nation above any in our age, whose virtues and industry have acquired the highest trusts and preferments in foreign parts, and done the same honour to his king, under whom he was born a subject, as to the present emperor and his ancestors, under whom he is, and hath always been a faithful minister; having deserved so eminently for preserving the whole German empire from the treason of Wallenstein, by his own single act of bravery (a story notoriously known to all the world) as can never in gratitude be forgot by that nation, nor want its due record and place in the history of that country." Lady Mary Wortley, in her letter from Peterwaradin †, tells us that count Lesly laid Belgrade in ashes, 1685. It is probable, that, by this exploit, he restored tranquillity to the empire.

Ibid. l. 2, from the bottom, after "IRISH NOBILITY *," &c. add:

ROGER, Earl of Orrery, &c. *J. Mynde sc.* 8vo.

Roger, earl of Orrery §, fifth son of Richard, earl of Corke, merited, as well as his father, the appellation of *Great*. He was great in the cabinet, but much greater in the field,

Created
5 Sept.
1660.

of this book, that Francis Hay, baron of Delgate, was nephew to count Leslie. He was one of the embassy, as was also Mr. Edward Howard, brother to lord Henry. The earl of Winchelsea was then the English ambassador at Constantinople.

† Vol. I. p. 134.

* In Gough's "Anecdotes of Topography" p. 686, mention is made of a head of lord Donnegal, by Hollar, in a map of Ennishore (Enishowen), a province in Ireland, dated 1667. The person here represented is Arthur Chichester, second earl of Donnegal, and nephew to Arthur the first ||. See an account of him in Lodge's "Peerage," vol. i. p. 228.

§ He often occurs in history under the title of lord Broghill.

|| Created 30 March, 1647.

where

where he acted a very capital part, and may deservedly be ranked with our military heroes. No man, in these latter ages, has more distinguished himself for cool courage, pregnant invention, and reach of thought, than he has done, in the very article of difficulty and danger; in which none of our countrymen ever equalled him but the great earl of Peterborough, who was altogether as happy in his stratagems and expedients. He, like Atticus, prudently adapted himself to the changes of the times; but not by a timid and cautious conduct, or securing himself by inaction, much less by mean or sordid compliances. He was a most useful subject to Charles the First, Cromwell, and Charles the Second. He was not great in poetry, having written several of his dramatic pieces in the gout, the paroxysms of which seems to have occasioned some straining and distortion of thought in these compositions. Dryden somewhere compares the issue of his brain to the son of Semele, the God who was produced in torture. Mr. Walpole, who has given us a detail of his writings, observes, that "the Gout was a very impotent Muse*." His "Art of War," published in folio, 1677, is a work that does him honour, and is well worthy the reader's notice†. He died October 16, 1679, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

P. 159, l. 3, add:

HENRICUS HERUS, Baro de Colerane, &c.

* "Noble Authors," vol. ii. p. 239, 2d edit.

† I cannot say so much for his "Parthenissa," a romance, in folio, which was never completed. The author probably thought it unfashionable not to exercise his pen in this species of writing, which was much in vogue in the reign of Charles II.

When England ap'd the gallantries of France,
And every flowery courtier wrote romance.

The greatest work of this kind is "Artamenes, or the Grand Cyrus, which is of a size suitable to the grandeur of its hero.

half-

half length, standing at a table, h. sh. This print was begun by Faithorne, who engraved the face, wig, and neckcloth, and a very small part of the adjoining drapery; the rest was done by Vertue.*

HENRY HARE, or HERE, Lord Colerane; *an anonymous whole length, in a pilgrim's habit, sitting and writing; Jacob's ladder, with angels ascending and descending, in a pyramid; a view of Venice at a distance; Faithorne sc. h. sh.*

The reverend Mr. Lort, late Greek professor at Cambridge, on whose authority I rely, informs me, that this is the portrait of Lord Colerane; and that the print is prefixed to Lauredanus's "Ascent of the Soul."

Henry, son of Hugh, the first baron of Colerane, was eminent for divine and human literature. He was particularly skilled in antiquities, especially medals, of which he well knew the utility. His family, which is said to have sprung from a branch of that of Harcourt, in Lorraine, and to have had its descent from one of the Norman adventurers who attended the Conqueror, has been noted for men of learning.

Created
1625.

P. 159, l. 5, add:

The print exactly corresponds with the original painting of him in the Theatre, at Oxford. There is another original at Amesbury, similar to the former.

GILBERTUS SHELDON, *a head, copied from this print, by Vertue; large 4to.*

GILBERTUS SHELDON, &c. *D. Loggan ad vivum del. et sc. This was done when he was bishop of London.*

Archbishop SHELDON; *an engraving, 8vo, copied from the larger mezzotinto.*

* From the information of his widow.

P. 160, l. 5, after "university," add this note :

In the "Strafforde Papers," vol. i. p. 208, is this passage, in a letter of G. Garrard to the lord-deputy Wentworth. "The long-disputed business for the headship of "St. John's College, in Cambridge, is now at an end, &c. and one Sterne, a solid "scholar, who first summed up the three thousand and six hundred faults that were "in our printed Bibles of London, is, by his Majesty's direction to the bishop of "Ely, who elects there, made master of Jesus College."

Ibid. l. 12, from the bottom, add, after "when," he returned to his mastership of Jesus College, which he held till he was made bishop of Carlisle. He was afterwards, &c.

Ibid. l. 9, from the bottom, after "author," add this note :

He had the honour of being reputed the author of the "Whole Duty of Man." See Masters's "History of Corpus-Christi College, in Cambridge," where there is a good account of him.

P. 163, l. 9, from the bottom, add: *This print, as I learn from Vertue's manuscript, was done by Vansomer.*

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, add :

There is another by sir Peter Lely, at Amesbury.

P. 164, l. 11, from the bottom, add this note :

In 1683, he published several treatises in a quarto volume. In the preface is a good account of the religious character of Anne Hyde, dutchess of York, before her conversion to popery.

P. 165, l. 12, from the bottom, add :

ROBERTUS SANDERSON, Episcopus Lincolnienfis, Æt. 76, 1662 ; *Loggan sc. b. sb.* *This appears to be the original print.*

Ibid. l. 9, from the bottom, after "76," add: *W. Dole sc.*

Ibid.

Ibid. in the two last lines and first of the next page, read, which hath been taught in the schools of the Jesuits, where sophistry was, &c.

P. 166, l. 11. add :

Archbishop Usher has given us a just and admirable character of this great prelate, which may be seen at p. 531, of Lloyd's "Memoirs."

P. 168, l. 4, from the bottom, after "Restoration," add this note :

Dr. Hacket, when minister of St. Andrew's, Holbourn, having, soon after the Restoration, received notice of the interment of a fanatic, belonging to his parish, got the Burial Office by heart. As he was a great master of elocution, and was himself always affected with the propriety and excellence of the composition, he delivered it with such emphasis and grace, as touched the hearts of every one present, and especially of the friends of the deceased, who unanimously declared, that they never heard a finer discourse. But how were they astonished, when they were told that it was taken from our liturgy, a book which, though they had never read, they had been taught to regard with contempt and detestation † !

This story, but without the name of Dr. Hacket, who was certainly meant, is circumstantially told in bishop Sprat's excellent Discourse to his Clergy, 1695, p. 15, &c.

† The worthy bishop Bull, when a parish-priest, is known to have practised the same honest art, with like success, in using other offices of our liturgy. See his "Life," p. 40 and 55.

Ibid. notes, l. 4, from the bottom, after "admired," add :

So is the church of Salisbury, which was begun early in Henry the Third's reign, and finished upon a settled plan, without any variations ; and is therefore by far the most regular of all our ancient churches † ; but these beautiful and magnificent Gothic structures, &c.

† See Bentham's "Hist. &c. of the Church of Ely," p. 38, &c. where are some excellent remarks on our Gothic churches. There are two prints of the cathedral of Salisbury worth the reader's notice : the one drawn by Jackson, and engraved by Fougeron ; the other, an inside view, drawn by Biddlecombe, a gentleman's servant, and engraved by Miller, who used to write his name Müller.

P. 169, l. 7, for "is," read are.

X x 2

Ibid.

Consec.
July 10,
1664.

P. 169, l. 12, add;

EDWARD RAINBOW, Bishop of Carlisle, *Æt.*
74, *Start sc. Before his "Life," by Jonathan Banks*; scarce.*

Edward Rainbow was born at Bliton, near Gainborough, in Lincolnshire, on the 20th of April, 1608. He was educated at Magdalen College, in Cambridge, of which he was some time master. He gave early proofs of the quickness and brilliancy of his parts, by an extemporary speech, spoken at a public act, when he was called upon to supply the place of the prevaricator†, who was ordered, by the vice-chancellor, to be pulled down for his scurrility. He afterwards acquitted himself with honour in an unpremeditated sermon, preached, at the request of the vice-chancellor, before the university; the person whose turn it was to preach failing to perform his duty. He was celebrated for his eloquence in the pulpit; but his style was in the former part of his life too florid, and bordering, at least, upon affectation, a fault which he afterwards corrected. He was a man of polite manners, uncommon learning, and of exemplary piety and charity. He died the 26th of March, 1684. There are only four of his sermons in print, the most considerable of which is that which he preached at the death of Anne, countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery. There runs through all his works a vein of the pedantry of the two former reigns.

Ibid, Note, that the article of WARD, p. 170, should precede that of DOLBEN.

P. 170, in the margin, read:

Consecrated bishop of Exeter, 20 July, 1662. Tr. to Salisbury, Sept. 1667.

* See "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 1168.

† Called Terræ Filius, at Oxford.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 12, add :

His portrait, by Greenhill, is in the Town-Hall, at Salisbury.

P. 171, l. 4, read, Oxonienses; and then conclude the article thus :

This very able man, whose character was exemplary as a prelate, died on the 6th of January, 1688-9. He was a close reasoner, and an admirable speaker, having, in the house of lords, been esteemed equal, at least, to the earl of Shaftesbury. He was a great benefactor to both his bishoprics, as, by his interest, the deanery of Burien, in Cornwall*, was annexed to the former, and the chancellorship of the Garter to the latter, for ever. He was polite, hospitable, and generous; and, in his life-time, founded the College at Salisbury, for the reception and support of minister's widows, and the sumptuous hospital at Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, the place of his nativity. His intimate friend, Dr. Walter Pope, the noted author of "The old Man's Wish," has given us a just and curious account of his life, interspersed with agreeable anecdotes of his friends.

* The last dean of Burien was Dr. Thomas Wykes †, who had more wit than discretion, and was notorious for his puns, of which the following is recorded by Dr. Pope ‡. When Charles I. was in Cornwall, in the time of the civil war, Dr. Wykes, being well mounted, was near his majesty: "The king spoke thus to him, "Doctor, you have a pretty nag under you: I pray, how old is he?" To which he, "out of the abundance of the quibbles of his heart, returned this answer. "If it please your majesty, he is in the second year of his reign (rein)." The good king "did not like this unmannerly jest, and gave him such an answer as he deserved, "which was this: "Go; you are a fool."

† He was the last dean before the annexation of the deanery to the bishopric of Exeter. It has since been separated from that see.

‡ "Life of Seth Ward," p. 59.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, after "invention," subjoin this note :

The Index to this "Essay," by the famous Dr. William Lloyd, is also in its kind a master piece.

Ibid. last line, after "genius," add the following note :

Such was his attempt to shew the possibility of a voyage to the moon ; to which the dutchefs of Newcastle † made this objection : " Doctor, where am I to find a place for baiting at, in the way up to that planet ?" *Madam*, said he, *of all the people in the world, I never expected that question from you, who have built so many castles in the air, that you may lie every night at one of your own ?*

† See her character, Class IX.

Ibid. last line, for "invented," read projected.

P. 173, l. 8, after "understand him," add this note :

He was handsome in his person, and graceful in his manner. This alone would account for his being admired by the ladies, without that exercise, or rather play of the imagination, which is sometimes occasioned by an unintelligible discourse.

Ibid. l. 10, erase "excellent."

Ibid. l. 12, add this note :

Dr. John Edwards, in the manuscript of his own Life, in the library of St. John John's College, in Cambridge, says, "that he devoured plenty of authors, but digested none. Though he was at the pains to make long collections, yet he could not make use of them, not being able to reduce them into order, and bring them into any tolerable compass : whence it was, that whenever he came into the pulpit, he marred all with his intolerable length, and stretched his auditors upon the rack." It should be observed here, that Edwards and he were not friends.

Mr. Baker, a man of more candour, in his manuscript "History of St. John's College," speaks thus of him : "He was not the most popular preacher, being too digressive and immethodical ; but what was wanting in his method was made up by his looks, the most graceful and venerable I ever saw. So that, though his discourses were generally long, yet to me they were never tedious ; and I could cheerfully follow him through all his rambles, having something in them extremely charming and apostolical, either from the gracefulness of his person, or the strength and authority wherewith they were delivered *."

* See a good account of him in Masters's "History of C. C. C." p. 157, 158.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 12, from the bottom, after "Cambridge," add this note:

The assemblage of whole length portraits of truly great men, educated in this college, gives its hall a noble and venerable appearance.

P. 174, l. 12, after "systems," add this note:

There is a translation of this book into Latin by a foreign divine, who styles himself "Simon Joannes Arnoldus, Ecclesiarum balliviæ sive præfecturæ Sonnen. "burgensis Inspector."

Ibid. l. 13, add this note:

There is a print of a divine, in a common clerical habit, whose name is Pearson. As I know not where to put it with propriety, I shall mention it in this place. It is in 12mo, or small 8vo, and engraved by Van Hove. Under the head are these lines:

Prudence and piety agree
Herein to make an harmony:
Engravers wonders work with ayres;
But Pearson pierceth with his prayers.

Ibid. l. 15, from the bottom, add:

Portraits of all three are at Christ-church. There is one of Dr. Allestry in the picture-gallery at Oxford: this was given by Dr. Bathurst: and there is another in the provost's lodge at Eton College.

P. 177, l. 3 and 4, read, and his voice harmonious.

Ibid. l. 12, after "written," add: A brilliancy of imagination appears in all his writings; but his "Ductor Dubitantium" is a signal proof of his judgment †.

P. 182, l. 10, add:

R. LOVE, D. D. Dean of Ely, Master of C. C. C. C. *etched by Mr. Michael Tyson, 4to. The original is in the master's lodge.*

† It should be observed, that the learned and judicious Dr. Dodwell, in his "Letter on the Marriage-Act," p. 32, speaks thus of him: "Dr. Taylor, in his voluminous writings, said many lively things which will not bear a strict examination."

Richard

Richard Love, a native of Cambridge, was educated at Clare Hall, of which he was some time fellow. In 1632, upon the death of Dr. Butts, he was, by royal mandate, admitted master of Corpus-Christi College, in Cambridge; and the next year, chosen vice-chancellor of the university. He greatly endeared himself to that learned body, by the signal victory which he gained over Davenport *, at the commencement; and afterwards acquitted himself with uncommon sufficiency in the course of his office, as Lady Margaret's professor of divinity. He was a man of good natural, as well as acquired abilities; and no mean orator. His "moderation was known unto all men;" as by his acquiescence in, rather than his compliance with, the changes of the times, during the civil war and the usurpation of Cromwell, he, with singular prudence, but without prostituting his principles, not only maintained the mastership of his college when the majority of the heads of houses were ejected, but so recommended himself to Charles II. that he, soon after the Restoration, was promoted to the deanery of Ely. He published, about the same time, two Latin orations; one, upon the king's return, spoken at the commencement, in 1660; the other addressed to his majesty in person, at Canterbury, when he, as substitute to the vice-chancellor, went to meet him, on his way to London. He enjoyed his preferment but a few months, as he deceased in January the next year †.

Installed
Sept. 28,
1660.

P. 186. l. 7, from the bottom add:

MARCUS FRANCK, S. T. P. &c. *W. Dolle sc. small h. sh.*

* His assumed, or religious name, by which he commonly went, was Franciscus a Sancta Clara. He had lately published a book, at Douay, in which he attempted to reconcile the articles of the church of England with the decrees of the council of Trent.

† See a particular account of him in Masters's "History of C. C. C."

Mark

Mark Frank, master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and archdeacon of St. Alban's, was author of fifty sermons, published in folio, 1672, with his print prefixed. His character and preferments, except his rectory of Barley, in Hertfordshire, to which he was admitted the 2d of February, 1663, are mentioned in the following inscription, which was formerly on his monument, near the entrance of the north door of St. Paul's, but perished soon after its erection, together with the church, in the conflagration of the city.

Hoc marmore tumulatur
Doctrina, pietas, charitas,
Quippe monumentum illius Marci Franck,
S. T. D.

Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi a sacris,
Sancti Albani archidiaconi ; hujus ecclesiæ thesaurarii et
prebendarii,

Cujus
Virtutem, humilitatem, eloquentiam,
in singulis sagacitatem,
Dictis metiri non liceat ; dicat posteritas.

Obiit } ætatis anno LI.
 } salutis MDCLXIV.

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, add :

BENJAMIN CALAMY, S. T. P. *Drapentier sc. h. sh.*

There is a large half-sheet print of Calamy, with the name of Henry Finch, dean of York, affixed.

P. 187, l. 4, for " rector," read minister.

P. 188, l. 5, add this note after " archbishop :"

When Pococke was in the East, the mufti of Aleppo laid his hand upon his head, and said, " This young man speaks and understands Arabic as well as the mufti of Aleppo."

Y y

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, add this note :

Samuel Clarke, a native of Brackley in Northamptonshire, and some time of Merton College in Oxford, was contemporary with Pococke, and the next in eminence to him for oriental learning. He was the first architypographus of the university, to which was annexed the office of superior beadle of law. He held both these employments upwards of ten years, and was possessed of them till the time of his death, which happened on the 27th of December, 1669. His portrait is in the gallery at Oxford. See particulars in "Athen. Oxon." vol. ii. col. 456, &c.

P. 190, l. 6, from the bottom, after "discourses," add this note :

The only thing that he ever published himself was the Preface to Dr. Cumberland's book of the "Laws of Nature."

Ibid. last line, add this note :

I am very credibly informed, that there is a print of a person, inscribed "Antho-nius Sanderus." Quære, if Anthony Saunders, who was chancellor of St. Paul's in London, and rector of Acton in Middlesex. See Wood's "Fasti," ii. col. 189, 207. He was living in 1700.

P. 191, l. 8, add :

I am informed that the best impressions are before his "Pisgah Sight."

P. 193, notes, l. 6, add, after "clergymen:"

The "Letter to R. L." and the "Dialogue betwixt Philautus and Timothy," on "Hobbes's State of Nature," are the most eminent of this author's works, which have been evidently studied by Dr. Swift †. It hath been observed, &c.

Then, at the end of the same note, add :

The celebrated Mr. Baker, of St. John's College, in Cambridge, in a blank leaf of his copy of Dr. Eachard's "Letter on the Contempt of the Clergy," observes, that he went to St. Mary's with great expectation to hear him preach, but was never more disappointed. It has been said, that he took the instances of absurdity and nonsense in this letter, from his father's sermons. Eachard the historian tells us ‡, that he was too nearly related to him to give us his just character without suspicion of partiality.

† His works have been lately reprinted, with an additional pamphlet, by Thomas Davies, in Ruffel-street, Covent-garden.

‡ P. 922, edit. 1720. It is observable that Laurence Echard differed from John in the spelling of his name.

Ibid. notes, l. 3, from the bottom, read castle.

P. 195,

P. 195, l. 3, 4, and 5, read, after "Durham:" He was ejected from his prebend and other preferments in the time of the civil war. He, &c.

Ibid. l. 10, for "chaplain to archbishop Laud," read, much in favour with archbishop Laud, and distinguished himself in, &c.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, after "judgment," add: He is not free from the leaven and acrimony of party-prejudice*.

P. 197, l. 2, from the bottom, after "did," add this note:

The reader will be delighted with his copious and exact description of wit, in the sermon upon "foolish Talking and Jestings." This alone is a sufficient specimen of his marvellous talent for exhausting his subject. Such were his richness of thought and copiousness of expression, upon the common business of life, that no two of the letters that he wrote to solicit contributions for Trinity College library are alike ||.

|| These letters are deposited in the library.

Ibid, notes, l. 3, for "is," read was; and, after "esq." add:

See Abraham Hill's "Life of Dr. Barrow," prefixed to his works, four pages from the end. The biographer, who was the doctor's intimate friend, says, that "his picture was never made from the life." Hence I took the liberty to omit "*ad vivum*" after "Loggan," in the first line of this page. It is however possible, that the engraver might also have stolen his likeness.

P. 198, l. 12, from the bottom, after "languages," add this note:

He, in 1645, succeeded Dr. Metcalf as regius professor of Hebrew.

* Dr. Gloucester Ridley, in his "Second Letter to the Author of the Confessional," p. 179, speaks thus of him: "Doubtless he was biased and warm to a degree, which, notwithstanding the dreadful provocations that he and his party underwent, was very blameable; but I know not that he misrepresented things deliberately and willfully."

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, add :

An original picture of him is in the possession of my ingenious and very worthy friend, the reverend Mr. Bagshaw, minister of Bromley, in Kent.

P. 200, l. 8, from the bottom, add :

There is a mezzotinto of him, by Faber, which I omit to describe here, as the original picture was painted in the reign of William III. *

P. 202, l. 9, add: *and prefixed to his "Life," by Richard Ward, 1710.*

Ibid. notes, l. 3, add :

It is more natural for the human mind to fly from one extreme to the other than is commonly imagined. Hobbes, in the instance before us, if he had not been attached to his own philosophy, would have chosen that which is just the contrary. So Alexander declared, "That if he were not Alexander, he would wish to be "Diogenes;" having probably been taught by his master Aristotle, that contraction of desire may produce happiness, as well as amplitude of possession.

P. 203, add, at the top :

EDVARDUS SPARKE, S. T. D. 1662; *A. Hertochs f. 8vo.*

Ibid. l. 16, from the bottom, add :

The print is prefixed to his "Practical Christian," the 6th edition of which was published in 8vo, 1713.

Ibid. l. 15, from the bottom, after "Sherlock," read a native of Oxton, in Werral †, in the county of Chester.

Ibid. l. 3 and 4, from the bottom, read, he published several *polemical* pieces, a species of divinity that ill suited

* Some collectors place all their prints of the same person together, though engraved in different reigns.

† This place has reason to bless his memory for the useful charity which he has there established,

his

his disposition, as practical Christianity was his delight. Upon, &c.

P. 204, l. 15, add: His "Life," prefixed to the 6th edition of his "Practical Christian †," was written by his nephew Dr. Thomas Wilson, the primitive bishop of Sodor and Man, who resembled him in several circumstances of his character.

P. 205, l. 8, from the bottom, add:

ANDRE LORTIE, ci-devant Ministre de l'Eglise réformé de la Rochelle, et a present a Londres. *Van Somer f. 1681, h. fb. mezz.*

He is placed here as D. D.

Andrew Lortie, S. T. P. occurs in Newcourt's "Repertory," vol. ii. p. 459. as rector of Packletham in Essex. He became so May 7, 1683, and was the same year incorporated D. D. of Cambridge, by royal mandate. He appears to have been presented to this benefice by Dr. Compton, then bishop of London, who, as Burnet informs us †, "was a great patron of the converts from "popery, and of those protestants, whom the bad usage "they were beginning to meet with in France drove "over to us." Dr. Lortie was certainly living in the year 1700. A person of both his names is mentioned in Letsome's "Historical Register," as the author of a volume of sermons, 1720, 8vo. He is there called "late "rector of Barton, Nottinghamshire." Probably a son of the former.

P. 206, erase the second note, as the "Annotations on

† It is also printed in the "Memorials and Characters," published by Wilford, p. 642.

‡ Vol. I. p. 392, sub ann. 1676.

the Pfalms" were published, without my knowledge, a little before it was written.

P. 207, l. 2, after "religion," add this note:

In Dr. James Stonehouse's "Friendly Letter to a Patient just admitted into an Infirmary," p. 25. edit. 6. are these words: "I cannot here forbear mentioning to persons of tolerable circumstances, (if this letter should come into such hands) Rawlet's Treatise of Sacramental Covenanting," which has passed through eight editions, and is, in my opinion, a lively and judicious book, in which there is a happy mixture of the instructive and pathetic."

P. 207, l. 15, 16, read: He is *said* to have had the honour of instructing sir Isaac Newton †.

Ibid. last line, add: *Before his Sermons.*

P. 208, l. 1, &c. cancel the present article of Boys, and substitute the following.

Edward Boys, who received the former part of his education at Eton school, was afterwards successively a scholar and fellow of Corpus-Christi college, in Cambridge. In 1634, he was appointed one of the university preachers; and, in 1640, was, by William Paston, esq. presented to the rectory of Mautby, in Norfolk. Mr. Masters, to whom I am indebted for this account of him, "apprehends" that he was chaplain to Charles I. He certainly deserved that distinction, as he was a man of acknowledged merit, and a justly-admired preacher; and therefore much in favour with the bishop of Norwich. Roger Flynt, the editor of his sermons, with difficulty obtained leave of the dying author to communicate them to the public; but it was upon condition "that he should say nothing of *him*." From which he leaves the reader to judge how great a man he was, who made so little of himself. He hopes, however, that he may add, without breach of pro-

† This is contradicted in the "Gentleman's Magazine," for Nov. 1772, p. 522. mise,

mise, " that when a man's genius is fitted for govern-
 " ment ; when his person is guarded with authority, and
 " his deportment with gravity ; when his courage is
 " tempered wth moderation, and his knowledge with
 " discretion ; when a priest and a gentleman meet in one
 " person, the church must needs suffer a great loss, that
 " such an one should expire in a country village consisting
 " only of four farmers. But I must say no more than
 " this, that he was nephew to Dr. Boys, that famous
 " dean of Canterbury ; and thou mayest judge by his
 " writings they were near of kin."

P. 209, erase the two last lines, and place the following articles before PULLEN.

EDMUNDUS ELISEUS, A. M. Coll. Bal. quondam Socius. *He thus writes himself in the title page to his " Miscellanea," 1662, 4to, before which is an anonymous print of him by Faithorne, in an octagon frame.*

Edmund Elys*, son of a clergyman in Devonshire, was educated at Baliol College, in Oxford. In 1655, about the time that he took the degree of bachelor of arts, being then fellow of the college, he published a small volume of divine poems, and another in 1658. The same year, he published " Miscellanea," in Latin and English verse, and several short essays in Latin prose. This book was reprinted in 1662. In the preface, and more particularly at p. 32, he speaks with great sensibility of some persons who had decried his performances, and aspersed his character on account of some levities and fallies of youth. In 1659, he succeeded his father in the rectory of East Allington, in Devonshire. His conduct appears to have been irreproachable after he entered into holy orders. He, by his writings, has given sufficient testimony of his

* So written by Wood.

parts,

parts, industry, and learning. The most remarkable of his numerous works, which are mentioned by Wood, is the pamphlet which he published against Dr. Tillotson's "Sermons on the Incarnation;" and the most estimable is his volume of "Letters," &c. as some of them were written to eminent persons, particularly Dr. Sherlock and Dr. Bentley. There are also letters from Dr. Henry More, Dr. Barlow, and others, to Edmund Elys. He was living, and in studious retirement, in 1693, at which time he was a nonjuror. See "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 943.

CLEMENT ELLIS, An. *Ætat.* 68; *clerical habit*, *small 8vo.* *Under the head is a mermaid in a circle* *.

Clement Ellis was born in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's College, in Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was patronized by William, marquis, and afterwards duke of Newcastle, who presented him to the rectory of Kirkby, in Nottinghamshire, of which he was the laborious, useful, and exemplary minister. His writings, except one or two pieces of poetry written in his younger years, have a tendency to promote practical religion. His principal work is "The Gentile Sinner, or England's brave Gentleman characterised, in a letter to a Friend," 1660, *small 8vo.*, of which several editions have been published †. His small tract, entitled "Christianity in short; or the short Way to be a good Christian; recommended to such as want either time or ca-

* The print, according to strictness of Chronology, may possibly belong to a subsequent reign.

† The writer, in this book, first draws the character of a vain and debauched man of fashion; next of those who are vicious in a less degree; and concludes with that of a Christian gentleman. This work, which was written in a fortnight, in the early part of the author's life, is not without merit, either in design or composition; but we, in the course of it, too frequently meet with the fullsome metaphors of fanatics, and such quaintnesses as abound in Overbury's characters.

"pacity

"pacity for reading longer and learned Discourses," was, perhaps, oftener printed than any of his works. This was one of the popular tracts which was pirated and vilely printed on tobacco paper, "by Henry Hills, in Black-Friars, for the benefit of the poor;" by which was meant the poor purchaser. The author was living at Kirkby, in 1694. See "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 969.

The Rev. Mr. WILLIAM CRAY, of Newcastle; a *small anonymous mezzotinto*; *F. Place f.* 1683.

This person was probably a friend of Mr. Place, who engraved for his amusement.

P. 210, l. 9, add:

JOANNES OWEN, D. D. *J. Vande Velde exc. 4to. mezz.*

P. 211, l. 11, add: *Another by White, in 8vo, copied from the former.*

Ibid. erase the last period of the first note, and substitute the following addition:

The practice of some of the splenetic writers of this period reminds me of the painter well known by the appellation of *Hellish Brueghel*, who had so accustomed himself to painting of witches, imps, and devils, that he sometimes made but little difference betwixt his human and infernal figures. I do not mean, by this remark, to reflect particularly on Mr. Wood, who with his defects had very great merit.

P. 212, add, after the note, in a different paragraph:

The long gallery, mentioned in this note, was taken down in 1770, for the improvement of the president's lodgings. In the Oxford Almanack for 1730, is an outside view of it. It is known by the two doors in front, *a window with three lights*, and as many brackets underneath.

P. 213, l. 12, from the bottom, add:

There are other prints of him, by White, which more properly belong to the reign of William III.

Z z

P. 214,

P. 214, l. 7, from the bottom, add, after "Cambridge:"
He with great prudence and ability presided over his
college, which never flourished more than under his go-
vernment.

Ibid. notes, last line, read,
the new edition of the "Musæ Anglicanæ."

P. 118, l. 16, add, after "works," which have particular
merit *.

P. 219, l. 11, after "facri," add : and various other ex-
positors†.

Ibid. l. 14, after "judicious," add the following note:

This stupendous work was undertaken by the advice of the very learned bishop
Lloyd, as appears by a letter of that prelate, addressed to the famous Mr. Dodwell,
and communicated to me by his son, Dr. Dodwell, archdeacon of Berks.

P. 221, l. 8, for "two," read, twelve.

Ibid. l. 9, add this note:

A great-grandson of this Mr. Caryl was lately a mercer in the Strand, but is now
retired from business, and has an estate in Hertfordshire. Dr. Lyndford Caryl,
master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and prebendary of Canterbury, Lincoln, and
Southwell, is his great nephew.

P. 222, l. 4, after "death," add : which was on the
24th of May, 1707 ‡. In the "History of Europe," for
that year, he is said to have built the first meeting-house
in London, and to have been the "last that survived of
"the ministers ejected by the act of uniformity."

* Dr. Doddridge recommends the first and the last of these books to young stu-
dents. See his "Family Expositor," vol. iii. p. 378.

† See Trapp's Preface to his "Explanatory Notes on the Four Gospels," p. v.

‡ See Calamy, vol. iii. p. 76.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 8 and 9, erase the date of Doolittle's death.

P. 224, notes, l. 3, from the bottom, read, opprobrious.

P. 225, l. 2, after "covenant," add this note:

I cannot help observing, that there is something so sanguinary in one, at least, of his sermons, that, like *that* of Josias How †, of Trinity College, Oxford, it should have been printed in red letters. In the sermon preached before the court-martial, 1644, he says, "Noble sirs, imitate God, and be merciful to none that have sinned *of malicious wickedness*;" meaning the royalists, who were frequently styled *malignants*.

† He was a native of Grendon Underwood, Bucks. The sermon, of which only thirty copies were taken, was thus printed by command of Charles I. The author is said to have made a whimsical vow, that if he ever printed any thing, it should be in red letters. See Wood's "Fasti," ii. 56, and Hearne's "Glossary to Robert of Gloucester," p. 669. How died in 1701, aged 90. His sermon is mentioned here as a very singular curiosity. Wood had never seen it; but Hearne had a copy.

P. 225, l. 15, from the bottom, add:

SIMEON ASHE; *a small head, with a scull. It is in the same plate with that of Jacomb, &c.*

Simeon Ashe, who was educated at Emmanuel College, in Cambridge, under Dr. Stoker, was intimate with Hildersham, Dod, Ball, Langley, and other non-conformists eminent in their day. He exercised his ministry in London for about three and twenty years. In the time of the civil war, he was chaplain to the earl of Warwick. As he was a man of fortune and character, his influence was great among the Presbyterians. He had no inconsiderable hand in the restoration of Charles the Second. Dr. Calamy speaks of him as a man of sanctity, benevolence, and hospitality. "He was," says that author, "a Christian of primitive simplicity, and a non-conformist of the old stamp." How far the narrow bigotry of a sect, and acrimony of railing, may accord with "primitive simplicity," I leave the reader to judge. I

am very certain that he proves himself to be a *nonconformist of the old stamp* by bitter invectives against the conforming clergy, whom he calls "blind seers, idle drones, "misguiding guides, and scandalous ministers, who "plucked down more with their foul hands than they "built up with their fair tongues*." *Ob.* 1662. He published Ball's works, and several sermons of his own composition. The reader is referred to Walker and Calamy for the particulars of his character.

P. 226, l. 11, from the bottom, add this note :

Dr. Doddridge, in his "Life of Col. Gardiner," p. 31, edit. 1747, mentions a book, written by Watson, with this or the like title: "The Christian Soldier, or Heaven taken by Storm," which was the book in which the colonel had been reading just before his marvellous conversion.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, add :

SAMUEL CLARKE, &c. *W. Tringham, sc. h. sb.*

P. 227, l. 11, from the bottom, after "folio," add this note :

In the preface to this book, in which are several portraits, is the Life of the author, written by himself. It appears by this account, that he was the most painful and voluminous compiler of his age.

P. 230, l. 11, from the bottom, add: See more of him in his funeral sermon by Ryther, before which is his print.

P. 232, l. 10, from the bottom, after "testament," add this note :

The reader will find some things well worth his notice in these volumes.

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, add this note :

There is a print from the same plate, with the name of Murford on it, concerning whom, after particular search, I cannot find the least mention. The verses under the head denote him a poet.

• Sermon before the Commons, 1642.

P. 234,

P. 234, l. 7, from the bottom, after "Griffith," add :
who was educated at Emmanuel College, in Cambridge*.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, after "exchange," add : In
1654, he was added to the number of those divines who
were appointed commissioners for the approbation or re-
jection of ministers, and who were distinguished by the
name of Triers †.

P. 236, l. 7, from the bottom, add this note :

At p. 54 of archdeacon Sharp's "Visitation Charges," in the notes, is the follow-
ing passage, subjoined to that part of the charge where the author speaks concern-
ing the admission of schismatics, not lying under ecclesiastical censures, to the sacra-
ment. "This matter was thoroughly considered in the case of Mr. Richard Baxter,
"the famous nonconformist, if he may be called so, who constantly attended the
"church-service and sacrament in the parish where he lived, at those times when
"he was not engaged at his own meeting-house."

P. 240, l. 4, add this note :

There was another Edward Pearse, who was author of "The Conformist's Plea
for the Nonconformists," who has been confounded with the person above men-
tioned. I take this to be the minister of Cottesbrook, in Northamptonshire, whom
Wood, vol. ii. col. 999, calls "a conforming nonconformist." That the author
of the "*Plea*" really conformed is apparent from South's "Sermons," vol. vi. p.
33, from Kennet's "Register and Chronicle," p. 755, and from Neal's "History of
the Puritans," vol. iv. p. 508.

P. 240, l. 11, from the bottom, read, *Æt.* 27, 1663, *small*
8vo.

* This appears from Kennet's "Register and Chronicle," p. 933, 934. The per-
son of both his names mentioned by Dr. Calamy, as taking his master's degree in
1626, was afterwards bishop of St. Asaph.

† These Triers for the most part brought the test to a short issue. If a minister
readily gave up the five points of Arminius, embraced the tenets of Calvin, and
was *orthodox* in politics, he was generally qualified to hold any benefice in the
church.

P. 241,

P. 241, l. 12, add :

Mr. JOHN GOSNOLD, Minister of the Gospel, &c. "Of whom the World was not worthy." *Van Hove* sc. 12mo.

John Gosnold, who was an anabaptist preacher in London of some note, was educated at Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge. He particularly exerted himself against Socinianism. He died, much regretted by his flock, 1678, in the fifty-third year of his age *.

HANSARD KNOLLIS, Minister of the Gospel, aged 67 Years; *small 8vo.*

Hansard Knollis, who was several times convened before the committee for preaching Antinomianism and Antipædobaptism, having been prohibited from preaching in public churches, opened a *separate congregation* in Great St. Helen's, which was soon suppressed †. It appears from his book on the 11th chapter of the Revelation, which he published in this reign ‡, that he was strongly tinctured with Quakerism. He was author of "*A flaming Fire in Zion*," in answer to Mr. Saltmarsh's book entitled "*The Smoke in the Temple*." If the reader should have patience to peruse these two very singular pieces, he will most probably be of opinion, that there is much more smoke than fire in them both.

P. 242, cancel the article of DE LA MOTHE, who belongs to the reign of William III.

Ibid. last line, add: *A copy by Clouet, 4to. ||*

* Calamy.

† Neal, iii. p. 163.

‡ 1679.

|| In "*Vitæ Pontif. & Cardinal.*" Romæ, 1751, 2 vol. fol.

PHILIPPUS HOWARD, Cardinalis de Norfolk. *N. Noblin* sc. "Offerebant Alumni Anglo-Duaceni;" *b. sh.* From a private plate in the possession of the honourable Charles Howard of Greystock, esq. author of the "Historical Anecdotes of some of the Howard Family."

P. 243, erase l. 3, and add this note after l. 2 :

At lord Spencer's, at Wimbleton, is a fine portrait, by Rubens, said to be of cardinal Howard, who did not assume the purple till the year 1675; and Rubens, who undoubtedly painted the picture, died in 1640.

P. 243, l. 5, from the bottom, add :

OLIVER PLUNKET; *Murphey p. T. Donbar exc. b. sh. mezz.*

Ibid. last line, add: where there is a painting of him.

P. 244, l. 6, from the bottom, add :

RICHARDUS RUSSELLUS, Portalegrensis Ecclesiæ Episcopus: *T. Dudley Anglus f. 1679. In the habit of a bishop of the church of Rome.*

Richard Russel, a native of Rutlandshire, was educated in the English college of secular priests at Lisbon. He, in the quality of interpreter, attended Don Francisco de Mello to England, when he came to negotiate the marriage betwixt Charles II. and the infanta. He was, upon his return, rewarded with the bishopric of Portalegro. I know not what pretensions he had to the saintly character, but Dod, speaking of him, says, "I find, in a letter written by Dr. Godden into England, that during the ceremony of his consecration, a dove was seen to come in at the window, and hover partly over his head, which the doctor leaves to his correspondent to speculate upon." Bishop Russel was living in 1688.

H. BRADY,

H. BRADY; *a head in an oval, with a small peaked beard; Quirinus Boel del & f. Lovanii; h. sh. Round the oval is this inscription: "Adm. Rev. illustri clarissimoq; D. D. H. Brady, "Equiti, Prothon. Apostol. J. U. D. et Prof. infig. Eccles. "S. Petri, Lovanii, Cano. Colle. S. Annæ Præsidi, Natio. "Hib. D. co."*

This distich, which is part of the epigram on the print, seems to intimate that he published a book of canon law:

"O quantum juris thesaurum, lector, haberes,
"Si sciret pictor jus dare cuique suum."

P. FR. BONAVENTURA BARO, Hibernus, &c. *Æt 52. B. Schraman del. W. Kilian sc. An oval in an ornamented frontispiece to a book, dated 1662. He is represented in a cordelier's habit; h. sh.*

Bonaventure Baron, was a native of Clonmell, in the county of Tipperary, in Ireland. Luke Wadding, his uncle, a celebrated friar of the order of St. Francis, of which he wrote an account, superintended his education, and was the occasion of his taking the habit of the same order. He lived about sixty years in Rome, where he was for a considerable time prælector of divinity. He died very old and blind, 18 March, 1696. He was master of a very good Latin style, and was a voluminous writer in that language. His capital work was his "Theologia," in six volumes. He also wrote three books of Latin poetry. See a list of his works in sir James Ware's "Writers of Ireland," p. 253.

P. JOANNES YOUNGUS, Hibernus, Societat. Jesu, Ob. Romæ, 13 Julii, 1664. *Æt. 75; 12mo.*

An anonymous Clergyman of the Church of Rome; *W. Reader*

Reader p. J. Collins sc. b. sh. He is supposed to belong to this reign.

Ibid. place the article of PICKERING, p. 246, before that of HARCOTTUS, or HARCOURT, in this page.

P. 245, l. 10, from the bottom, add :

JOHANNES FENWICKUS, Societatis Jesu Sacerdos, R. P. Fidei odio suspensus & dissectus ad Tibourn, prope Londinum, 20-30 Junii, 1679. *Martin Bouche sc. Ant small 8vo.*

GULIELMUS WARINGUS, Soc. Jesu, suspensus & dissectus ad Tibourn, 20-30 Junii, 1679. *Martin Bouche sc. small 8vo.*

Fenwick and Waring appear to have been fellow-sufferers with the other Jesuits, and in the same cause.

P. 247, l. 8, add :

JOHN BUNYAN ; *P. Bouche sc. 12mo.*

JOHN BUNYAN, *Æt. 57 ; in a round.*

Ibid. l. 9, add :

JOHN BUNYAN ; *another etching, large 4to.*

JOHN BUNYAN ; *etched by Mr. John Holland, late of Peterhouse in Cambridge, from a drawing, supposed to be by Faithorne, in the possession of the reverend Mr. Lort.*

P. 248, l. 9, after "popular," end the period as follows, (then erase the next): and, I may add, one of the most ingenious books in the English language *.

P. 249,

* Bunyan, who has been mentioned among the least and lowest of our writers, and even ridiculed as a driveller by those who have never read him, deserves a much higher rank than is commonly imagined. His "Pilgrim's Progress" gives us a clear and distinct idea of Calvinistical divinity. The allegory is admirably

P. 249, l. 5, from the bottom, for "Horsby," read Horsley.

P. 251, l. 10, add the following note, after "Jesús College:"

He gave the advowson of the rectory of Rotherfield Peppard, in Oxfordshire, to that college, "for the better support of the headship."

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, add: *This print was engraved as a frontispiece for the Sermon preached at his Funeral by Henry Bagshaw, M. A. Student of Christ-Church, Oxon.*

P. 252, l. 14, add this note after "war;" it is to follow the reference at the bottom of the page:

His "Original Letters during his Embassies in Spain and Portugal, 1702," 8vo. deserve the reader's notice. Some memorable passages relating to him and lord Fanshawe, of Ware Park, are in Lloyd's "Memoirs," p. 684, &c.

P. 253, l. 1, add:

His portrait is at lord Palmerston's, at Sheene, in Surry.

Ibid. l. 15, for "much," read great.

P. 256, l. 10, from the bottom, add:

Mr. Nettleton, governor of the Russia company, has an original portrait of Marvell.

carried on, and the characters justly drawn, and uniformly supported †. The author's original and poetical genius shines through the coarseness and vulgarity of his language, and intimates, that if he had been a master of numbers, he might have composed a poem worthy of Spencer himself. As this opinion may be deemed paradoxical, I shall venture to name two persons of eminence of the same sentiments; one, the late Mr. Merrick, of Reading; the other, Dr. Roberts, now fellow of Eton College.

† This observation is not to be extended to the Second Part.

P. 257, l. 10, add:

Sir PHILIP PERCEVAL, Bart. (7th of that Name) Register of the Court of Claims; one of the Council of Trade; one of the most honourable Privy Council to King Charles II. and Knight of the Shire for the County of Cork in Ireland; born 1629, Ob. 1665. *Faber f. 1743, 8vo. mezz. Engraved for the "History of the House of Yvery."*

Sir John Perceval, bart. son and heir of Sir Philip, found himself in embarrassed circumstances upon the decease of his father; but, by prudent management, by paying court to Lenthall, and especially Oliver and Henry Cromwell, he soon became possessed of an easy and affluent fortune. He was the only person whom the latter knighted during his lieutenancy in Ireland. No man, perhaps, was more worthy of this distinction, as he was perfectly versed in the affairs of that country, and a most useful instrument in the settlement of it, after the ravages and confusion of the civil war. It was by his advice, that the resolution was taken of transplanting the papists into the county of Connaught, "when worse measures were projected *." But, it must be owned, that this expedient, however salutary or necessary it might then appear, seems to us, who view it at a distance, extremely rigorous and oppressive. He was, soon after the Restoration, sworn of the privy council, and created a baronet; and, in 1662, appointed register of the court of claims, and the court of wards, which was erected in Ireland in favour of his family, but shortly after abolished by parliament. He married Catharine, daughter of Robert Southwell, of Kingsale, esq a lady of singular merit. See

* Lodge's "Peerage," ii. 160.

more of him in the "History of the House of Yvery," and in Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland."

Ibid. l. 12, add:

EDWARD, earl of Clarendon, &c. *Lely p. M. Burgbers sc. b. sb.*

There is another, by Burgbers, in 8vo.

Ibid. l. 13, after "*Lely p.*" add: *G. W. (George White) sc.*

Ibid. last line, add, after "Zouft:" but the best picture, and the truest likeness of him, is that which was painted by sir Peter Lely. It is now at Amefbury.

P. 259, l. 9, read: was defirous of an union with Scotland, and a comprehension, &c.

Ibid. l. 15, add:

ANTHONY, earl of Shafefbury; *Cooper p. Baron sc. 1744; large 4to.*

Ibid. in feveral places, read Shaftefbury.

P. 261, l. 1, add the following note, after "truth:"

It would be injurious to the memory of this confummate lawyer to omit the following character, or to give it in any other words than thofe of the ingenious author.

"Sir Heneage Finch, who fucceeded (to the great feal) in 1673, and became afterwards earl of Nottingham, was a perfon of the greateft abilities and moft uncorrupted integrity; a thorough mafter and zealous defender of the laws and constitution of his country; and endued with a pervading genius that enabled him to difcover and to purfue the true fpirit of juftice, notwithstanding the embarraffments raifed by the narrow and technical notions which then prevailed in the courts of law, and the imperfect ideas of redrefs which had poffeffed the courts of equity. The reafon and neceffities of mankind, arifing from the great changes in property, by the extension of trade and the abolition of military taxes, co-operated in eftablifhing his plan, and enabled him, in the courfe of nine years, to build a fystem of jurisprudence and jurifdiction upon wide and rational foundations, which have alfo been extended and improved by many great
"men,"

"men, who have since presided in chancery; and from that time to this, the power
"and business of the court have encreased to an amazing degree." Blackstone's
"Commentaries," Book III. Chap. iv.

P. 261, l. 9, add:

There is another portrait in the Master's Lodge, at St. John's College, in Cambridge, which has been miscalled lord Ashley.

P. 263, l. 10, add this note:

At the end of his "Life," subjoined to his "Contemplations," &c. 8vo. his printed works only are enumerated; but bishop Burnet, author of that "Life," hath specified all his manuscripts, and told us where they are to be found. See the separate edition of the "Life," 1682.

P. 265, l. 2, add the following note:

One of the daughters of sir Francis Pemberton married Dr. William Stanley, dean of St. Asaph, some time master of Corpus-Christi College, Cambridge, and author of an anonymous tract of particular merit, entitled "The Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man." The editors of the "Bodleian Catalogue" have attributed "The Romish Horse-Leech" to the same author; but of this Mr. Masters speaks very doubtfully ‖. It has also, with extreme probability, been attributed to Thomas Staveley †, esq. author of "The History of Churches in England," which was become very scarce, and has lately been reprinted by T. Davies, with advantage.

‖ P. 176.

† Most probably mistaken for Stanley.

P. 266, last line, add:

Mr. Cambridge has the original picture.

Ibid. add to the first note:

Sir John Dalrymple ‡, where he speaks of king James's vain attempt to assert the dispensing power, mentions the following passage. "It is reported, that the king said to Jones, "He should have twelve judges of his own opinion;" and "that Jones answered, "Twelve judges you may possibly find, sir; but hardly "twelve lawyers."

‡ "Memoirs," i. p. 153. See also Reresby's "Memoirs," p. 33, 8vo.

P. 267,

P. 267, line 1, erase the present article of GEOFFRY PALMER, and substitute the following.

Geoffry Palmer, a lawyer of distinction in the reigns of Charles the First and Second, was son of Thomas Palmer, esq. of Carleton, in Northamptonshire, by Catharine Watfon, sister to the first lord Rockingham. He was representative for the borough of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, in the long parliament, in which he was a chief manager of the evidence against the earl of Strafford. He afterwards, from principle, adhered to the royal party, with which he was a fellow-sufferer, having been imprisoned in the Tower by Cromwell, who dreaded his abilities, under a pretence of his plotting with the cavaliers. Upon the restoration of Charles II. he was made attorney general and chief justice of Chester. It should be remembered to his honour, that he was, in the early part of his life, one of the select friends of Mr. Edward Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon. He died May 5, 1670, aged seventy-two years.

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, begin the article thus:

Sir John King, a finished scholar, an accomplished gentleman, a modest man, and a pious Christian, was educated at Queen's College, in Cambridge, whence he removed to the Inner Temple. He promised to make a more considerable figure in the law than any man of his age and standing, and was greatly, &c.

At the end of the article, add:

Such was his reputation, and so extensive his practice, that, in the latter part of his life, his fees amounted to forty and fifty pounds a day*.

* Echard, p. 936, 937.

P. 270, erase line 4 and 5; then add:

Sir JOHN NISBET, of Dirleton, Lord Advocate;
Paton del. R. White sc. h. sh.

Sir John Nisbet, an eminent and upright lawyer, an excellent scholar, and an uncorrupt patriot, particularly distinguished himself by pleading against a standing militia in Scotland, in the reign of Charles II. in which he was one of the commissioners that treated with those of England concerning an union of the two kingdoms. He was succeeded in his office of king's advocate by sir George Mackenzie †.

Ibid. l. 7, add:

Sir GEORGE MACKENSIE; *arms*; *motto*, "Firma vel ardua;" *h. sh.*

Ibid. l. 8, read:

There is a good portrait of him, much like this print, in the picture gallery at Oxford.

P. 271, l. 12, from the bottom, after "1691," add: He was a great benefactor to literature, having founded the advocates library at Edinburgh, which now contains above thirty thousand volumes*.

P. 273, l. 6, from the bottom, read: is heiress of this family.

P. 277, l. 14 and 15 from the bottom, read: He burnt, in the bay of Bugia, seven Algerine men of war, which, &c.

† Burnet.

* Pennant's "Tour in Scotland," p. 48.

P. 280, l. 11, read: Smyrna.

Ibid. notes, l. 6, add, after "George:"
several pictures, which now remain in the royal collection, also a print, &c.

P. 281, l. 2 and 4, from the bottom, read: Minns,

P. 282, l. 12, from the bottom, add this note:

Having taken a Spanish man of war, and got the commander on board his ship, he committed the care of him to a lieutenant, who was directed to observe his behaviour. Shortly after, word was brought to Minns that the Spaniard was deploing his captivity, and wondering what great captain it could be who had made Don ———, with a long and tedious string of names and titles, his prisoner. The lieutenant was ordered to return to his charge, and, if the Don persisted in his curiosity, to tell him that *Kit Minns* had taken him. This diminutive name utterly confounded the titulado, threw him into an agony of grief, and gave him more acute pangs than all the rest of his misfortunes.

P. 284, last line, after "Philip," add: He was one of the memorable SEVEN, who invited William, prince of Orange, over to England, and who subscribed an association in form, which they sent to Holland. He was, in the reign of that prince, lord lieutenant, &c.

P. 285, l. 4, after "1700," add: It is obvious to remark here, that Mr. Swift, afterwards dean of St. Patrick's, has given us an idea of his character in a few bitter words; but some allowance is, in candour, to be made for the disordered spleen of the writer, on a most provoking occasion. He tells us, that he "applied by petition to king William, upon the claim of a promise his majesty had made to sir William Temple, that he would give Mr. Swift a prebend of Canterbury or Westminster. The earl of Romney, who professed much friendship for him, promised to second his petition; but, as he was an old, vicious, illiterate rake, without any sense of truth or honour, said not a word to the king; and

" and Mr. Swift, after long attendance in vain, thought
 " it better to comply with an invitation given him by
 " the earl of Berkeley, to attend him to Ireland as his
 " chaplain and private secretary *."

P. 285, l. 12 and 13, from the bottom, erase: "*which was
 engraved for Josh. Barnes's "History of Edward III."*"

P. 286, l. 10, read: Lonsdale.

Ibid. l. 16, add: *Ob. 1675, Æt. 70.*

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, supply of, before "Catten-
 brouck."

Ibid. l. 7 and 8, from the bottom, erase, *The rest is want-
 ing;* and add: *The first impressions of this print had eight Latin
 lines by Barlaeus, which were afterwards erased, and the above in-
 scription was substituted in its place.*

P. 288, l. 8, from the bottom, add:

HERBERTUS PERROT, Eques Auratus; *shoulder knot, arms, &c. R. White sc.*

" Sir Herbert Perrot, descended from sir Owen Perrot,
 " a favourite of Henry VII. and related to the Plantage-
 " nets and Tudors, was a man of great wit, large for-
 " tune, and extensive charity. He suffered much in his
 " fortune, by his attachment to the royal party during
 " the civil wars. He had three wives, by whom he had
 " only one daughter that survived him, who was mar-
 " ried to sir John Packington, of Westwood, in Worces-
 " tershire. Sir Herbert had a son of both his names, who
 " wrote satires upon the court of Charles the Second, and

* Appendix to "Swift's Life," by Swift, p. 50, 51.

† See Collins's "Baronetage," vol. v. p. 268, edit. 1741.

“ was killed by captain South, in the passage of the Devil
 “ Tavern, in Fleet-street. Of this family is the present
 “ fir Richard Perrot, made memorable lately by the Flint
 “ address†.”

P. 289, l. 14, from the bottom, after “ City, &c.” add:
*Lely p. and, after “ Mac Ardell f.” sitting in a chair. The motto
 to his arms is “ Non civium ardor.” From a private plate, ex-
 tremely rare, b. sh. mezz.*

P. 290, l. 16, add, after “ insurrection :” Finding him-
 self obnoxious to the court, he fled the kingdom; and his
 flight was soon followed by an outlawry. He was seized
 abroad, and sent to London, where he was condemned
 and executed without a trial, and with peculiar circum-
 stances of rigour, having been conducted to death by those
 sorrowful foldiers who had been accustomed to obey his
 command.

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, add :

Sir EDMOND BURY GODFREY, *Æt.* 57 ; *two English verses.*

P. 293, l. 9, from the bottom, add : See more of him in
 Birch’s “ History of the Royal Society.”

P. 295, l. 10, add :

Eraſmus Smyth, eſq. deſcended from an ancient and
 honourable family, in Leiceſterſhire, was ſon of fir Roger
 Smyth, otherwiſe Heriz, of Edmondthorpe, in that coun-
 ty, by his ſecond wife. He was largely portioned for a
 younger ſon, his mother having brought a very conſider-
 able fortune into the family. He, in the former part of
 his life, engaged deeply in the Turkey trade, and became

† Communicated, with other notices, by the reverend Mr. John Cullum, of
 Hardwick, in Suffolk, who quotes the Supplement to Kimber’s “ Baronetage.”

an alderman of London. Afterwards, upon the settlement of Ireland, in the reign of king William, he, by purchase, acquired a great and improveable property in that kingdom. When the beneficent and judicious institutions of charity and public utility were set on foot there, he gave, for these purposes, lands of great value. This donation alone would render him memorable as a benefactor. Having bought the manor of Weald, in Essex, with a good old seat upon it, he, when advanced in years, married Mary, daughter of Hugh Hare, lord Colerane, by whom, besides daughters, he had three sons; of whom the two elder dying without issue, his estate devolved to Hugh, his third son, who left two daughters, his coheirs; namely, Dorothy, who married John Barry, fourth son of James, earl of Barrymore; and Lucy, who espoused James, lord Strange, eldest son of Edward, earl of Derby. These ladies, in pursuance of their father's will, have borne the name and arms of Smyth and Heriz, in conjunction with their own†.

Hugh, son of Erasmus Smyth, esq. married a paternal aunt of the present lord Dacre, who, in the most obliging manner, communicated to me the above account.

P. 298, l. 10, from the bottom, add: *scarce*.

P. 299, l. 13, add: He was also author of "Observations on a Letter written by the D. of B." and "The World's Mistake in Oliver Cromwell."

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, add: *This print, which was very rare, is now common enough, the plate having lately been discovered.*

† For the family of Smyth, see Burton's "Leicestershire," Guillim's "Heraldry," and Morant's "Essex."

Ibid. erase the seven following lines, and substitute this article.

Edward Backwell, alderman of London, was a banker of great ability, industry, and integrity; and, what was a consequence of his merit, of very extensive credit. With such qualifications, he, in a trading nation, would, in the natural event of things, have made a fortune, except in such an age as that of Charles the Second, when the laws were overborne by perfidy, violence, and rapacity; or in an age when bankers become gamesters instead of merchant-adventurers; when they affect to live like princes, and are, with their miserable creditors, drawn into the prevailing and pernicious vortex of luxury. Backwell carried on his business in the same shop which was afterwards occupied by Child, an unblemished name, which is entitled to respect and honour; but was totally ruined upon the shutting up of the exchequer. He, to avoid a prison, retired into Holland, where he died. His body was brought for sepulture, to Tyringham church, near Newport Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire †.

Ibid. add, after the article of BACKWELL:

JOHN KENRICK, Esq. *Æt.* 29; *Kneller p.* 168r, *Virtue sc. whole length, sb.*

John Kenrick, esq. an eminent and respectable merchant of London, was father of the very worthy Dr. Scawen Kenrick, late subdean and prebendary of Westminster, minister of St. Margaret's, and rector of Hambleton, in Buckinghamshire; whose charity, humanity, and benevolence, flowing from one of the gentlest and best of hearts,

† Among sir William Temple's "Letters," is one addressed to him. It relates to the sale of tin for Charles II. and intimates the zeal of the alderman for his majesty's service, and that he was esteemed by the writer as a friend.

gained

gained him esteem and love. Such was his condescension and goodness, *I speak from personal knowledge*, that he would, without debasing himself, treat the poor as his brethren; and the *meanest of the clergy*, if not totally devoid of merit, as his friends; *nor was he ever known to despise, much less to insult or trample on a man merely because he happened to be of a low rank in the church, or dependent upon him as his curate* †.

Dr. Kenrick had a sister, named Martha, who married sir William Clayton, baronet. John, their father, as I am informed, died in 1730. His picture, whence the print was taken, was burnt in the piazza, in Covent-Garden, in 1709, having been sent thither to be cleaned by Anderson, a painter.

It should be observed, that the memorable John Kenrick, or Kendrick, who left to the poor, particularly of Reading and Newbury, above twenty thousand pounds, was of the same family †, as was also, most probably, John Kendrick, who was sheriff of London in 1645, and lord mayor in 1652 ‖.

JOHN MOYSER, Esq. of Beverly, in Yorkshire;
F. Place f.

I never saw this print, which is mentioned at p. 57 of the second edition of Mr. Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers." The gentleman was a friend of Mr. Francis Place.

† See more of this worthy person in "The Man without Guile," an excellent sermon preached on occasion of his death, by Dr. John Butler, 1753.

† See "The last Will and Testament of Mr. John Kendricke, late Citizen and Draper of London." 1625. 4to.

‖ Stow's "Survey of London," by Strype, book iv. p. 144, 145.

P. 301, last line, after "council-board," add, in a note:

When love was all an easy monarch's care;
Seldom at council, never in a war.

POPE.

P. 302, l. 8, from the bottom, read: *extremely scarce*.

P. 303, l. 11, after "hospital," add: and the equestrian statue of him at Windsor, were, &c.

Ibid. l. 8 and 9, from the bottom, erase "See his epitaph," &c. to "143." Then subjoin this note, after "1693:"

Here follows his epitaph, taken from p. 143 of "Collectanea Cantabrigiensia," by Francis Blomefield. "Tobias Rustat, yeoman of the robes to king Charles II. whom he served, with all duty and faithfulness, in his adversity as well as prosperity. The greatest part of the estate he gathered by God's blessing, the king's favour, and his industry, he disposed (of) in his life-time, in works of charity. He found, the more he bestowed upon churches, hospitals, universities, and colleges, and upon poor widows of orthodox ministers, the more he had at the year's end: neither was he unmindful of his kindred and relations, in making them provisions out of what remained. He died a bachelor, the 15th day of March, in the year, &c. 1693, aged 87 years."

¶ In a letter of Tobias Rustat, esq. his great-nephew, now living, are these words: "It appears, that, from no very plentiful fortune, he gave in all 10,735 l. in benefactions, long before his death; most of them near 30 years."

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom, add:

THOMAS WINDHAM †, Esq. *Sir Ralph Cole, bart.*
p. R. Tomson exc. h. sb. mezz.

In the last edition of Guillim's "Heraldry," published 1724, fol. is a coat of arms of a gentleman of both his names. Under the achievement is the following account:

"This coat is also born by Thomas Windham, of Tale in Devonshire, esq. one of the grooms of his now majesty's bedchamber, third son of sir Edmund Windham, of

† Sometimes spelt Wyndham.

"Cat.

"Cathanger, in Somersetshire, knight marshal of his majesty's most honourable household, and lineally descended of the ancient family of Windham, of Crownthorp, in Norfolk." The same account was certainly printed in a former edition of Guillim; but it is not sufficiently clear whether Charles II. or some other prince be meant by "his now majesty." I conclude the former.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, erase the article of CONRADUS RATEN, as it belongs to the reign of Charles the First.

Ibid. at the bottom, add:

IRISH GENTLEMEN.

Sir PHILIP PERCEVAL, Bart. 2d of that Name, eldest son of the Right Honourable Sir John Perceval, Bart. the 7th of that Name, born the 12th of January, 1656, died, without Issue, the 11th of September, 1680; *Faber f. 1744, 8vo.* *This and the three following prints were engraved for "The History of the House of Tvery."*

This gentleman was eldest son of sir John Perceval, by Catharine Southwell. Having completed his education, by arts, languages, and travel, he fixed a regular plan for increasing his paternal estate and serving the public in England, for which he appears to have been perfectly qualified from his judgment, activity, and elevated but well-tempered spirit. He was stopped short, in the very beginning of his career, by death, the effect, as was reasonably supposed, of poison, administered by an unknown hand, while he was eagerly engaged in tracing the dark and intricate circumstances of his brother Robert's murder ||,

|| See his article a little below,

which,

which, by his great sagacity and industry, would probably soon have been unravelled and brought to light †.

Sir JOHN PERCEVAL, Bart. (8th of that Name) Lord of Burton, Lifcarrol, Kanturk, Castle Warning, and Oughterard, &c. born 1660, died 1686; *Faber f.* 1743.

Sir John Perceval, who was third son of the seventh sir John, by Catharine Southwell, became possessed of the family estate, upon the untimely deaths of sir Philip and Robert, his elder brothers. His piety, his benevolence, and uncommon application to study, rendered him, at an early period, the darling and hope of his friends and relations. When he found himself in affluent circumstances, he gave a loose to his natural disposition, and displayed his good-nature, affability, and politeness, to the whole country, as on a public theatre, where he met with the highest approbation, as a father and protector of the poor, a warm patriot, and a generous and amiable man. His hospitality was without example, and some of his other virtues were of a peculiar cast. He generally consumed two bullocks and twenty sheep in his family every week, in which he had one public day, when multitudes came to pay him their respects. His house was never, on these occasions, a scene of riot, but every thing was conducted with the strictest decorum. One of his peculiarities was, that he rarely returned a visit, or degraded himself by familiarity; yet few men were more respected and beloved. Another was, always to retire from his company at five o'clock, and to leave the rest of the entertainment to be conducted by a gentleman whom he retained in his family for that purpose. To supply the

† "History of the House of Yvery," p. 376, &c.

defect of returning visits, he constantly went to the county assizes, where he saw the principal persons of his acquaintance, to whom he paid his civilities. It should here be observed, that sir John, who was rather an object of admiration than an example of prudence and conduct, by his singular method of life, in the course of six years, plunged himself in a debt of eleven thousand pounds†.

GEORGE PERCEVAL, of Temple House, in Com. Sligo, Esq. youngest Son of the Right Honourable Sir Philip Perceval, Knight, (1st of that Name) born 15 Sept. 1635, *Ob.* 1675; *Faber f.* 1744, 8vo.

This gentleman, of whose character we know very little, going over to England, in the same ship with the earl of Meath and other persons of distinction, was unfortunately cast away and drowned, on the 25th of March, 1675. He, by his wife, daughter and heir of — Crofton, esq. left two sons and a daughter. See what is said of him and his family in the *Epitome* of the “History of the House of Yvery,” prefixed to that work, and vol. ii. p. 324, of the “*History*.”

ROBERT PERCEVAL, Esq. second Son of the Right Honourable Sir John Perceval, Bart. (7th of that Name) born the 8th of February, 1657, died, without Issue, the 5th of June, 1677; *Faber f.* 1744, 8vo.

Robert Perceval was, in early life, a youth of uncommon expectation, as, during his application to literary pursuits, he made a very considerable progress. He was some time of Christ's College in Cambridge, and afterwards entered at Lincoln's Inn; but being of a high spirit, and having a strong propensity to pleasure, he neg-

† “History of the House of Yvery,” vol. ii. p. 389, &c.

lected his studies, and abandoned himself to his passions. He is said to have been engaged in no less than nineteen duels before he was twenty years of age. He was found in the Strand, apparently murdered by assassins, who could never be discovered after the strictest enquiry; but Fielding, the noted beau, with whom he was known to have had a quarrel, did not escape suspicion. A little before this tragical event, he, if himself might be credited, saw his own spectre bloody and ghastly, and was so shocked with the sight, that he presently swooned. Upon his recovery, he went immediately to sir Robert Southwell, his uncle, to whom he related the particulars of this ghostly appearance, which were recorded, word for word, by the late lord Egmont, as he received them from the mouth of sir Robert, who communicated them to him a little before his death. Lord Egmont also mentions a dream of one Mrs. Brown, of Bristol, relative to the murder, which dream is said to have been exactly verified ‡.

P. 306, l. 9, place a comma after "principles," then add: and he very judiciously and happily applied mathematics to medicine in other instances.

Ibid. l. 11 and 12, from the bottom, read: He died Feb. 26, 1693*.

P. 308, l. 7, the article of Dr. WILLIAM RAMESEY is to stand thus:

Dr. William Ramesey appears to me to be the person already mentioned †, who bewildered himself in astrology; and when his intellects were perfectly confused and

‡ "History of the House of Yvery," &c. vol. ii. p. 368, &c.

• Le Neve's "Monumenta Anglicana."

† See RAMESEY's article in the Interregnum.

clouded,

clouded, advanced the doctrine of dark stars. He was author of the following books: "Christian Judicial Astrology vindicated, and Demonology confuted; in Answer to Nat. Homes, D. D. with a Discourse of the Sun's Eclipse, 29 Mar. 1652." He, in the title-page, styles himself William Ramefey, Gent. as he does in that of the next book: "An Introduction to the Judgment of the Stars," 1653: "Names, Natures, Virtues, Symptoms, and Antidotes of Poisons," 1663, by William Ramefey, M. D. "Ελμινθολογία, or Physical Observations concerning Worms," 1668. He is again styled M. D. in the title to this tract. It should here be observed, that he invented an instrument to cleanse the stomach, upon which he wrote a pamphlet, printed in small 8vo. 1672. It appears from "The Character of Nobility," that he was of the Dalhousfey family.

Ibid. l. 11, add:

GUIL. SERMON, Medicinæ Doctor, &c. *Sherwin ad vivum del. & sc. four Latin verses, large 4to.*

P. 309, erase l. 7 and 8, and then add:

Doctor John Archer was author of "Every Man his own Physician," &c. printed for himself, in 1673, 8vo. To this are subjoined a Treatise on Melancholy, and a compendious Herbal. He seems to have been of such an Epicurean taste as was perfectly adapted to the court and character of Charles the Second; having, in the first of these works placed the sixth sense at the head of the other five, as holding them all in subordination. He, at the end of this book, mentions these three inventions as the issue of his own brain: the first was certainly in use among the Romans, namely, A hot bath, by steam, for

C c c 2

the

the cure of various disorders. This will naturally remind the reader of the fumigations of Dominiceti. 2. An oven, which doth, with a small fagot, bake, distil, boil a pot, or stew; all with the same charge of fire, time, and labour. This oven was moveable: something like it has been lately advertised. 3. A chariot, with which one horse can as easily draw five or more people, as two horses can that number in the ordinary way. It is also contrived, that a man who sits in it may move it without a horse. Here the machine invented by Mr. Moore will as naturally recur to the reader's memory as the baths of Dominiceti did in the first article.

Ibid. erase l. 11, 12, and 13, and add:

Doctor Tobias Whitaker, physician in ordinary to Charles II. seems to have had as utter a dislike to unpalatable medicines as the most squeamish of his patients. He was much more a friend to the vintner than to the apothecary, and was as cordially attached to wine, as Dr. Archer appears to have been to women. It is very probable, that either of them, as physicians to the court, would, in some cases, have prescribed both. He was the author of "A Discourse of Water," 1634, 12mo. His principal work is "The Tree of Humane Life, or the Blood of the Grape, proving the Possibility of maintaining Life from Infancy to Old Age without Sicknes, by the Use of *Wine*," Lond. 1638, 8vo. This was translated into Latin, and printed at Franckfort, 1655. In the former of these pieces, he writes himself "Doctor of Physicke, of Norwich;" in the latter "of London." He also published "An Elenchus of Opinions concerning the Small-Pox," 1661, 12mo. prefixed to which is his head.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 13, before "Charles II. &c." add what follows: (This whole paragraph is to precede the article of Dr. SYDENHAM.)

It appears from Chamberlayne's "Present State of England," 1671, that, besides four physicians in ordinary for the king's person, and two for the household, there were above a dozen more, who were his majesty's sworn servants, but were not in waiting. It seems that Charles II. &c.

P. 310, l. 15, after "species," add: What he has written on the nervous and hysteric colic, fevers, riding in consumptive cases, and the use of milk and chalybeates, deserves to be mentioned to his honour.

P. 311, notes, l. 3, read Wotton.

P. 312, l. 12, from the bottom, after "Parifanus," add this note:

Mr. Ahby, president of St. John's College in Cambridge, has a copy of "Konigii Bibliotheca," interleaved and filled with MS. notes by A. Seller. At the word "Ent," is this passage: "In fronte libri "De Generatione Animalium," hæc inveni scripta: "Gualtheri Charltoni liber, ex munere nobilissimi doctissimique viri Domini Georgii Ent, Equitis aurati, qui eum Latine descripsit." This book was given by will of sir George Ent, made when he was dying, to Dr. Walter Charlton. The ingenious Dr. Baker, author of the Life of Harvey, prefixed to his works in 4to, observes, that the Latinity of this book is superior to that of his other writings. This anecdote assigns the reason of it.

P. 313, l. 1, add:

There is a small anonymous copy of this print.

Ibid. l. 10, after "of," add: as was also his "Anatomia Hepatis."

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 10 and 11, from the bottom, instead of "much lamented," &c. read, in a very advanced age, 14 October, 1677. Then add: See more of him in Birch's "History of the Royal Society," vol. iii. p. 356.

Ibid. last line, after "London," add: He was the first discoverer of Astrop Wells*, which were formerly much frequented.

P. 315, l. 10, from the bottom, read, seems.

P. 316, l. 5, from the bottom, read, superintendant.

Ibid. notes, last line, add:

The former gained great reputation by his "Natural and Political Observations upon the Bills of Mortality," first published in 1661, 4to. This work has been attributed to his intimate friend sir William Petty, and the name of Graunt has been by many supposed to be fictitious: but see the Life of this ingenious person, in the "Biographia Britannica,"

P. 317, l. 7, for "successor," read keeper of the physic-garden at Oxford.

Ibid. l. 13 and 14, read "Almagestum Botanicum."

P. 318, l. 9, from the bottom, add: The reader is referred to the "Bodleian Catalogue," for a further account of his works.

Effigies NATHANAELIS HIGHMORII, in *Medicina Doctoris*, Æt. 63, 1677; *A. Bloeteling f. small h. sh.*

Nathanael Highmore, a native of Fordingbridge, in Hampshire, was educated at Trinity College, in Oxford. He practised physic with great reputation, at Shireburn, in Dorsetshire, where no man was more esteemed for his skill in his profession, or better beloved for his

* Wood, ii. col. 857.

humanity and benevolence †. He was the first that wrote a systematical treatise upon the structure of the human body, which he adapted to Dr. Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and dedicated it to that great man. He discovered the duct for the conveyance of the seed from the testes to the parastatae, whose intricate folds he first described, as he also did the fibres and vessels of the spleen, which had long been mistaken for veins †. The cavity in the jaw, called antrum Highmorianum, after his name, is another of his discoveries. Trivial as this may appear, the skilful anatomist considers it as investigating the secret retreat of some of the enemies of life, and pointing out, at the same time, what is essential to the human frame. He died the 21st of March, 1684, in the 71st year of his age. He wrote, "*Corporis Humani Disquisitio Anatomica*," Hagæ Com. 1651, folio. There is a small head of the author in the title. He also wrote "*The History of Generation*," Lond. 1651, 8vo. dedicated to the Hon. Robert Boyle. To this is added "*A Discourse of the Cure of Wounds by Sympathy*," "*De Passione hysterica et Affectione hypochondriaca*," 1660, 8vo. "*De hysterica et hypochondriaca Passione, Responsio epistolaris ad Doctorem Willis*," 1670, 4to.

P. 320, l. 4, from the bottom, after "London," add this note:

The small print of a man with a pestilential body lying before him, prefixed to this book, was most probably intended for the author's portrait.

P. 322, l. 6 and 7, read, "A philosophical Discourse on Man, being the Anatome both of his Soul and Body," 1680, 8vo.

† Mr. Wood informs us, that he never took a fee of a clergyman. "*Athen. Oxon.*" ii. col. 779.

† See Plot's "*Oxfordshire*," p. 301.

Ibid.

Ibid. erase the whole article of TERNE, together with the note belonging to it. Then add :

Vera Effigies ROBERTI JOHNSON; R. W. (*Robert White*) *sc.* doctor's gown; arms.

Robert Johnson was author of "A Manual of Physic," 1684, 8vo, to which is prefixed his head: it is also before his "Practice of Physic reformed," 1700. I take this to be the same book with a new title page.

JOHN ROGERS, M. D. *Æt.* 38; *Chantry sc.* a small oval.

John, son of Nehemiah Rogers, of Duddinghurst, in Essex, took the degree of doctor of physic at Utrecht. He, in 1664, was admitted to the same degree in the university of Oxford, being then a practitioner in his faculty, at Bermondsey, in Surrey. He published "*Analecta inauguralia, five Disceptationes medicæ: nec non Diatribæ discussoriæ de quinque Corporis humani Concoctionibus, potissimumque de Pneumatosi ac Spermatosi*," Lond. 1664, 8vo. His head is in the title to this book.

Doctor JAMES WOLVERIDGE: *a small portrait, in a large wig, sitting in a great chair. In the same print are a midwife and a big-bellied woman; Cross sc.* 8vo.

It is highly probable, that the doctor should be placed with the empirics. He was author of "*Speculum Matricis, or the expert Midwife's Handmaid*," 1671; before which is his print.

There is a print, on which I have seen, in manuscript, the name of "Doctor WILLIAM ROWLAND," which appears to me to be the print of Riverius; but quære; Rowland is mentioned by Wood.

THEO-

THEOPHILUS DE GARENCIERES, (of the College of Physicians, London ;) *sitting at a table. On the print is this distich:*

"Gallica quem genuit, retinetque Britannica Tellus,

"Calluit Hermetis, quicquid in arte fuit."

W. Dolle sc. h. sb. Before his Translation of Nostradamus.

Theophilus de Garencieres, doctor of physic, of the university of Caen, in Normandy, was, in 1657, incorporated in the same degree at Oxford, being at that time domestic physician to the French ambassador. Several writers have borne testimony to his character, as a man of distinguished parts and learning. He was author of "*Angliæ Flagellum, five Tabes Anglica*," 1647, 24to. "*The admirable Virtues, &c. of the true and genuine Tincture of Coral*," 1676, 8vo. He translated into English "*The true Prophecies or Prognostics of Michael Nostradamus, Physician to Henry II. Francis II. and Charles IX. kings of France **," 1672, fol. Wood informs us, that

* Nostradamus, who, by some, has been revered as a prophet, by others detected as a forcerer, and by most despised as a trifler, was held in high estimation by Henry II. of France. He died July 2, 1566. His body is said to have been buried half in, and half without the church of the Cordeliers, at Salon, on account of the ambiguity of his *character*, of which Jodellus, the author of the following quibbling epigram, had not the least doubt.

"*Nostra-damus cum falsa damus, nam fallere nostrum est;*

"*Et cum verba damus, nil nisi nostra damus.*"

In the curious "*Letters which passed between Abraham Hill, Esq.*" &c. p. 204, 205, is the following extract, written by Mr. John Newman, and addressed to that gentleman †. "*From Marseilles, I journeyed to Salon, which is about twenty miles; here I saw the tomb of the famous French prophet, Nostradamus: His works I have seen; every line is an independent riddle; it may be said of them, as of the oracles of the Sibyls, that they are sown at random in the large field of time, there to take root and get credit by the event, as these have done: for example, when the French took Arras, this verse was found in Nostradamus:*

† The letter is dated from Paris, Aug. 19, 1659.

that he died in a poor and obscure condition, within the liberty of Westminster, of a broken heart, occasioned by the ill usage of a certain knight; but neither mentions his name, nor the time of the author's death.

JOHANNES JOHNSTONUS, ex generosa et perantiqua Johnstoniorum de Crogborn Familia, &c. Philosophiæ et Medicinæ Doctor, 1673, Æt. 70; *four Latin verses: C. Romflet sc. 8vo. The arms have a near relation to those of the noble family of Annanda'e; but no mention is made of this person in the account of that house in Douglas's "Peerage of Scotland."*

Dr. John Johnston appears to have been a physician settled abroad. I am strongly of opinion that he was author of the following book: "A description of the Nature of four-footed Beasts, with their Figures engraven in Brass, written in Latin by Dr. John Johnston. Translated into English by J. P." Amsterdam, 1678, fol. In the copy of this book, in my possession, are subjoined to the letter-press, which consists of one hundred and nineteen pages, eighty folio copper plates. Many of the figures in these prints, have been copied for Dr. Hill's "Natural History." The author, at the conclusion of his preface, promises the reader a "History of Serpents and Insects." I am certain that there is a continuation of this work, but cannot say to what length it was carried.

"Les Heretiers des Crapaux prenderont Sara." By the heirs of the toads is meant "the French; (the three toads being their arms before the flowers de lis) Sara you must read backwards, and the thing is done. Upon our king's death, they found this verse: "Le Senat de Londres metteront a Mort le Roy;" and upon Cromwell's success in Flanders this: "Les (le) Olivier se plantera en Terre firme." "The olives shall get footing on the continent."

WIL.

WILLIELMUS DAVISONUS, nobilis Scotus, Regis
Poloniæ Protomedicus, Æt. 69; D. Scultz p. P. Lombart sc.
8vo.

* * * * *

P. 325, l. 9, add:

There is another print of him with the same inscription, and about the same size, but in other respects different.

P. 328, l. 6, add this note:

In the reign of Charles I. an accusation was brought before the court of star-chamber, and afterwards before the college of physicians, against one John Levet, a gardener, who undertook to cure all diseases, but especially the king's evil, "by way of touching, or stroking with his hand." He used to speak with great contempt of the royal touch, and grossly imposed upon numbers of credulous people. He asserted, that he was the seventh son of a seventh son; and profanely said, that "he found virtue to go out of him;" so that he was more weakened by touching thirty or forty in a day, than if he had dug eight roods of ground. He also affirmed, that if he touched a woman, he was much more weakened than if he touched a man. He was, by the censors of the college, adjudged an impostor. See Dr. Charles Goodall's "Historical Account of the College's Proceedings against Empirics," p. 447, &c.

P. 329, l. 6, from the bottom, add:

JOHNNES MILTON; ex Museo J. Richardson. *Vertue sc.*
1751; ornaments; large 4to.

Ibid. l. 2, from the bottom, read, *Jno. Vandergucht*. Then add:

JOHN MILTON; a square print, with a label under the head;
G. Vandergucht sc, neat.

Ibid. last line, read, *Jonathan Richardson*.

P. 330, l. 3, add:

JOHN MILTON; an anonymous etching, in the manner of Richardson, h. sh.

D d d 2

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 6, after "1738," add, 8vo.

Ibid. l. 13, add:

MILTON victorious over Salmasius. *The head of the former is on a term; on the front of which is a small oval head of the latter, suspended on a palm-branch; just above which is a book, inscribed, "DEF. PRO POP. ANGLIC." various ornaments, b. sb. This is the fifth of the elegant prints drawn and etched by Cipriani, at the expence of the late Thomas Hollis, esq.*

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom, add:

MILTON; a head only, a small etching, inscribed F. P. (Francis Perry.)

P. 331, l. 7, add this note:

It should be observed, that the prejudice against his poetry was, in a great measure, owing to his bigoted attachment to his party. "There is a near relation," says an eminent author, "between poetry and enthusiasm: somebody said well, 'that a poet is an enthusiast in jest; and an enthusiast a poet in good earnest. It is remarkable, that poetry made Milton an enthusiast, and enthusiasm made Norris a poet †.'"

† Dr. Warburton's note to line 521. Part I. Canto i. of Grey's "Hud."

P. 332, l. 8, from the bottom, add: *The former was probably done by Van Somer.*

Ibid. l. 4 and 5, from the bottom, read: *From the original, which was, &c.*

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, after "4to," add: *Another, after the same painter, mezz.*

SAMUEL BUTLER; oval; in the frontispiece to Hogarth's set of prints to "Hudibras."

P. 333, l. 8, add:

SAMUEL BUTLER; before the French translation of his "Hudibras,"

*dibras," printed with the original, Lond. 1757, 3 tomes, 12mo, with notes and cuts *.*

A mezzotinto print of Lord Grey has been altered to Butler.

There is an undoubted original picture of Butler, in the possession of Thomas Hayter, esq. of Salisbury. This is the portrait that formerly belonged to Mr. Longueville.

Ibid. l. 11, from the bottom, after "Luke," add this note :

Dr. Grey informs us, that sir Samuel Rosewell, of Ford Abbey, in Devonshire, was by some thought to be the hero of Butler. We are told, by the same author, that sir Paul Neal, who constantly affirmed that Butler was not the author of "*Hudibras*," has, by some, been taken for the person characterized under the name of Sidrophel; but others, with much greater probability, believe that the person meant was Lilly the astrologer. "The former was the gentleman, who, I am told," says Dr. Grey, "made a great discovery of an *elephant in the moon*, which, upon examination, proved to be no other than a mouse which had mistaken its way, and got "into the telescope." See Grey's "*Hud.*" ii. 388, &c. 105, 1st edit.

Ibid. l. 9, from the bottom, after "1680," add this note :

Though it is said in his *Life*, prefixed to some editions of his "*Hudibras*," that he was neglected by Charles the Second, yet the very learned and ingenious communicator of this note † was many years ago informed by a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, that Mr. Lowndes, then belonging to the treasury, and, in the reigns of king William and queen Anne, secretary of it, had declared, in his hearing, that, by order of that king, he had paid to Butler, a yearly pension of 100l. to the time of his decease.

† Dr. Zachary Pearce, bishop of Rochester.

P. 334, l. 2, add :

ABRAHAM COWLEY, &c. *S. de Leeuwe f.*

Ibid. l. 4, add : *This has lately been neatly engraved, and prefixed to his select works, published by Dr. Hurd.*

* The cuts are for the most part copied from Hogarth. The epistle to Sidrophel is omitted, as having no connexion with the rest of the poem.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 13, after "fancy," add this note:

Dryden and Cowley have been ranked in the first class of the prose writers of their age. This reminds me of an observation of bishop Atterbury: That he never knew a man excel in prose, who had not at least a taste for poetry.

Ibid. last line, add this note:

It has been observed, to the honour of Cowley, that the Royal Society "had its beginning" from his notion of a philosophical college ||. It should be remembered to his honour, that no great poet, scarce any great man, ever had fewer enemies. His maxim was, "never to reprehend any body but by the silent reproof of a better practice."

|| Dr. Campbell's "Hermippus Redivivus," p. 62, edit. 2.

P. 336, notes, l. 3, from the bottom, read, $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\xi\epsilon\omega\varsigma$.

P. 338, l. 3, after "only," add this note:

Dr. Percy, in his "Reliques of ancient Poetry &c.," informs us, that (in the reign of Charles I.) "parts in plays were performed by no *English* actress on the public stage, because Prynne speaks of it as an unusual enormity, that they had French women actors in a play, not long since performed in Blackfriars play-house." Coryate observed, with surprize, that women acted upon the stage at Venice *. Baretta remarked, in the year 1760, that, in Calderon's days, men's characters were acted by women in Spain †. But, in sir Richard Wynne's *account of the journey of prince Charles's servants into that country*, in the year 1623, mention is made of a comedy acted before the king and queen, at which the English were present. The comedians consisted of men and women. "The men," says the author, "are in different actors; but the women are very good, and become themselves far better than any that I ever saw act those parts, and far handsomer than any women I saw §."

† Vol. I. p. 140, 2d edit. notes.

* "Crudities," p. 247.

† "Travels," vol. iii. p. 23.

§ See this piece, subjoined to "Vita Ric. II." published by Hearne, 1729, p. 330.

Ibid. l. 4, add the following article:

Sir ASTON COCKAIN; *a laurelled bust, under which are these lines, which seem to have been written by Francis Kirkman, the bookseller, as the sale of his works, to which it was the frontispiece*||.

|| It is before the second edition of his works, or rather the first with a new title, and the additional tragedy of Ovid, 1669, 8vo.

was

was the first thought that occurred to the writer. It is certain, that the print was engraved at his expence.

"Come, reader, draw thy purse, and be a guest

"To our Parnassus; 'tis the Muses feast.

"The entertainment needs must be divine;

"Apollo's th' host, where Cockain's head's the sign."

Mr. Wood, speaking of this head, justly observes that "it is no genteel face." What was genteel in it seems to have been lost under the hand of an engraver, who could, doubtless, have degraded an animated bust to a barber's block. The print may be placed in the reign of Charles I. or II.

Sir Aston Cockain was a native of Ashbourne in the Peak, in Derbyshire, where his ancestors had been long seated and possessed a considerable estate; as they also did at Polesworth, in Warwickshire. He studied at Oxford and Cambridge, and was a fellow commoner of Trinity College, in the latter university. Having been some time at the Inns of Court, he travelled over great part of Europe with sir Kenelm Digby. The politeness of his manners, his love of the liberal arts, and his vein of poetry, though not of the richest and purest kind, gained him much esteem. As he was known to be of the church of Rome, and therefore deemed a *malignant*, he suffered as such by the iniquity of the times. This, together with his convivial disposition and neglect of œconomy, reduced him to a necessity of selling his estate at Polesworth, which was purchased by Humphrey Jennings, esq. He had, however, the prudence to reserve a competent annuity for himself. The lordship of Ashbourne was sold, after his death, to sir William Boothby, bart. He died in February, 1684, in the 78th year of his age. He was author of four plays, and poems on various subjects; and

and translated, from the Italian, "Dianca," esteemed a good romance.

Ibid. l. 5, read *Etherege*.

P. 339, l. 11, from the bottom, after "33," add this note:

In the preface to "Thomæ Cui Vindiciæ Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis," p. 49, is this note of T. Hearne: "Bishop Burnet makes lord Rochester to have been only something above 32 years of age; but Gaddbury, in his "Almanack" for 1695," tells us that he was born on April 10, 11 h. manè, 1647, and died July 26, 1680, being then somewhat above 33 years old. He says, that he received "the account of his birth from his lordship himself."

P. 340, l. 2, erase "at least."

P. 341, l. 1, erase "fustian;" and "but," in the fourth line.

Ibid. l. 5 and 6, read: in which he so far succeeded as to be deemed the next to Butler in burlesque; but the reader, upon comparing these two authors, will find a very great disparity in their characters*.

* The following lines of Virgil, and the parody of them by Cotton, are selected; as the last contains one of his happiest strokes.

*At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem
Irrigat; et totum gremio dea tollit in altos
Idaliæ lucos, ubi mollis amaranthus illum
Floribus et dulci aspirans complectitur umbra.*

"Æneid," I. v. 695.

But Venus gave him t'other sop,
That made him sleep like any top;
And whilst he taking was a nap,
She laid him neatly in her lap,
And carried him to a house that stood
Upon an hill, in an old wood:
And when she had the urchin there,
She laid him up in lavender.

Ibid:

Ibid. last line, add :

A. BROME ; T. Crofs sc. *six English verses*, 8vo. *The initials of his name only are at the bottom of the print.*

Ibid. notes, l. 2. read, East Indies.

P. 342, l. 5, from the bottom, add this note:

See more concerning him in Dr. Worthington's "Miscellanies," p. 289, 294. It should be observed, that the letters in this book are worth the reader's particular notice, as they give a very good account of the state of learning at the time when they were written.

P. 346, l. 11, from the bottom, after "*Gaywood f.*" add this note :

The inscription of this print, which I do not remember to have seen, is taken from Mr. Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers," article GAYWOOD.

P. 347, l. 10, after "Restoration, add:" He died at Ash-ton, in Northamptonshire, in Sept. 1655. This shews that the article should be cancelled here, and placed in the Interregnum. It should stand at p. 66, l. 3, from the bottom.

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, add :

RICHARD HEAD, *sitting and writing, with a globe before him, and a Satyr holding a chaplet of laurel over his head. Beneath are six verses, "The globe's thy study," &c. signed J. F.* 8vo.

Richard Head, an Irishman, was some time a member of the university of Oxford, whence he was taken for want of a competent maintenance, and bound apprentice to a bookseller in London. He was afterwards partner in trade with Francis Kirkman, of the same occupation ; but neglecting his business in pursuit of pleasure, he, to avoid his creditors, returned to his native country, where he

E e e

wrote

wrote "Hic et ubique, or the Humours of Dublin, a Comedy," which was privately acted in that city with applause, and printed at London, 1663. He again entered into partnership with Kirkman *, and was sometimes assisted by him in writing books for their mutual support; particularly in "The English Rogue." His next considerable work is his "Proteus Redivivus, or the Art of Wheedling or Insinuation." In 1674, he published "Jackson's Recantation, or the Life and Death of the notorious Highwayman who was hanged in Chains at Hampsted;" and, in 1678, "Madam Wheedle, or the fashionable Miss discovered," which are in 8vo. He also published "Venus's Cabinet unlocked," and "The floating Island, or a Voyage from Lambethiana, to Ramalia †." A book of jests and novels, entitled "Nugæ Venales," which would have served for a general title to his works. Roguery, fornication, and cuckoldom were the standing topics of this author, who was persuaded that his books would sell in proportion to the prevalency of these vices. He was of a lively genius, and had considerable knowledge in the scenes of low life and debauchery. Some of his pieces will naturally remind the reader of "The London Spy," and the "Trips" of Ned Ward. He was cast away in his passage to the Isle of Wight, in the year 1678.

Sir HENRY OXENDEN DE BARHAM, (Knt.) *Glover*
sc. a small head.

* This man was noted for publishing plays, farces, and drolls. He dealt as largely in drollery of various kinds, as Curl did in bawdry and biography. Kirkman, indeed, had no objection to trading in the former commodity, if he thought it would turn the penny. He has given us *Memoirs of his own Life*, and probably led the way for John Dunton. He also published a book called "The Wits, or Sport upon Sport," with his head prefixed. It is inscribed, "F. K. Citizen of London."

† From Lambeth to Ram Alley.

I am.

I am informed, that this gentleman, who has been mentioned at p. 473, of the first volume of this work, was author of "Religionis Funus," a Latin poem, published in 1664, with his print prefixed. He is great-grandfather to Henry Oxenden, esq. now living, and was, with Mr. Thurban, elected a representative for Sandwich in the convention parliament that assembled in 1660.

P. 349, l. 4 and 5, read, daughter of Thomas Lucas, esq. and sister of sir John, afterwards the first lord Lucas*.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, after "1673," add this note:

There is a very scarce folio volume of "Letters and Poems," printed in 1678. It consists of 182 pages, filled with the grossest and most fulsome panegyric on the duke and dutchess of Newcastle, especially her grace †. I know no flattery, ancient or modern, that is, in any degree, comparable to it, except the deification of Augustus, and the erection of altars to him in his life-time †. Incense and adoration seem to have been equally acceptable to the Roman god and the English goddess. This is part of a letter of thanks sent to the dutchess by Anthony Thyfius, rector of the university of Leyden, upon the receipt of her works, which she sent to the public library. "Princeps foeminini sexus merito diceris. "Abripitur fecunda tua eruditio, per "caelos, terras, maria, et quicquid in natura vel civili vita, ullove scientiarum genere nobile occurrit. Ipsa Pallas academiae nostrae praeses tibi assurgit, gratiasque "immenfas pro vestro munere agit, et cum imaginem vestram aspicit, seipsam, veluti in speculo, intueri videtur ||."

The following passages came from Cambridge.—"Nondum, (quod scimus) annalibus excidere, neque certe per nos unquam excident, erudita nomina, *Aspasia* "Periclis, *Odenati Zenobia*, *Polla Lucani*, *Boethii Rusticana*; quae tamen, si reviviscerent hodie, adeo tecum (inclita dux) de eruditionis palma non contenderent, et famae tuae potius ancillantes, solam *Margaretam* consummatissimam principem et

† I never saw this book but in the well-chosen and copious library of John Loveday, of Caversham, esq. and have therefore given the reader a large extract from it.

† Praesenti tibi maturos largimur honores,
Jurandasque tuum per nomen ponimus aras.

* Hor. Epist. I.

|| P. 2.

* See her Life of the Duke, p. 157.

" agnoscerent et *posito genu certatim adorarent* ¶ — In auctiorem nominis vestri famam optamus testationesque virtutes tuas, ut tot tamque erudita opera, tali aliquando idiomate donata exeant, quali inter *Romanos, Tullium et Maronem*; inter *Graecos, Platonem et Demosthenem, legimus et miramur* †. Omnem illam fortunæ magnitudinem immortalis ingenii felicitate ita superas, ut quæ versare solemus exemplaria *Græca Latinaque* missa jam facere, et tua unius sapientia contenti esse possimus. Quoties enim in philosophiam secedis, sola "magistri nullius in verba juras," sed in omni doctorum familia laborans et subtiliter expendis, et acute discernis, et ad unguem castigas, quicquid aut risit *Democritus*, aut flevit *Heraclitus*, aut deliravit *Epicurus*, aut tacuit *Pythagoras*, aut intellexit *Aristoteles*, aut ignoravit *Arcefilas*; nec omittis siquid majorum inventis addidère novi homines, *Verulamius, Harvæus, Cartesius, Galileus* †."

I shall finish the climax with another passage addressed, on the same occasion, to her grace, from Oxford. "We have a manuscript author in Bodlie's library, who endeavours to shew that women excel men: your excellency has proved what he proposed, has done what he endeavoured, and given a *demonstrative argument* "to convince the other-wise unbelieving world*."

However strange it may seem, yet nothing is more certain, than that these monstrous strains of panegyric relate chiefly to that wild philosophy which would have puzzled the whole Royal Society, and on account of which she seems to have been desirous of being admitted to one of their meetings §.

¶ P. 3.

† P. 9.

‡ P. 28, 29.

* P. 69.

§ She accordingly was admitted, as appears from Birch's "History of the Royal Society." See vol. ii. p. 175, 176, 177. See also what Mr. Evelyn says of her in his "Numismata," p. 265.

P. 351, l. 3, after "1674," add this note:

In the second volume of the "State Papers" of lord chancellor Clarendon, lately published †, is a letter addressed to Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, from sir Edward Hyde, who appears in all the dignity of retirement in the island of Jersey ¶. He says to his friend, "That you may not think I am idle, I have read over Livy and Tacitus, "and almost Tully's works; and have written, since I came into this blessed isle, "near 300 large sheets of paper in this delicate hand." His reading the classic authors was evidently with a view of improving his style.

† 1773.

¶ The letter is dated thence 1647. See p. 375.

Ibid. l. 9, from the bottom, after "1675," add this note:

It should be observed, that Whitelock's "Memorials" are his Diary, and that he occasionally entered *facts* in it when they came to his knowledge; but not always on

on those days in which they were transacted. This has led his readers into some anachronisms. The "Memorials" would have been much more valuable, if his wife had not burnt so many of his papers †.

† See Echard's "History of England," p. 922.

P. 352, l. 11, "after "patron," add this note:

It is said, that Rushworth "supplied himself plentifully" from the grand collection of pamphlets made by Tomlinson the bookfeller, which commenced from the latter end of the year 1640, and was carried down to the Restoration. They were uniformly bound in upwards of 2000 volumes, of different sizes, and consisted of about 30,000 tracts. Tomlinson is said to have refused four thousand pounds for this collection. William Prynne had by far the greatest hand in these pamphlets, having written above 160 of them himself. Near 100 were written by and concerning John Lilburne †. More scurrility, cant, and falsehood were published at this period, than in any other of the same duration, in any age or country; so that the whole collection, if now in being, would be but of small value. The writings of Lilburne, as well as those of many other dealers in politics, and pamphleteers of the day, have been long since totally forgotten. It hath been observed, that civil heat, like drought, brings to light a multitude of noisy, troublesome, and perishable insects.

† See "Phoenix Britannicus," 4to, p. 566, 567.

P. 353, l. 6 and 7, read: He died the 15th of January, 1682.

P. 354, l. 12, after "knighted," add: He also translated Garcillasso de la Vega's "Commentaries of Peru." He was, by king William, sent resident to Hamburg, where he lived ten years*. In 1700, he returned to England, and died in November the same year.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, after "Europe," add this note:

"Chronicum Canonem Ægyptium Joannis Marhami, Angli, qui summo studio antiquitates Ægyptias collegit, quemque non nominatum exscripsit in compendio Gallico "Historiæ Universalis, vir celeberrimus, episcopus Meldensis ¶." These are the words of John Le Clerc, in his uncle, David Le Clerc's "Quæstiones Sæcræ," p. 149, 150.

¶ Bossuet, bishop of Meaux.

* Mr. Cambridge has a portrait of him, painted at Hamburg, in 1691, by Rundt.

P. 356,

P. 356, l. 3, after "phrases," read: He was licenser of the press in the reigns of Charles and James II.*

Ibid. l. 10, after "Rupert," read: "The loyal Martyrology," "Historical Rarities," and one or two single Lives, all in 8vo.

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, add:

ANTOINE HAMILTON, né en Irlande, mort à St. Germain en Lay, le 21 Avril, 1720, Age d'Eviron 74 Ans; *A. B. p. Rossard sc. 12mo.*

Le Compte ANTOINE HAMILTON; *J. Hall sc. engraved for the elegant edition of his "Memoirs" lately printed at Strawberry Hill.*

Count Hamilton, a native of Ireland, settled in France, was author of the "Memoires de Grammont," in which he, with an easy and exquisite pencil, has painted the chief characters of the court of Charles the Second, as they were, with great truth and spirit, described to him by Grammont himself,

"Who caught the manners living as they rose."

The author has in his work displayed a happiness as well as accuracy, which have deservedly placed him in the first

* His being a representative for Winchester in the parliament that assembled upon the accession of James, when he had a transitory gleam of good fortune, is not mentioned in the "Biographia Britannica," where we are told †, that queen Mary made this anagram on his name:

Roger L'Estrange,
Lying strange Roger.

This naturally introduces the distich made by *Lee*, who by years was so *strangely* altered, as scarce to be recollected by his old friend:

Faces may alter, names can't change:
I am *strange Lee* altered; you are still *L'e-strange*.

† P. 2927.

rank

rank of the French writers of memoirs. He was brother-in-law to the count, with whose history he hath entertained and delighted the public.

P. 357, l. 1, read the beginning of the article thus :

John Aubrey, who was esteemed an able and industrious antiquary, was acquainted with most of the virtuosi in the reign of Charles II. He is said to have supplied Anthony Wood with a great part, &c.

Ibid. l. 12, read the period beginning with "His," and the next, ending with "1723," thus: His "Perambulation of the County of Surrey," which was begun in 1673, and ended in 1692, was published, with large additions and improvements, by Dr. Rawlinson, in 1719, in five volumes octavo.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, after "1700," conclude the article thus: A. Wood, whom he esteemed his friend, speaks of him as a pretender to antiquities, and as vain, credulous, and whimsical; he adds, that he was expensive to such a degree, as to be forced to sell his estate of seven hundred pounds a year, and afterwards to become a dependant on his friends for subsistence*. There seems to be a tincture of gall in this censure of the Oxford antiquary. Mr. Gough, who mentions him with respect and honour, says, that he "first brought us acquainted with the earliest monuments on the face of the country, the remains of Druidism, and of Roman, Saxon, and Danish fortifications†."

* See Wood's "Life," under August, 1667. But see also Hearne's more candid opinion of him, in "An Account of some Antiquities in and about Oxford," at the end of the second volume of Leland's "Itinerary."

† Introd. to the "Archæologia" of the Antiquarian Society, p. xxiii.

P. 358, l. 1, after "4to," add: This is an imperfect work, of which we have some account in the "Memoirs of Pſalmanazar*." Meerman has proved, that the author groſſy impoſed on ſeveral perſons, particularly the earl of Pembroke, by falſe title-pages.

Ibid. l. 12, begin the article thus:

William Petyt, eſq. ſtudent of the Middle Temple, bencher and treaſurer of the Inner Temple, and keeper of the records in the Tower, was born near Skipton, in Craven, Yorkſhire. This gentleman, who is an author of character, and well known for his valuable manuſcripts, now lodged in the Inner-Temple library †, made a collection of parliamentary traſacts, &c.

Ibid. laſt line, add: He died at Chelſea, the 3d of October, 1707, aged 71 years.

P. 359, at the top, add:

EDWARDUS WATERHOUSE, Armiger, 1663, Æt. 44; D. *Loggan ad vivum ſc.* Before his "Commentary on Forteſcue De Laudibus Legum Angliæ," 1663, fol.

Ibid. laſt line, add: ſcarce.

P. 362, l. 3, after "almanacks," add this note:

I have found nothing in chronology ſo problematical and perplexing as aſſigning the date of the death of an almanack-maker. Francis Moore has, according to his own confeſſion, amused and alarmed the world with his predictions and his hieroglyphics for the ſpace of 75 years †. John Partridge has been dead and buried

‡ Before his Almanack for 1771, is a letter, which begins thus:

"Kind Reader,

"This being the 73d year ſince my Almanack firſt appeared to the world, and having for ſeveral years preſented you with obſervations that have come to paſs to the admiration of many, I have likewiſe preſented you with ſeveral hieroglyphics," &c.

more

• P. 284, &c.

† Biſhop Burnet, Mr. Strype, and the lord chancellor Weſt of Ireland, in his "Inquiry into the Manner of creating Peers," have availed themſelves of theſe manuſcripts.

more than once, if the printed accounts of him may be credited. But his Almanack, like his ghost, "*magni nominis umbra*," continued to appear as usual after his decease. Vincent Wing is said to be now living, at Pickworth, in Rutlandshire, and I am referred to a book-almanack for a proof of it. This reminds me of what I have seen in one of Partridge's almanacks, in which he very gravely affirms, that he is *now* living, and *was* alive when Bickerstaff published the account of his death. It is, with due deference, proposed to Mr. Vincent *Wing*, to affix this motto, for the future, to his almanack, after his name :

Illum aget PENNA metuentes solvi
Fama superstes. HOR.

P. 362, l. 16, erase *R. White* *sc.*

P. 363, l. 9, after "*Lely*," add : and another, a whole length, at lord Bathurst's, at Cirencester.

P. 364, last line, add :

Mr. PERKINS ; *Drapentier* *sc.*

Perkins was author of a book of navigation, entitled "*The Seaman's Tutor*."

P. 365, l. 7, add :

MARTINUS MASTER, Philom. Cantuariensis,
Æt. 53 ; *Gaywood* *f.* 1660, 12mo.

The measuring-wheel, engraved with the head, denotes Master to have been a land-surveyor.

Ibid. add, after "*NATURALISTS*:"

ROBERTUS BOYLE, Armiger ; *Faithorne* *ad vivum* *del. et f. b. sb. fine.* There is a copy of this by Diodati, 4to.

P. 366, l. 11, from the bottom, add :

ROBERT PLOT, LL. D. a whole length. In the Oxford Almanack for 1749, in which there is a view of Magdalen Hall ; the figure is the last of the right hand groupe, next to Edward

F f f

ward

ward Leigh, esq. who is represented writing. The print was engraved by Vertue.

Robert Plot, professor of chymistry, and chief keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, in the university of Oxford, secretary of the Royal Society, Mowbray herald extraordinary, and registrar of the court of honours, was one of the most learned and eminent philosophers and antiquaries of his age. He is best known to the world as author of the Natural Histories of Oxford and Staffordshire; the first of which was published in 1677, and the latter in 1685. Whatever is visible in the heavens, earth, and waters; whatever is dug out of the ground; whatever is natural or *unnatural*; and whatever is observable in art and science; were the objects of his speculation and enquiry. Various and dissimilar as his matter is, it is in general well connected; and his transitions are easy. His books, indeed, deserve to be called *the natural and artificial histories* of these counties. He, in the eagerness and rapidity of his various pursuits, took upon trust, and committed to writing, some things, which, upon mature consideration, he must have rejected. Pliny, who wrote what he *believed* to be true, though too often assumed upon the credit of others, has been called *a liar*, because he knew nothing of experimental philosophy; and Dr. Plot, because he did not know enough of it. Besides the two capital works above mentioned, he published "*Tentamen Philosophicum de Origine Fontium*," 1685, 8vo. and several pieces in the "*Philosophical Transactions*." He died the 30th of April, 1696.

P. 367, notes, l. 13, for "*twelve or thirteen*," read, a considerable number; and, two lines lower, read a volume at least to each reign †.

† Some reigns, if the collection be large, will require several volumes.

P. 368,

P. 368, l. 2, after "Timber, &c." add: which was the first book that was published by order of the Royal Society *.

Ibid. notes, l. 9, add, after "species:"

This method was projected by the author before he knew any thing of Linnæus, to whose works the reader is referred for the best arrangement of every kind of natural productions.

Ibid. l. 10, add:

JACOB BOBART the Elder; *D. Loggan del. M. Burghers sc.* The print, which is a quarto of the larger size, is better engraved than any portrait by Burghers that I have seen. It is extremely scarce. Beneath the head, which is dated 1675, is this distich:

"Thou German Prince of Plants, each year to thee

"Thousands of Subjects grant a Subsidy."

Jacob Bobart, a German, whom Dr. Plot styles *an excellent gardener and botanist*, was, by the earl of Danby, founder of the Physic-Garden at Oxford, appointed the first keeper of it. He was author of "Catalogus Plantarum Horti Medici Oxoniensis, scil. Latino-Anglicus et Anglico-Latinus," Oxon. 1648, 8vo. One singularity I have heard of him from a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, that, on rejoicing-days, he used to have his beard tagged with silver. The same gentleman informed me, that there is a portrait of him in the possession of one of the corporation at Woodstock. He died the 4th of February, 1679, in the 81st year of his age. He had two sons, Tillemant and Jacob, who both belonged to the Physic-Garden. It appears that the latter succeeded him in his office †.

Ibid.

* "Letters of Abraham Hill," &c. p. 108.

† Dr Zachary Grey, in his notes on "Hudibras," vol. i. p. 125, gives us the following anecdote of Jacob Bobart the son. He says: "Mr. Smith, of Bedford, ob-

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, add :

ROBERTUS TURNER, nat. Holshott, &c. *a head, in a small round ; underneath are two men, who seem to be setting the collar-bone of a third. The print is before his translation of Friar Moultron's "Complete Bone-Setter."*

P. 369, l. 11, after "Anne," add : Gilbert was son-in-law to Rea, the publisher, or rather author, of the "Flora."

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom, add :

There is a portrait of him, at lord Sandys's, at Omberfley, in Worcestershire.

P. 371, l. 1, add :

His portrait, said to have been painted by Dobson, is at the Grange, in Hampshire.

P. 372, l. 8, from the bottom, add this note, after the period :

As we are apt implicitly to adopt, and tenaciously to retain the errors of great authors, it should be observed here, that sir William Temple, at p. 249 of his "Introduction to the History of England," speaks of the abolition of the trial of camp-fight, or duel, by William the Conqueror. This is a great mistake ; for he introduced it, as appears in the Glossary to Kennet's "Parochial Antiquities," under the article BELLUM DUELLUM. See what Nicolson, in his "English Historical Library," says of Temple's Introduction to our national history.

P. 374,

"serves to me, on the word *dragon*, as follows. Mr. Jacob Bobart, botany professor † of Oxford, did, about 40 years ago, find a dead rat in the Physic-Garden, which he made to resemble the common picture of dragons, by altering the head and tail, and thrusting in taper sharp sticks, which distended the skin on each side till it mimicked wings. He let it dry as hard as possible. The learned immediately pronounced it a dragon ; and one of them sent an accurate description of it to Magliabechi, librarian to the grand duke of Tuscany ; several fine copies of verses were wrote on so rare a subject ; but at last Mr. Bobart owned the cheat ; however, it was looked upon as a master-piece of art ; and, as such, deposited in the Museum, or Anatomy School, where I saw it some years after."

† I much question his being botany professor, which office has sometimes been confounded with that of the keeper of the Physic-Garden. See Wood's "Fasti," ii. p. 109, 178.

P. 374, l. 12, after "human reason," subjoin the following note :

This treatise, which occasioned the publication of several pamphlets, came forth in May, 1674. "It happened that Dr. B. Laney, bishop of Ely, dined with many persons of quality, in October following, in the Charter house; and whether he then knew that Mart. Clifford, the master, was author of it, is uncertain. However, he being then asked what he thought of that book, answered, that *it was no matter if all the copies were burnt, and the author with them*; knowing, by what he had read in the book, that the author makes every man's private fancy judge of religion, which the Roman Catholics have for these hundred years cast upon protestantism ||."

|| "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 521. It was reprinted in the "Phoenix," 8vo. No. xxx.

P. 375, l. 8, from the bottom, after "168," add: and in John Albert Fabricius's "Centuria Pelagiariorum," at p. 84 of his "Opuscula."

P. 375, l. 8, from the bottom," add:

JOHN NORTON; a youth, or rather boy, in a round cap or bonnet. Under the print, which is the frontispiece to his book, is a Latin and an English distich. W. Sherwin sc. 8vo.

John Norton published a book, entitled "The Scholar's Vade Mecum, or the serious Student's solid and silent Tutor; being a Translation of Marcus Antoninus Flaminus out of Latin into English, with *some* few Alterations therein, by VALE of Essay. As also *certain idiomaticologic and philologic Annotations* on the said Author" 1671, 8vo. He, at the end of his *Latin* Dedication *, styles himself *Johanniculus Nortonulus, ortu Londinensis*. His principal aim in this work was to introduce a new mode of spelling, founded upon derivation, of which the following words are a specimen: aer for air; aql, rather than eagle, from aquila; deie, deis, deily, from dies; feith for faith, from fides; pather for father, from pater; paup for poor, from

† P. 130.

pauper;

pauper; inimie for enemy, from inimicus; hol for whole, from ὅλος; nome for name, from nomen. It appears from this short specimen, that Norton, though enterprising and ingenious †, had not attained that maturity of judgment and competency of learning which is necessary for the reformation of a language; an attempt which is far above a boy, and has ever been thought a work of too arduous and delicate a nature for any one man ||.

P. 376, l. 5, from the bottom, add:

Before "*The complete Horseman and expert Farrier,*" by THOMAS DE GREY, Esq. 1670; *an anonymous equestrian figure, which was probably intended for his portrait.*

P. 377, l. 9, add: He was also author of a "*Treatise of Arithmetic,*" 1675, 8vo. in which he tells the reader, that the part which treats of the measuring of solids, namely, the prismoid, the cylindroid, &c. is *wholly new*, and never before made public, The author, who taught school in Southwark, whether he were the inventor, which he

† Several copies of verses, which are prefixed to his book, were sent him upon the occasion.

|| Sheridan, at p. 373 of his "*British Education,*" published in 1756, says, "We have stronger reasons than ever, *at this very juncture*, to take care that our language be not wholly destroyed. One arises from a new-fangled custom, introduced by some late authors, of spelling words differently from their wiser predecessors, and, out of a poor ambition of shewing their learning, omitting and changing several letters under pretence of pointing out their derivation. But these gentlemen do not consider that most of these letters, which seem useless to them upon paper, or improper, are of the utmost consequence to point out and ascertain the pronunciation of words, which is already in too precarious a state; so that if this custom should continue to increase, according to the caprice of every new writer, for a century more, the best authors we have will by that time appear as obsolete, and as difficult to be read and understood, as Chaucer is at this day." The same author proceeds next to censure the "*pernicious custom,*" as he calls it, of "*throwing the accent as far back in our polysyllables as possible.*" He next speaks in very high and just terms of Dr. Johnson's "*Dictionary.*"

seems

seems to have been, or only the improver of this branch of the mathematics, deserves to be rescued from oblivion.

P. 381, l. 8, after "Batavorum," add this note:

In the "Miscellanea Lipsiensia," tome ii. p. 763, in the List of Persons who died in 1715, is the following article, under this title, "Ex Ordine Philosophorum," is "Joannes Patridge, Astronomus et Astrologus, in Anglia famigeratissimus, Londini, Menſe Junis. (ſcil. obiit.)"

Ibid. l. 11, add:

HENRY COLEY; *an anonymous head, in a plain neckcloth, with the ſigns of the zodiac about it. I take this head, which is well engraved, to be the ſame which is mentioned by Mr. Walpole, at p. 108 of his "Catalogue of Engravers," 2d edit. under the article of ROBERT WHITE. There is an octavo print of him, different from this, with White's name to it.*

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, add: He took care to inform the world that he lived in Baldwin's Court, Gray's-Inn-Lane, over againſt the Hole in the Wall, where he was much reſorted to as an aſtropher, a fortune-teller, and a caſter of urine.

JOHANNES MIDDLETON, Philomath; *a head in an octogon frame, over which are the ſun, moon, and ſtars.*

This mean-looking figure, appears more like a country fellow who comes to have his fortune told, than an aſtropher and fortune-teller. He was, however, the author of a book of aſtropher, published in 1679, 8vo. to which is prefixed his head.

P. 382, l. 10, from the bottom, add:

JOHANNES HEYDON; *a ſmall buſt, with ornaments, neatly engraved; over the head is this inſcription, in a label:*
"Hey-

"Heydon's * Way to Happiness, in Nature, Reason, and Philosophy," 8vo.

P. 384, l. 6, add:

JOHN, commonly called JACK ADAMS§; in a fantastical dress, with a tobacco-pipe at his girdle, standing at a table, on which lie a horn-book and Poor Robin's Almanack. On one shelf, is a single row of books; and on another several boys play-things, particularly tops, marbles, and a small drum. Before him is a man genteely dressed, presenting five pieces; from his mouth proceeds a label thus inscribed, "Is she a princess?" This is meant for Carleton, who married the pretended German princess. Behind him is a ragged flatteringly woman, who has also a label at her mouth, with these words: "Sir, can you tell my fortune?" At bottom is a satirical inscription in barbarous Latin, or rather English with Latin terminations, addressed to Adams, who is styled "Jacko Cunning-manissimo," &c. &c. This print, which I never saw but in Mr. Bull's collection, and have therefore minutely described it, is an octavo, engraved much in the manner of Sherwin.

Jack Adams, professor of the celestial sciences at Clerkenwell-Green, was a blind buzzard who pretended to have the eyes of an eagle. He was chiefly employed in horary questions, relative to love and marriage, and knew, upon proper occasions, how to soothe the passions and flatter the expectations of those who consulted him; as a man might have had much better fortune from him for five guineas than for the same number of shillings. He affected a singular dress, and cast his horoscopes with great solemnity. When he failed in his predictions, he declared that the stars did not absolutely force, but powerfully incline; and threw the blame upon wayward and perverse fate: he

* His name was sometimes written Haydon.

§ This print may be placed here, or in the twelfth class.

maintained that their tendency was intrinsically right, when they intimated such things as were never verified; and that they were only wrong, as the *band* of a clock, made by a skilful workman, when it is moved forward and backward by any external and superior force. He assumed the character of a learned and *cunning* man; but was no otherwise cunning, than as he knew how to over-reach those credulous mortals who were as willing to be cheated as he was to cheat them, and who relied implicitly upon his art †.

P. 386, l. 4, from the bottom, erase the whole period relating to LACY the player, and its corresponding note, as the picture was certainly painted by Wright.

P. 388, l. 4, after "jeweller," read, who lived lately at Richmond, gave 130l. for five only of his prints; and that they sold for much more, at the sale of his collection soon after his decease.

P. 392, l. 3, add:

NICOLAUS DE LARGILLIERRE; *ipse p. Chereau sc. sb.*

† Astrologers are empirics in astral science, as quacks are in physic. Such was the credulity of the people at this period, that there was scarce a country town in which there was not a calculator of nativities and a caster of urine. Some, to their great emolument, united both professions, as a *student in physic and astrology* was, by the generality of the vulgar, esteemed much superior to a *mere physician*; and planetary influence was supposed to be of the greatest efficacy in human life, especially in love affairs. I have heard of a woman who married very foolishly, and had this posy on her ring, as an apology for her ill conduct:

None can prevent

The stars intent.

It was currently reported among the people who best knew the wife, that "the stars also *intended* that the poor husband should be a cuckold." I have said more than I should otherwise have done on this subject, as I have now before me a scheme of a nativity, drawn up, for aught I know to the contrary, by Jack Adams. This alone would serve for a satire upon astrology.

G g g

There

There are also prints of him by Depuis and Desrochers.

Ibid. l. 7, read, in this and the next reign. Then add: He was persuaded by Le Brun to settle at Paris, though much inclined to fix at London. He was an intimate friend of Rigaud, who is said to have been his competitor as a painter. He died at Paris, in 1746, aged about ninety.

Ibid. l. 11, add, after "taken;" *The print is very scarce.* Then erase the rest of the article.

P. 393, last line, add: I am credibly informed, that he retained several Italian painters in his service, at the expence of five hundred pounds a year; and that he spent his fortune by his rage for painting†.

P. 396, l. 9, add, after "*old Griffier*:" was better known abroad by the appellation of *the Gentleman of Utrecht*, though a native of Amsterdam. He was, &c.

P. 400, l. 6, add:

Mrs. ANNE KILLEGREW; *A. Killegrew p. A. Blooteling sc. h. sb. mezz. very scarce.*

Ibid. l. 8, erase *scarce*.

P. 401, l. 8, add, after "performances:" They were probably taken from the life.

P. 403, l. 12, add, after "*mezz.*" *This has been copied.*

† There is a print of *Caspar Netscher*, engraved in mezzotinto by Vaillant; but I cannot find that this eminent painter was ever in England.

Then

Then add :

ABRAHAM SIMON; *Vertue* sc. a small oval; engraved in the same plate with his brother's head, before mentioned.

Ibid. erase l. 13, &c. to "Vertue," and substitute the following article :

Abraham Simon, a celebrated modeller in wax, was brother to Thomas Simon the medallist, and was of singular service to that artist in some of his admirable works, of which there is an elegant volume engraved by Vertue. Abraham, who was bred to learning, was intended for the church; but he chose to pursue the bent of his genius. He was some time retained in the service of Christina, queen of Sweden, who presented him with a gold chain and medal. Charles II. who intended to create an order of knighthood, in commemoration of his escape after the battle of Worcester, under the appellation of *The Order of the Royal Oak*, employed Abraham Simon to make for that purpose a model in wax of a medal, which was to have been executed in gold. The king, who approved of his performance, rewarded him with an hundred broad pieces. He was employed by the duke of York to make another model of his own head; but being informed that he intended to give him only fifty pieces, he, with indignation, crushed the figure betwixt both his hands, and entirely defaced it. This was injurious to his reputation. He afterwards lived in obscurity; but still retained his pride with his poverty. His whimsical attachment to the garb which he wore in his youth is remarkable. He adhered to the same mode of wearing his hair, beard, cloak, boots and spurs, which prevailed in the reign of Charles the First. He died soon after the Revolution.

P. 406, l. 10, add, after "esteem:" except for the rarity of some of them.

Ibid. l. 12, after "1690," add: *Richard Tompson, who sold some of his prints, has been mistaken for the engraver.*

Ibid. last line, add:

ARTHUR SOLY was much employed by Robert White, who drew his head in black lead. In 1683, a print was engraved from this drawing. Soly did prints of Richard Baxter and Tobias Crisp. See "Catalogue of Engravers," 2d edit. p. 110.

P. 407, l. 3, read the former part of the second period of Prince RUPERT's article thus: It is also said, that the first print of this kind ever published was done by his highness. It may, &c.

Ibid. l. 2 from the bottom, read:

Warner, or Wallerant, Vaillant, a painter, was, &c.

Ibid. notes, l. 2, from the bottom, after "Rupert," add:

Vertue, in a manuscript in my possession, mentions "A large head, *something like* "mezzotinto: some tender parts," says he, "are done with several chafing and "friezing tools. Some of the darkeff parts are grounded like mezzotinto, and "scraped. It is thus inscribed: "Amelia Elisabetha, D. G. Hassæ, &c. Landgrav. "Comitissa Hannov. Ad vivum a se primum depictam, novoque jam sculpturæ "modo expressam, dicat consecratque L—n S. anno 1643 " He refers to Sandrart's "Lives of the Painters," where, he says, "there is an account of this man's being "the inventor of mezzotinto." He adds, "In lord Harley's collection of heads, "is one of this lady, says Mr. Wanley; there is also a head of the Comes Hassæ, by "the same hand, who was the person that taught prince Rupert."

P. 408, l. 4, add, after "portrait," a curious print of their family, and erase the comma after "painter."

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 14, from the bottom, add, after "painting:" His prints, especially his portraits, are very uncommon.

P. 409, notes, l. 2, after "engraving," add:

Lord Townshend has done several good caricaturas ||.

|| The late Mr. Price Campbell excelled in caricatura.

Ibid. l. 6, after "taste," add:

Mr. Irby, son of lord Boston, has also etched, with taste and skill, a view of Hedfor church in Buckinghamshire †, and other pieces.

† See the "Gentleman's Magazine," for October, 1771, p. 450.

Ibid. l. 8, after "collection," add:

as do several heads etched by Mrs. Elizabetha Bridgetta Gulton, wife of Joseph Gulton, esq. of Ealing Grove, Midd'esex; particularly the portrait of Dr. Francis Courayer, after Hamilton, and the second which she has done of Mr. Gulton, after the same painter. Miss Hartley, daughter of the late Dr. Hartley of Bath, who has etched Jedidiah Buxton, and other pieces, deserves also to be mentioned.

Ibid. l. 13, after "invention," add:

Mr. Mafon's exact etching of his late learned and ingenious friend Mr. Gray, merits distinction; as does also his own portrait, etched by C. Carter ||, after Vallet.

|| Servant to Mr. Mafon.

Ibid l. 13, erase the period relating to captain Baillie, and substitute what follows:

The just outline and high finishing of some of the prints of captain William Baillie, done after pictures, and the character and spirit of others, from drawings, have been justly admired. He has, in some of his works, blended mezzotinto and etching with great success. There needs no other proof of his abilities than the portrait of Witenbogaard §, or the banker, commonly known by the appellation of *the gold-weigher*, which is one of the finest, as well as the most scarce and valuable of the prints of Rembrandt*.

§ Or Witenbogaard.

* Captain Baillie has engraved prints after various masters. Fifty of them were not long since published, in one volume, by Walter Shropshire, in New Bond-street. The captain is now intent upon another volume, of which I have seen several beautiful specimens †. I am well assured that his prints have sold at much higher prices in Dutch auctions, than they have ever sold for in England.

† This volume will come forth by numbers, of which some have been already published.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, after "situated," add :

Dr. Wall, of Worcester, who wanted only leisure to excel in painting and engraving, as he does in physic, has etched several good prints from his own designs. The Rev. Mr. Tyson, fellow of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge, and Mr. Orde, late of King's, in the same university, merit a place in this detail for several portraits.

P. 411, add this to the reference, at the bottom of the page :

Other poets, besides Dryden, have been greatly indebted to this celebrated composer, as appears from the following lines :

To Mr. Henry Purcell.

" To you a tribute from each muse is due ;
 " The whole poetic tribe's oblig'd to you ;
 " For surely none but you, with equal ease,
 " Could add to *David*, and make *D'Urfey* please."

P. 412, l. 10, after "8vo." add : *I am informed that there is a whole length of him, playing on the viola da gamba, h. sh.*

P. 413, l. 12, from the bottom, read, some of which the Rev. Mr. Mason, &c.

In the same article of MACE, erase the last period but one, and subjoin this note to the preceding period :

" Marcello, a noble Venetian, set the first fifty psalms to music. In this he has united the simplicity and pathos of the ancient music with the grace and variety of the modern." Dr. Gregory's "Comparative View," &c. p. 153, edit. 4.

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, after "engraved," add :

FRANCESCO CORBETTA, famosissimo Maestro di Chitarra, qual Orfeo, nel Suonar ogn' un il narra." *H. Gascar p. The foregoing inscription is in manuscript, on the reverse of a proof.*

A guitar in the hand of Corbetta, who was justly admired by the king, seemed to be an instrument of much greater compass and force. Mr. Pope, in the following lines,
 hints,

hints at the vogue of this instrument in the reign of Charles.

"No wonder then, when all was love and sport,

"The willing Muses were debauch'd at court :

"On each enervate string they taught the note

"To pant, or tremble through an eunuch's throat†."

Imit. of the 1st Epist. of the 2d Book of Horace.

P. 415, l. 5, read : This author endeavoured to improve upon Jeremiah Rich's scheme, &c.

Ibid. l. 10 and 11, read : He was by many *supposed* to have carried this art to, &c.

Ibid. l. 15, add :

SAMUELIS BOTLEY, 1674, Æt. 33; *six English verses*, 8vo.

Samuel Botley was author of "Maximum in Minimo, or Mr. Jeremiah Rich's *Pen's Dexterity* completed," 1674. This book is entirely engraved.

WILLIAM HOPKINS; *Drapentier* sc. 12mo.

William Hopkins, teacher of the art of short-hand, was author of a book, entitled "The Flying Penman," 1674, 12mo.

† Dr. Brown, in his "Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times" thus censures the guitar. "The harpsichord, an instrument of power and compass, is now going out of use. The guitar, a trifling instrument in itself, and generally now taught in the most ignorant and trifling manner, is adopted in its place; while the theorbo and lute, the noblest, because the most expressive and pathetic of all accompaniments, are altogether laid aside. What is the reason of this? Because the guitar is a *plaything* for a *child*; the harpsichord and lute require application."

|| Vol. ii. p. 77, 78, edit. 1758.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 15, add :

There is a print of ZEBELINA, a teacher of short hand, by Faithorne ; and another of LE BELOMAN, or BELONIAN, who was of the same profession, and very probably by the same engraver.

I know nothing of these persons.

P. 416, l. 10, from the bottom, read, *Tompson*.

Ibid. last line, add :

It has been already observed, that Tompson, who employed Van Somer to engrave for him, has been confounded with that artist.

P. 417, l. 10, add :

I have seen some authentic drawings of portraits, which certainly belonged to Bulfinch, and which are said to have been taken, by his own hand, from original paintings.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, read, after " Bickerton : " son of James Bickerton, lord of Cash, in Scotland.

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, erase " She sold," &c. to the end of the article, and substitute : She married to her second husband colonel Thomas Maxwell, of an ancient family in Scotland †, who became afterwards major general of the army, and commander of the dragoons in Ireland.

P. 418, l. 5, read *Alstoniana*.

† Wood's " Fasti," ii. col. 172.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 2, from the bottom, add, after "*b. sb.*" *The plate whence this print was taken is in the custody of the master of St. John's College, in Cambridge.*

P. 419, l. 10, from the bottom, add:

FRANCES, Dutchess of Richmond; *J. V. S. (John Van Somer) f. Lloyd exc. 4to, mezz.*

FRANCES THERESA, Dutchess of Richmond; *H. Gaspar p. whole length, in the character of Pallas; scarce.*

Ibid. l. 3, from the bottom, after "Scotland," add this note:

Captain Walter Stuart, of the Blantyre family.

P. 420, note, l. 8 and 9, place the references to the "Anecdotes of Painting," and the "Numismata," at the bottom of the page; and then, after "head," substitute the following addition to the note:

The medal, engraved by Vertue, is in Fenton's edition of *Waller's "Poems."* The following epigram upon it was written by that poet: the observations annexed are by the ingenious editor.

Our guard upon the royal side!
On the reverse our beauty's pride!
Here we discern the frown and smile;
The force and glory of our isle.
In the rich medal, both so like
Immortals stand, it seems antique;
Carv'd by some master, when the bold
Greeks made their Jove descend in gold;
And Danae, wond'ring at that show'r,
Which falling form'd her brazen tow'r.
Britannia there, the fort in vain
Had batter'd been with golden rain*:
Thunder itself had fail'd to pass;
Virtue's a stronger guard than brass.

* That is, had the lady, who appears in the character of *Britannia* on the medal, been in Danae's place Jove's attempt upon her had been in vain, as was Charles's on Mrs. Stuart. See Burnet, i. 251, &c. Clarendon's "Continuation," p. 338.

" Roti (Rotier), the celebrated graver to Charles II. was so passionate an admirer of the beautiful Mrs. Stuart, afterwards dutchess of Richmond, that, on the reverse of the best of our coin, he delineated the face of Britannia from her picture. And in some medals, where he had more room to display both his art and affection, the similitude of feature is said to have been so exact, that every one who knew her grace could, at the first view, discover who sat for Britannia."

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, add:

MARY, Dutcheſs of Buckingham; *S. Cooper p. Worlidge f. a ſmall oval; from an original picture at Strawberry Hill.*

Mary, ſole daughter and heiress of Thomas, lord Fairfax, and wife of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, was a woman of little or no beauty*, but of great virtue and piety. The duke, who *ſeemed to be all mankind's epitome*, well knew how to *aſſume, at leaſt*, the character of an affectionate huſband; and loved her, very probably, in her turn, as ſhe was a complying and contented wife. A man who could equally adapt himſelf to the preſbyterian Fairfax and the irreligious Charles, could with great eaſe become a civil and obliging huſband, to a woman who was never diſpoſed to check the current of his humour, or correct the eccentricity of his courſe. She died in 1705, in the 66th year of her age.

P. 421, l. 3, from the bottom, add:

ELIZABETH, Dutcheſs of Albemarle; *Sherwin f. b. ſh. mezz. extremely ſcarce.*

Elizabeth, daughter of lord Ogle, was married to Chriſtopher, ſon and heir of George, duke of Albemarle, when he was only ſixteen years of age. Chriſtopher, in the year 1670, ſucceeded his father in title and eſtate. The wayward and peeviſh temper of his dutcheſs made him fre-

* Her perſon is ſaid to have been low and fat. See Ives's "Select Papers," p. 40. frequently

quently think a bottle a much more desirable companion. She espoused to her second husband, Ralph lord Montagu†, who, in 1705, was created lord Monthermer and duke of Montagu*. She survived him many years, and died of mere old age, the 28th of August, 1738, leaving no issue by either of her husbands.

P. 422, l. 7, add:

At Dalkeith House, the seat of the duke of Buccleugh, in Scotland, are portraits of the dutchess of Monmouth and her two sons.

† As this great lady had an immense estate from her noble ancestors, she was determined, after the duke of Albemarle's death, to give her hand to no body but a sovereign prince. Lord Montagu therefore courted, and married her, as emperor of China. This story was brought on the stage in the comedy of the "Double Gallant, or sick Lady's Cure," written by Colley Cibber. Her grace, who lived for some time at Montagu House, and died in Clerkenwell, was, as may well be supposed, disordered in her head, and saw no company; but, to her death, was constantly served on the knee as a sovereign. As the duke †, her second husband, confined her, he was obliged by her relations to produce her in open court, to ascertain that she was alive. Soon after her death, which was in a very advanced age, the savings of her estate, after an allowance of three thousand pounds a year for the maintenance of her rank, were divided among her own relations. I shall add to this note, which I owe to Mr. Horace Walpole, that Richard lord Ross, a man of wit, humour, and frolic, who affected to imitate the earl of Rochester, was rival to *lord Montagu*. He is said to have written the following verses upon his marriage with the dutchess of Albemarle.

Insulting rival, never boast
Thy conquest lately won;
No wonder if her heart was lost:
Her senses first were gone.
From one that's under Bedlam's laws
What glory can be had?
For love of thee was not the cause;
It proves that she was mad.

* It was this duke, who, when the duke of Marlborough, in high terms, commended the excellency of his *water-works* at Boughton, replied, with great quickness, But they are by no means comparable to your grace's *fire-works*.

† See the sequel of the above article.

H h h 2

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, add :

BARBARA, Countess of Castlemaine, (afterwards Dutchess of Cleveland) *Faithorne f. large b. sb.*

P. 423, l. 16, add :

The Dutchess of Cleveland ; *Schenck f. 4to. mezz.*

Ibid. l. 9, from the bottom, add :

At Dalkeith House, she is represented as a Madonna with her infant son. It is said that her grace sent such a picture to a female convent in France, as an altar-piece; but that the nuns, discovering whose portrait it was, sent it back with indignation.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, add :

The original picture is in the possession of lord Dacre: it belonged to his grandmother, Anne, countess of Suffolk, who was her daughter.

P. 424, l. 14, from the bottom, after " 1709," add this note :

In Christian Gryphius's book " De Scriptoribus Historiam Seculi XVII. illustrantibus, Lips. 1710, 8vo. p. 361, the following piece is mentioned : " Hattigé, ou la belle Turque, qui contient ses Amours avec le Roi de Tamaran : " Cologne, 1676, 12mo. This, if the author may be credited, is the secret history of the amours of Charles II. with the dutchess of Cleveland.

P. 425, l. 5, after " Stamford," add :

There is another, the best that I have seen, at Blenheim.

Ibid. l. 11, from the bottom, after " death," add this note :

When the earl of Clarendon was going from court, upon his resignation of the great seal, the dutchess of Portsmouth, who well knew him to be her enemy, insulted

sulted him from a window of the palace. He turned to her, and said, with a calm but spirited dignity, *Madam, if you live, you will grow old.*

P. 426, l. 2, add :

Mrs. French, in Swallow-street, has an original painting of her by Wissing, from which Smith engraved his print. Her portrait, in the gallery of beauties at Hampton Court, is well known.

Isabella, dutchess of Grafton, was sole daughter and heir of Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington. In 1672, she married Henry, earl of Euston, afterwards duke of Grafton, the only son of Charles II. by Barbara, dutchess of Cleveland. As her father's honours descended to her, she walked in the coronation procession of George I. as countess of Arlington in her own right *. She died the 7th of February, 1722-3.

P. 428, l. 2, after "neighbourhood," add: where she was the common arbitress of controversies, which she decided with great sagacity and judgment, and prevented many tedious and expensive law-suits. The earl, her husband, alluding to her œconomy, as well as her other excellencies, declared, that "he had rather have her with five thousand pounds, than any other woman with twenty thousand."

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, add :

Her portrait is at the late sir Andrew Fountaine's, at Narford, Norfolk †.

* "Biog. Britan." ii. p. 712.

† At the same place is a portrait of lady Southesk.

P. 429, l. 11, from the bottom, add :

The original picture is at Cashiobury, near Watford.

P. 430, l. 15, add :

This print, with some alterations, has been inscribed "Catharine, Queen Dowager."

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, insert the article of Lady MARY RATCLIFFE, at p. 447, in this place ; and add, after the description of the print : *She is placed here as countess of Derwentwater.*

P. 431, l. 8, erase Theophilus, &c. to the end of the article. Then add, after "Ireland," she was a woman of a strong and cultivated understanding, and of exemplary conduct in her religious and domestic character. She died in 1678, having had one child only by her husband William Jolife †, of Caverswell Castle, in the county of Stafford, esq. See more of her in the Sermon at her Funeral by Samuel Willes, M. A. preacher at Allhallows, in Derby ; to which is prefixed her head.

Ibid. erase the article of Lady MARY FIELDING, which will be found in another place.

Ibid. l. 4 and 5, from the bottom, read : who was first married to sir Richard Edgecumbe, father of lord Edgecumbe ; next to Christopher Montagu, elder brother to Charles, earl of Halifax.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, add this note :

There is a print, inscribed "Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, Daughter of Charles, Earl of Peterborough, &c. Lely p. Watson f." As this is a daughter of the earl who took Barcelona, and the same person who married the duke of Gordon, who died

† Sometimes written Jolliffe.

died in 1728, the portrait was, most probably, never painted by Lely, who died before Charles II. It must therefore belong to a subsequent reign.

P. 432, l. 12, add:

RACHEL, Widow of Dr. William PAULE, Bishop of Oxon, Daughter of Sir Christopher Clitherow, Knt. aged 50, born the 7th of June, 1617. *Loggan ad vivum del. Eliza. B. Gulston f. large 4to.*

The original drawing is in the possession of James Clitherow, of Norton House, in Middlesex, esq.

Rachel Paule was daughter of sir Christopher Clitherow, knt. an eminent merchant and alderman of London, in the reigns of James and Charles the First †. She was one of his children by his second wife, Mary, daughter of sir Thomas Cambell, knt. lord mayor of London, in 1609. She married Dr. William Paule, who was fellow of All-Souls College, in Oxford, and afterwards bishop of that see. After his lordship's death, she retired to St. Giles's, in Oxford, where the original drawing of her, in the widow's weeds of that time, was taken by David Loggan. She died in 1691, leaving several children; but the male line became extinct on the death of her

† He served the offices of sheriff and lord mayor, in the years 1625 and 1636, was governor of the East-land company, and president of Christ's hospital *. He was chosen one of the representatives of the city of London, in the third parliament of Charles; the precipitate dissolution of which lord Clarendon laments as the principal cause of the national confusion that soon after followed. As he found that his principles, which were ever well affected to monarchy and the church of England, rendered him daily less acceptable to the puritan party, which then took the lead in the city, he retired, soon after his mayoralty, from public business, and died in 1642. He was buried in the church of St. Andrew Under-shaft, where there is a fair monument to his memory.

* In the court room, belonging to the hospital, is an original portrait of him, dated 1641.

grand-

grandson, William Paule †, of Braywick, in Berks, and Greys, in Oxfordshire, esq. whose only child by lady Catharine Fane, his wife, who was daughter of Vere, and sister of John, late earl of Westmoreland, married sir William Stapleton, bart. whose son, sir Thomas, now enjoys the Paule estate; and, in right of his grandmother, is also presumptive heir, after the death of Francis, now lord Despencer, and his sister, lady Austen, without issue, to that ancient barony *.

Ibid. l. 14, erase the present article, and substitute the following :

Catharine, daughter of Thomas, lord Wotton, and widow of Henry, lord Stanhope. She had a daughter, who was named Catharine after her mother, who married William, lord Allington. She was created countess of Chesterfield by Charles the Second.

Ibid l. 11, from the bottom, add :

There is in the gallery of beauties, at Windsor, a portrait by sir Peter Lely, called " Lady ROCESTER, which has been mistaken for the wife of John, the famous lord, who was indubitably no beauty. The portrait in question is conjectured to represent the first wife of Laurence

† Mr. Paule, the father of this gentleman, was remarkably fat, but not so corpulent as Dr. Tadow, of St. John's College, his contemporary, at Oxford. The facetious Dr. Evans†, of the same house, who loved a pun, said in conversation, that he had some thoughts of writing a poem upon Tadow, of which indeed, at present, he had only composed this line :

Tadloides musæ Paulo majora canamus ||.

It was on the same person that Dr Evans made this well-known distich :

When Tadow walks the streets, the paviours cry,
God bless you, sir!—and lay their rammers by.

• Communicated by James Clitherow, esq.

† Author of " The Apparition, a Poem"; the Epitaph on Vanburgh, &c.
Parody of Virg. Eclog. iv. v. 1.

Hyde,

Hyde, second son of Edward earl of Clarendon, who was created viscount Hyde and baron of Wotton Basslet, the 24th of April, 1681, and earl of Rochester, the 29th of November, 1682. As sir Peter Lely died in 1680, I have placed her here as the wife of an earl's second son; but, perhaps improperly. If there be a portrait at Cassiobury resembling this at Windsor, it may be depended upon as done for one of the wives of earl Laurence, and may probably lead to a further discovery.

P. 433, l. 5, from the bottom, after "*sc.*" add: *In Clark's "Lives," fol.*

P. 434, l. 8, add: *Before her "Funeral Sermon," by Parkhurst.* Then erase the present article of Lady BROOKE, and substitute the following:

Lady Brooke, who was born at Wigfale, in Suffex, was daughter of Thomas Colepepper, esq. and wife of sir Robert Brooke, knt. of Cockfield Hall, at Yoxford, in the county of Suffolk. She was, in the early part of her life, distinguished for the elegance of her person, as she afterwards was for her cultivated understanding, masculine judgment, and elevated piety. She died in July, 1683.

Ibid. l. 15, erase the article, and substitute the following:

This lady is supposed to have been the wife of sir William Jones. Morant, in his "*History of Essex* †," mentions Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Alleyn, of Little Lees, in Essex, married first to John Robinson; afterwards to sir William Jones, attorney-general to Charles II. It appears that "*lady Elizabeth Jones,*" mother of sir John

† P. 99.

Robinson, died in 1699, aged 68, and was buried at Denton, in Suffolk, at which place is the seat of the Robinsons.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, after "was," read, daughter of George Fielding, esq. and wife of, &c. At the end of the article, place the reference to the Interregnum as a note. Then add, after "Charles II." *Ob.* 20 Feb. 1678-9. She lies buried in Westminster Abbey, with an inscription in English and Hebrew upon her monument: there is also an epitaph, which seems to have been written in the Ethiopic language, that people might *not* read it. Job Ludolf, the writer †, when he saw it on the tomb, felt much the same kind of emotion as he would have felt at the unexpected sight of a familiar friend in a strange country ‖.

P. 436, l. 9, add: *Before her Funeral Sermon, by Dr. Edward Reynolds, rector of Braunston, in Northamptonshire, and afterwards bishop of Norwich.*

Mary, daughter of sir Edward Alston, and wife of sir James Langham, had, in the early part of her life, a propensity to atheism; but, as she advanced in years and understanding, she became a Christian upon sound principles and rational conviction, and experimentally found,

† See his article in the Appendix to this reign.

‖ The author of the "Life of Ludolf," at p. 126, 127, says, "Non gaudio parvo perfusus, cum in Templo Westmonasterienſi incisum marmori candido videret carmen Æthiopicum, quod, rogatus, in memoriam uxoris clarissimi viri Samuelis Morlant, equitis Angli, olim conscripserat §."

§ "In Prefat. ad "Grammat. Æthiop," edit, secundæ, monet Ludolfus suum, *auſtoris*, "nomen, forte ex invidia adſculptum marmori non fuiſſe." Ibid. p. 127, n.

that

that the uniform practice of religion and virtue added strength to reason and clearness to evidence. Hence it was that no woman of her age was more religious or less superstitious. She was equally a stranger to the moroseness and flights of bigotry; but displayed a constant cheerfulness, the natural effect of a good conscience, which rendered her a more agreeable and amiable woman, in proportion as she was a better Christian. She died in September, 1660.

P. 438, l. 11, after "lady Middleton," add this note:

There is a print by F. P. (probably Francis Place) inscribed "The Countess of Middleton." It appears to be a portrait of a very different person from Mrs. Jane Middleton. I know nothing of the lady.

P. 440, 441, erase the article of SOPHIA BULKELEY, and substitute the following:

This lady was daughter of Walter Stuart, esq. third son of lord Blantyre, and sister to Frances, dutchess of Richmond. She married Henry Bulkeley, esq. "master of the household†" to Charles the Second. In the reign of William, it was reported, that she was confined in the Bastile, for holding a correspondence with lord Godolphin‡. That she had some connection with that lord may be presumed from the following stanza, which is part of a satire against Charles, written in 1680:

Not for the nation, but the *fair*,
Our treasury provides:
Bulkeley's Godolphin's only care,
As Middleton is Hyde's.

† Crawford's "Peerage of Scotland," p. 37.

‡ Dalrymple's "Memoirs," part ii. p. 189. She is there erroneously called *Lady Sophia Buckley*.

P. 441, l. 6, add: *Before her Funeral Sermon, by Giles Oldifworth.*

Ibid. l. 11, add:

The Family of Mr. COOKE of Norfolk †; *Huyfman p. Van Somer f. large sh. mezz.*

The print is anonymous; but I give it this appellation upon the authority of Vertue's manuscript in my possession. There is a half-sheet mezzotinto by Vincent, which contains a copy of part of it. The eldest of the children, in the copy, holds a knotted sheep-hook, and has by her side a lamb. The two least, who are represented as angels, are presumed to have died young. I mention this circumstance as analogous to the children in the clouds, in the famous family-piece at Wilton.

Ibid. read l. 4, 5, and 6, from the bottom, thus: She died the 21st of June, 1675, having herself, with great composure, first closed her eyes. Her print, together with her Life, is in Clarke's last folio, 1683.

Ibid. last line, add:

At Billingbere, in Berkshire, the seat of Richard Neville Neville, esq. is a fine portrait of her by Kneller, with a Black. This picture, which is in the painter's best manner, was the property of Baptiſt May, who was privy purse to Charles II. and of singular service to him in his private pleasures ||.

P. 442,

† As the principal figures are young ladies, the print may be placed here with propriety.

|| John Wilmot, earl of Rochester; John Sheffield, earl of Mulgrave; lord Buckhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset; Henry, son of Thomas Killegrew; Henry Savile; Fleetwood Sheppard, and Baptiſt May, were generally of the number of those select and facetious parties which enlivened the evenings of Charles II. in the apartments of his mistresses. The last of these persons, who, as well as the earl

P. 442, l. 1, erase "Mrs."

Ibid l. 5, add this note :

It would be too indelicate to mention the particular consequences of the jalap, which was given to Moll Davis at supper by Nell Gwynn, who knew that she was to lie the same night with the king. It is sufficient to hint at the violence of its operation, and the disastrous effects : such effects as the ancients would have attributed to Anteros †, a malignant deity, and the avowed enemy of Cupid.

† *Αντιερος*.

Ibid. l. 11, add : *There is another copy in mezzotinto.*

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, add : *There is a small etching of her, in the fine manner of Rembrandt, which is very scarce. It was done, as I am informed, by Spencer, the late painter in miniature.*

P. 443, l. 12, from the bottom, add this note :

She was, or affected to be, very orthodox, and a friend to the clergy and the church. The story of her paying the debt of a worthy clergyman, whom, as she was going through the city, she saw some bailiffs hurrying to prison, is a known fact ; as is also that of her being insulted in her coach at Oxford, by the mob, who mistook her for the dutchess of Portsmouth. Upon which she looked out of the window, and said, with her usual good humour, *Pray, good people, be civil : I am the protestant whore.* This Laconic speech drew upon her the blessings of the populace, who suffered her to proceed without further molestation.

P. 444, l. 10, after "company," add this note :

If any credit may be given to a manuscript lampoon, dated 1686, Mrs. Knight was employed by Charles as a procurefs : particularly, she was sent with overtures to Nell Gwynn ; whom, as the same authority says, lord Buckhurst would not part with, till he was reimbursed the expences he had lavished upon her. The king at length created him earl of Middlesex for his compliance :

"Gave him an earldom to resign his b--tch."

Ibid. l. 5 and 6, from the bottom, erase, "who is not known to have kept any other woman."

earl of Dorset, was a friend and patron of Prior, was a gentleman-usher and daily-waiter, and afterwards usher of the black rod to king William. See more of these favourites in "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 1039. See also lord Clarendon's "Continuat." fol. p. 338, 355, 438, &c.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 2, from the bottom, erase the two periods that follow "scarlet dyer," and substitute the following: The prince had one daughter by her, named Ruperta, born in 1671. She married Emmanuel Scroope How, esq. brigadier general in the reign of Anne, and envoy extraordinary to the house of Brunswick Lunenburg. He was brother to Scroope, lord viscount How, of the kingdom of Ireland *.

P. 445, l. 8, add:

Her portrait, by Vandyck, is in the same picture with the dutchess of Richmond, at Wilton.

Ibid. l. 9, read, Mrs. Anne Gibson, whose maiden name was Shepherd, was, &c.

P. 446, l. 1, add:

There are two more prints of her, done by her husband.

Ibid. l. 7, add:

There is, as I am informed, another print of her, with a black in a striped robe, who offers her grapes.

Ibid. l. 9, add:

The original picture is at lord Dyfert's, at Peterham.

P. 447, l. 6, add the whole article of Lady GRAMMONT, as at p. 449.

* Sandford, p. 571, edit. 1707. It appears, from the same page, that he had also a natural son by Frances Bard, daughter of Henry viscount Bellomont, in Ireland. This son was commonly called Dudley Rupert. He served as a volunteer in the emperor's army, at the siege of Buda, where he was killed the 13th of July, 1686, in the 20th year of his age. See an account of lord Bellomont, or Bellemont, in "Fast. Oxon." ii, col. 38.

After

After the description of Mac Ardell's print, add :

There is an etching of her by Powle, after Lely, which was done for the edition of the "Memoires de Grammont," printed at Strawberry Hill.

In the article, after "de Grammont," add : Charles II. in a letter addressed to the dutchess of Orleans, speaks thus of her : " I believe she will pass for a handsome woman in France, &c. She is as good a creature as ever lived*."

The Countess of Meath; *Paulus Mignard, Avenionensis p. Londini; P. Van Somer f. b. sb. mezz. scarce.*

Probably wife of the earl of Meath, who was drowned in 1675, near Holyhead in Wales, in his passage from Ireland.

Ibid. l. 9, from the bottom, after " countesses," add this note :

There is a mezzotinto print by Van Somer, after S. Brown, inscribed " Mademoiselle Charlotte de Beeverwaerde." I take this lady to be one of the four sisters of lady Ossory. There is another mezzotinto, inscribed " Madam Helyot," (possibly Elliot) by Lloyd, after Lutterel. I have seen the same name on the print of a nun by Edelinck; but the persons are apparently different.

P. 448, l. 5, add :

CATHARINE, only Daughter of Robert, and Sister of Sir Robert Southwell, of King's Weston, in Com. Glou. Knt. Wife to Sir John Perceval, Bart. (7th of that Name) born the 1st of September, 1637, married the 14th of February, 1655, died the 17th of August, 1679. *J. Faber f. 1743, 8vo. mezz. Engraved for the "History of the House of Yvery."*

CATHARINE, Daughter of Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden, in Kent, Bart. Wife to Sir John Perceval, Bart. (8th

* Dalrymple's "Memoirs," ii. p. 26.

of that Name) born - - - married Feb. 1680-1, died Feb. 1691 2. *Faber f. 1743. Engraved for the same book.*

Lady Perceval, though some of her ancestors sacked towns and conquered kingdoms, had sense enough to know that benevolence of the heart and bounty of the hand, virtues for which she was particularly eminent, would avail her more than all the borrowed lustre of ancestrel honours. The illustrious descent of the house of Dering, "from different branches of the Norman line of English kings," "from the imperial house of Charlemagne, or that of France*," upon which the family has long plumed itself, were, in her estimation, the lightest of all vanities. She married to her second husband Col. Butler, a gentleman of Ireland; and, in a short time after her marriage, died on the 2d of Feb. 1691-2. She lies buried in Chelsea church.

Ibid. l. 6, read, ORTANCE.

Ibid. l. 8, add:

ORTANCE MANCHINI, &c. *Lely p. Verkolije f. 1680, 4to. mezz.*

Ibid. l. 9, add:

Another, engraved under the direction of Picart, 8vo.

Ibid. l. 9, from the bottom, add this note, after "Charles II."

Fenton, in his Observations on Waller's "Triple Combat," informs us, that she was once thought a fit match for Charles; and that Henrietta Maria and cardinal Mazarine had designed her for his queen. The same author observes that she once had the greatest fortune of any lady in Europe.

* "Hist. of the House of Yvery," p. 396, &c.

P. 449, l. 5 and 6, from the bottom, read: The notices we have of most of the ladies in this reign, or any other, are but slender.

P. 450, l. 5, add:

Trusty DICK PENDERELL; *Lamborn f. 8vo. This print appears to me not to be genuine.*

P. 451, l. 6, add this note:

It appears, from the notes on this Account, that Richard was the third brother of the Penderells, and that he was commonly called *Trusty Richard*. He and his five brethren, lived at or near *White Ladies*, in a little farm within the wood. They were employed in cutting down timber and watching it to prevent its being stolen. They subsisted chiefly upon the profit of some cow-grass. All the brothers were privy to the secret of the king's concealment; but Richard went many miles with him to assist him in his escape †.

† "Charles the Second's Account of his Escape," p. 7, &c.

P. 453, l. 1, after "Ferguson," add this note:

Robert Ferguson was a great dealer in plots, and a prostitute political writer for different parties; and particularly for the earl of Shaftesbury. His person, which is perhaps represented in some print, is thus described in a proclamation published in the year 1683: "A tall lean man, dark brown hair, a great Roman nose, thin jawed, heat in his face, speaks in the Scotch tone, a sharp piercing eye, stoops a little in the shoulders, he hath a shuffling gate that differs from all men, wears his periwig down almost over his eyes, about forty-five years of age." He approached nearer to a parallel character with Oates than any of his contemporaries, and was rewarded with a place in the reign of William, though it was well known that he merited a halter. See more of him in "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 743. See also the Indexes to Echard and Burnet; Calamy, ii. p. 583, iii. p. 544, &c. and Dalrymple's "Memoirs,"

Ibid. l. 2, subjoin this note to "Mamamouchee Musty:"

Mamamouchi is a character in the "Citizen turned Gentleman," from Moliere.

P. 456, l. 11, after "court," subjoin this reference: See more of him in Dalrymple's "Memoirs," i. p. 87.

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P. 458,

P. 458, l. 12, after "deceiver," add this note :

The most signal instance of pure enthusiasm, that hath ever occurred to me, is that of Mr. John Mason, minister of Water Stratford, near Buckingham. He was a man of great simplicity of behaviour, of the most unaffected piety, and of learning and abilities far above the common level, till he was bewildered by the mysteries of Calvinism, and infatuated with millenary notions. This calm and grave enthusiast was as firmly persuaded as he was of his own existence, and as strongly persuaded others, that he was the Elias appointed to proclaim the approach of Christ, who was speedily to begin the millennium and fix his throne at Water Stratford. Crowds of people assembled at this place who were fully convinced that this great æra would presently commence ; and especially after Mason had, in the most solemn manner, affirmed to his sister and several other persons, that, as he lay on his bed, he saw Christ in all his majesty. Never was there a scene of more frantic joy, expressed by singing, fiddling, dancing, and all the wildness of enthusiastic gestures and rapturous vociferation, than was, for some time, seen at Stratford ; where a mixed multitude assembled to hail the approach of king Jesus. Every vagabond and village fiddler that could be procured bore a part in the rude concert at this tumultuous jubilee. Mason was observed to speak rationally on every subject that had no relation to his wild notions in religion. He died, in 1695, soon after he fancied he had seen his Saviour, fully convinced of the reality of the vision and of his own divine mission. See a particular Account of his Life and Character, by H. Maurice, rector of Tyringham, Bucks, 1695, 4to pamphlet.

P. 462, l. 5 and 6, from the bottom, read : He was one of the oldest men.

Ibid. the article of MARRIOT belongs to the Interregnum.

Ibid. add to the last note :

See also some more credible instances of old men, in Dr. John Campbell's anonymous book, entitled "Hermippus redivivus."

P. 463, l. 13, erase the whole paragraph ; and in the first line of the next, read : James Turner, a goldsmith, in London, and lieutenant-colonel of the city militia, was, &c.

Ibid. l. 10, from the bottom, after "patrimony," add : which was very considerable.

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 6 and 7, from the bottom, read: He was executed for robbing the house of Mr. Francis Tryton, a merchant, of jewels, and other things of value, to the amount of about six thousand pounds. He was executed for this burglary, &c.

P. 464, l. 7, after "Tower," subjoin these lines in a note:

Blood that wears treason in his face,
Villain complete in *parson's gown* †,
How much is he at court in grace,
For stealing Ormond and the crown!
Since loyalty does no man good,
Let's steal the king and outdo Blood.

Rochester's "History of Insipids."

† His disguise when he stole the crown.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, after "Blood," add this note:

Dr. Walter Pope, in his "Life of Bishop Ward*," informs us, that Blood, "being of a sudden become a great favourite at court, and the chief agent of the dissenters, brought the bishop a verbal message from the king not to molest them; upon which he went to wait on his majesty, and humbly represented to him, that there were only two troublesome nonconformists in his diocese, whom he doubted not, with his majesty's permission, but that he should bring to their duty: and then he named them. *These are the very men*, replied the king, *you must not meddle with*; to which he obeyed, letting the prosecution against them fall."

* P. 69, 70.

P. 466, l. 12 from the bottom, add, as a note:

See a particular account of Mary Davis in "Phoenix Britannicus," 4to. p. 248; and of Elizabeth Love, in sir Robert Sibbald's "Scotia illustrata," pars i. p. 60.

Ibid. l. 10 from the bottom, add: *very scarce*.

P. 467, l. 4, add:

Mother GEORGE, in the 120th Year of her age; *M. Powell p. B. Lens f. b. fb. mezz.*

Mother George, who was contemporary with mother Loufe, lived in Black-Boy Lane, and afterwards in the

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parish

parish of St. Peter's, in the Bailey, at Oxford. She retained the use of all her faculties to the age of an hundred and twenty years, and was much resorted to by company, from a motive of curiosity. She used to thread a fine needle, as a proof of the goodness of her eye-sight, before her visitants, who generally gave her a gratuity towards her support. She died from the effects of an accidental fall that injured her back*. A genuine picture of her is in the possession of Mr. George Huddesford, late of New College, in Oxford, who, in pursuit of his genius for painting, is now, or was lately, under the instruction of Zoffanij, the celebrated Italian painter.

P. 467, last line, after "forgot," add this note :

She desired, *by will*, to have a sermon preached at her funeral, for which the preacher was to have ten pounds; but upon this express condition, that he was to say nothing but what was *well* of her. A preacher was, with some difficulty, found, who undertook the task. He, after a sermon preached on the general subject of mortality, and the good uses to be made of it, concluded with saying, *By the will of the deceased, it is expected that I should mention her, and say nothing but what is well of her.* All that I shall say of her therefore is this : She was born *well*, she lived *well*, and she died *well*; for she was born with the name of Creswell, she lived in Clerkenwell, and she died in Bridewell. I have seen this story in print, with some spurious additions.

Dr. Fuller, in his "Appeal of injured Innocence †," tells us, that "When one was to preach the funeral sermon of a most vicious and generally hated person, all wondered what he would say in his praise; the preacher's friends fearing, his foes hoping that, for his fee, he would force his conscience to flattery. For one thing, said the minister, this man is to be spoken well of

" by

† Part iii. p. 75.

* See Wood's "Life," edit. 2, p. 253, 254, where we are informed, that Mr. Shirley, the Terræ Filius of Trinity College, in his speech, spoken at Oxford, the 14th of July, 1673, made some reflections upon the studies and pursuits of Anthony Wood, the famous Oxford antiquary, in which his malice and scurrility were much more conspicuous than his wit. As the Latin edition of the "History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford" was then preparing for the press, he said, among other things, that Wood "intended to put two *old wives*, mother Loue and mother George, into his book; and that he would not let it be printed because he would not have it *new* and *common*."

"by all ; and for another thing, he is to be spoken ill of by none. The first is because God made him ; the second, because he is dead."

P. 468, l. 1, after "Bennet," read : mother Mosely, and mother Beaulie. Then subjoin this note :

Betty Beaulie, a bawd of figure, lived in Durham-Yard, in the Strand. Charles Maurice Tellier, archbishop and duke of Rheims, who came to England, together with Crequi, to treat concerning a marriage of the dauphin with the lady Mary, daughter of the duke of York, is said to have gone to her house. See Wood's "Life," edit. 2. p. 265, 266, where there are some verses in which the fact is mentioned.

Ibid. notes, l. 3, read, Spectator, No. 266 ; and, l. 5, read, Artemisia.

P. 469, last line, add :

ANNA MACALLAME, borne in the Orkneys in Scotland, in the Year 1615, being presented to the King's Majesty's Sight, October, 1662.

Tho' my Portraicture seemes to be,

A Man's, my Sex denies me so ;

Nature has still Variety,

To make the World her Wisdom know.

She is represented in a fur cap and a man's gown ; her beard is very large, and like an old man's ; small b. sh. scarce and curious.

I saw, in the year 1750, at the palace of St. Ildefonso, in Spain, a portrait of a Neapolitan woman, with much such another beard as Anne Macallame's. I also saw, about four years ago, a woman, at Rotherhithe, with a masculine beard. The largest of these is by no means comparable to that of Barbara Vanbeck, mentioned in the Interregnum.

P. 469, 470, erase the present and substitute the following note:

I know not where to place the prints here specified ; but it is probable that almost all the persons represented by them are authors. BENJAMIN RHODES ; in a
coif

coif and falling band ; much in the manner of Robert White : this seems to belong to the class of gentlemen : the inscription of the print, which is in Mr. Bull's collection, is in manuscript.—The two following portraits also belong to Mr. Bull : A neat print of a man in armour, in his own hair ; his right hand rests on a truncheon ; on a table before him is a helmet plumed ; a sash is over his armour. It is a proof, in 8vo. without inscription. At the bottom are his arms and this inscription in MS. " Foxc, General Anglois " This and the next belong to Mr. Bull.—A man writing at a table : he is in a falling band, cloak, and treble ruffles ; underneath are six English verses : " Though in this darker shade," &c. Both these prints may perhaps belong to the preceding reign.—GULIELMUS AUGUSTINUS, AR. M. A. Hertochs, f. 8vo. He is represented in long hair. The print is dated 1666, in MS. He appears to be a different person from William Ausfin, Esq. engraved by Glover.—A man of the name of WHARTON, in long hair, and a large band, with a tassel, engraved by White ; six Latin verses, in one of which is " WHARTONI conspice formam §."—WILLIAM ALLESTRY, by White, 8vo.—THOMAS POWELL †, Æt. 20, 1675 ; four English verses ; this is also by White, 8vo.—A man in a wig, writing ; eight verses : " See here a Phoenix," &c.—Another man in a tie wig ; eight verses. He is said " partrizare." A man sitting in a loose robe, lined with female heads.

§ Quere if Thomas Wharton, M. D. author of " *Adenographia, seu Descriptio Glandularum totius Corporis*," Amstcl. 1659, 8vo, in which he has given a far better account of the glands and their uses than any of the faculty has done before him. Ob. Nov. 14, 1673. See " *Athen. Oxon.*" ii. col. 521, 522.

† This person seems to be a young dissenting minister.

P. 470, l. 9, add this note:

" As to the king's more private ordering his family, in the beginning of October, 1666, his majesty, to promote frugality and decency in habit, and to discourage the extravagancy of French fashions, made a solemn and peremptory declaration of the fashion of his apparel, which he resolved to wear for the future. " It was strait Spanish breeches ; instead of a doublet a long vest down to the mid-leg ; and above that a loose coat, after the Muscovite or Polish way ; the sword girt over the vest ; and, instead of shoes and stockings, a pair of buskins or brodekins. Which habit was found to be very decent and becoming to his majesty, " and was for a considerable time used and followed by the chief of his courtiers." Echard's " *History of England*," ii. p. 836.

P. 471, l. 8, add : The fatin cap and formal screwed-up face, was, for the most part, changed for a more natural and unconstrained aspect*.

* Dr. Echard tells us, that *we had a great plenty of religious face-makers in the late zealous times* †. " Then it was," says he, " that godliness chiefly consisted in the

† Works, vol. i. p. 151, 152, edit. 1774.

" manage"

"managment of the eye; and he that had the least pupil was the most righteous, "because most easily concealed by the rolling white. Then it was that they would "scarce let a round-faced man go to heaven; but if he had but a little blood in "his cheeks his condition was counted very dangerous; and it was almost an in- "fallible sign of absolute reprobation." Nothing is more certain than that black satin caps, tipped and edged with white, were then worn by some divines to give an appearance of languor and mortification to the countenance.

It has been gravely asserted by some presbyterian writers that the cloak is apostolical, as we read that St. Paul *left* his cloak at Troas ||. But, for this very reason, it may be concluded, that he did not constantly preach in it.

|| See "Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence," 4to, p. 80.

Ibid. notes, l. 3, after "1343," add:

Thiers, in his Treatise of Perukes, informs us, that no ecclesiastic wore a band || before the middle of the last century, or a peruke before the Restoration.

|| The clerical band, which was at first worn with broad lappets, apparently had its origin from the falling band, which is divided under the chin.

P. 472, add to the note:

but especially to Halls "Chronicle," and to the tract on apparel, in "Camden's Remains."

P. 473, before the article of CHARLES XI. add:

BERNARD DE FOIX, de la Valette, Duc d'Espèrnon; *Mignard p. P. Van Schuppen sc. 1661: motto of the garter about his arms; b. sh.*

Bernard de Nogaret de Foix, duke of Espèrnon and Valette, knight of the orders of St. Michael and of the Holy Ghost, was, in April, 1661, installed knight of the Garter †. He was descended from one of the most illustrious families in France, and added great lustre to his house. The reader is referred for a particular account of him, to "The Life of the Duke of Espèrnon, englished by Charles Cotton, Esq." and published in folio, 1670.

P. 474, l. 1, after "&c." add: *Tempesti, Florentinus, del. 1717, J. Simon f.*

† He was the last knight elected in the reign of Charles I. in which his portrait may be placed.

P. 475,

P. 475, l. 5, add as, after "ingenuous."

Ibid. l. 11, add: *Ob.* 24 Aug. 1679, *Æt.* 66.

Ibid. before "HAMET," &c. add:

HANNIBAL SEHESTED; *a small bead; A. F. f. in Hofman.*

Hannibal Sehested, lord of Tybierg, and grand treasurer of Denmark, is celebrated in the history of that country, for his valour and conduct as a general, and his knowledge, ability, and address, as a statesman and ambassador. In the reign of Christian IV. he was, for his eminent services, rewarded with the viceroyalty of Norway, where he led the king's forces against the Swedes, with such signal success, that this war is in the annals of Denmark distinguished by the appellation of *The War of Hannibal*. In the reign of Frederic III. he, for secret reasons, was deprived of his government of Norway, forbidden to appear at court, and degraded from his rank; and the bulk of his fortune was confiscated. In 1655, he retired with his family to Antwerp, where he entered into the service of Charles II. who employed him in several negotiations*. He was afterwards taken prisoner by the Swedes, and was some time with their army which was to act against Denmark. During his captivity, he did Frederic such eminent service, that, when a peace was concluded with Sweden, he was received by him with open arms, and perfectly reinstated in his confidence and favour. He was afterwards sent in quality of ambassador extraordinary to the courts of England and France. *Ob.* 1666.

* Seven of his letters are at the end of the first volume of Thurloe's "State Papers."

MARCUS GIOE, Conseiller Privé, &c. *Tver sc. In Hfman.*

Mark Gioe, lord of Brahesborg, who had formerly visited England as a traveller, was sent hither as an ambassador from Denmark, in the reign of Charles the Second. He was afterwards employed, in the same character, at the courts of France and Spain. During his residence in England, which was about seven years, he became enamoured of Elizabeth Mary Thomson, a lady of distinguished beauty, wit, and modesty, whom, in 1676, he espoused, but left no issue by her. This polite scholar and able minister died in 1698. He left several poems, speeches, and memoirs of his embassies, in manuscript. Some of his writings are in print: the most considerable is his "Disputatio de optima gerendæ Reipublicæ Forma," Seroe, 1653, 4to.

JOHANNES FREDERICUS A FRIESENDORFF, Baronettus Angliæ, Liber Dominus in Heerdicke, Dominus in Kyrup, Eques auratus, S. R. M. Sueciæ Consiliarius, et ad S. R. M. Magnæ Britanniae Extraordinarius Ablegatus, Plenipotentiarius, &c. *P. Williamsen sc. h. sb.*

P. 475, l. 6, from the bottom, add: *Two more; one by Lloyd, 4to. mezz.*

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, after "Chiswick," add: The horse and back-ground were painted by Wyke.

P. 476, add:

The Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Bantam, with a boy holding an umbrella over his head. *R. Preek, exc. b. sb. mezz.*

KAIA NEBBE (or Keay Nabee), &c. *Catlett sc. whole length, 12mo.*

Ibid. l. 16, after "ambassadors," add this note :

Dryden, in his poem addressed to sir Godfrey Kneller, where he mentions uncouth Gothic figures, painted without knowledge of the clare obscure, has, in the following lines, described the persons of these ambassadors, of whom he was a spectator :

Flat faces, such as would disgrace a screen,
Such as in Bantam's embassy were seen,
Unraised, unrounded, were the rude delight
Of brutal nations only born to fight.

P. 477, l. 7, add :

"WILHELMUS CURTIUS, Eques, Baronettus, Prolegatus in Germania."

The print, which is thus inscribed, may be placed here, or in the Interregnum.

Sir William Curtius, who was created a baronet the 2d of April, 1652, by Charles II.* was probably an envoy from Sweden to that prince during his exile. It is certain, that he was, in this reign †, elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

P. 478, l. 8, from the bottom, add :

MARCELLUS MALPIGI, &c. *Before his "Opera Posthuma," two volumes, folio.*

Marcellus Malpigi, a very eminent physician and naturalist of Bologna, was a great improver of science. He was elected an honorary member of the Royal Society, the 4th of March, 1668-9. He was author of various anatomical treatises ; he also wrote "De Formatione Pulli in Ovo," "De Bombyce," &c. He and the excellent

* "Baronetage," v. p. 268, edit. 1741.

† October 3, 1677.

poet Vida illustrate each other on the last mentioned subject. A collection of his works, in two volumes folio, with cuts, was published at London, 1686.

I am informed, that there is a print, by Verkolje, of ANTHONY VAN LEEUWENHOEK, another eminent naturalist, who particularly distinguished himself by his microscopical observations, and was also elected an honorary member of the Royal Society.

P. 479, l. 9, from the bottom add:

JEAN BAPTISTE DE SEIGNELAY, &c. *Desrochers* sc.

Svo.

John Baptist Colbert, marquis of Seignelay, eldest son of the great Colbert, was formed under his father, and succeeded him in the important office of secretary of state, to which he seemed entitled from his natural and acquired abilities. Before he was preferred to this office, he paid particular attention to the marine, which, under his management, became *respectable*, at least, throughout Europe. One of the first and most memorable of his exploits was the bombarding of Genoa, upon a false and frivolous pretence of Lewis XIV. This is one of those actions which impartial posterity will weigh in the same equitable scale with the invasion of the United Provinces and the burning of the Palatinate, and consequently regard it with horror and detestation*. He particularly signalized himself at the battle of Bantry Bay†, in which the English fleet was defeated. He afterwards formed a

* I have heard it remarked, by several persons who have lately seen the Palatinate, that it is one of the most melancholy scenes of devastation that they ever beheld. Upon this spot, at least, every humane traveller must curse the memory of Lewis the Fourteenth.

† In the reign of William III.

project of burning the English ships in their ports, and flattered himself that he should have the glory of fixing king James on the throne ; but illness prevented his embarkation with the fleet commanded by Tourville, which, when king William was in Ireland, spread terror throughout the kingdom *. Seignelay was full of indignation at the ill success of his project, which was soon after effectually defeated by the decisive victory gained by the English fleet at La Hogue. He died of a consumption, at Versailles, in 1690, aged thirty-nine years. He is mentioned here as having been in England in the course of his travels, in the reign of Charles II.

P. 479, l. 12 and 13, from the bottom, read : He is said to have been killed in a quarrel in Hungary, in 1686, in the 31st year of his age ; but we are, with more probability, informed, that when king George II. made some alterations in his palace at Hanover, his body was found under a floor †.

Ibid. erase l. 6, 7, and 8, from the bottom, and substitute :

PHILIBERT, Comte de Grammont ; *T. Chambers sc. 4to ; engraved for the new edition of the "Memoires de Grammont," printed at Strawberry Hill : from an authentic portrait in the collection of Mr. Walpole. It was copied, by a good hand, from the original at the Grand Augustins, at Paris, where are heads of all the knights of the Holy Ghost.*

* Dalrymple's "Memoirs," p. 428, &c.

† It is obvious to observe here, that his sister, the beautiful countess of Koenigsmarck, was mistress to Augustus II. king of Poland, by whom she was mother of the famous marshal Saxe.

P. 480,

P. 480, l. 15, from the bottom, add ;

CAROLUS PATIN, Doct. Med. Par. Numismatum
Impp Interpres egregius.

Cæsareos qui non patitur vanescere vultus,

Effigie notus debuit esse sua :

Hic est qui geminas Phœbi complectitur artes ;

Arte juvat Musas, et levat arte febres.

“ Franc. Ogerius.”

A. Maillon sc. b. fb.

Charles, son of Guy Patin, doctor of physic at Paris, was an eminent physician and antiquary. He was one of the most considerable medallists of his age, and a lover and collector of portraits. He seems to have entertained as strong prejudices against the English, as his father did * : he scarce mentions them in his “ Travels,” though he was certainly in England, but for breaking one another’s heads in playing at cudgels †. He died at Padua, where he was professor of physic, the 28th of October, 1693. He was author of “ Thesaurus Numismatum,” 4to ; “ Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum,” fol. “ Familiæ Romanæ,” which is also in folio ; “ An Introduction to the History of Medals ;” “ Historical Relations ;” “ A Treatise of combustible Turf,” &c.

P. 481, l. 3, add ;

DANIEL GEORGE MORHOF: *C. Fritzsch sc. Before his “ Polyhistor,” 1733, 4to.*

Daniel George Morhof, a celebrated German writer, who is by Menage styled the best poet of his country,

* See the note to the article of HARCOURT, in the Appendix to the reign of Charles I.

† English translation of his “ Travels,” p. 280.

was

was in England in the reign of Charles the Second †. His learning was extensive, his judgment sound, and his taste perfectly refined. Few have been so well acquainted with the various parts of learning, with the methods of attaining them, and the authors ancient and modern, who have written with approbation and applause on the different branches of science. This is abundantly exemplified in his methodical, elaborate, and well-written work, entitled "Polyhistor Literarius, Philosophicus, et Practicus," in three tomes. The first was published in 1687; the other two after his decease. The third edition was printed in 4to, in 1732; and a fourth in 1747. It is worth the reader's while to see what John Albert Fabricius says of this author, in his second preface to the fifth edition of the "Polyhistor."

Ibid. l. 13, after "numerous," add: and said to be equal in number to the years of his life *.

Ibid. l. 14, after "Teatro Britannico," add this note:

Leti being one day at Charles the Second's levee, the king said to him: "Leti, I hear that you are writing the history of the court of England." "Sir," said he, "I have been for some time preparing materials for such a history." "Take care," said the king, "that your work give no offence." "Sir," replied Leti, "I will do what I can; but if a man were as wise as Solomon, he would scarce be able to avoid giving *some* offence." "Why then," rejoined the king, "be as wise as Solomon; write proverbs, not histories."

Ibid. l. 13 and 14, from the bottom, read: "Poema Hero-istorico, sopra miracolosa, intrapresa d'Inghilterra, del Real Principe," &c. Then add: Leti, in his historical works, has much true and interesting history blended and debased with fable. He is one of those writers to whom we know not how to give credit, unless his facts

† Birch's "History of the Royal Society," vol. ii. p. 450.

* "Spectator," No. 632.

verify themselves, or are supported by much better authority than his own. He, on some occasions, assumes all the dignity of conceited ignorance, and relates his fictions with all the confidence of a vain man, who thinks he cannot be contradicted. His aim, indeed, was to please rather than instruct, and he has, with his anecdotes, frequently amused and misled his readers. Engaging talents in a faithless historian are as dangerous, in the republic of letters, as the agreeable manners of a profligate are in civil society.

P. 482, add:

JOBUS LUDOLFUS, serenissimorum Saxoniae Ducum Consiliarius intimus: *Bernigeroth sc. Before his "Life," in Latin, by Juncker, 1710, small 8vo.*

Job Ludolf, who was descended from a good family, at Erfurt, in Thuringia, was a privy-counsellor to Frederic, duke of Saxony, whose education he superintended. He also bore several honourable employments under the emperor Leopold and some of the electors of the empire. He was a master of music and other elegant accomplishments, had a strong and clear head for business, and acquitted himself with uncommon address as a public minister. But his knowledge as a linguist is almost beyond credibility. He is said to have understood five and twenty languages*, and had undoubtedly a more exact knowledge

* If we may credit his biographer, he learned the Hebrew, Chaldee, Samaritan, Syriac, Armenian, and surmounted almost all the difficulties of the Arabic, in one year||. That he spoke the Ethiopic with a proper accent is an acknowledged fact. It is no less certain, that the aptness and facility of his genius for this kind of learning was to the highest degree astonishing. If what is said of him be true, it gives credibility to the story of Mithridates, who must, however, be deemed his inferior as a linguist. But if he had *well* understood *five* only of these languages, he would perhaps have been unrivalled by any ancient or modern: It has, with great appearance

|| "Vita Ludolfi," p. 18, 19.

ledge of the Ethiopic and old Abyssinian than any learned man of his age. He was personally known to Dr. Pococke, Dr. Hyde, and Dr. Edward Bernard, with whom he contracted an acquaintance at Oxford. He also visited Mr. Boyle, Isaac Vossius, Dr. Castle, sir William Dugdale, sir John Chardin, and Mr. Ashmole*, in London. He was able to hold a conversation with these eminent persons in English, having been three times in this country. He came hither twice in the year 1683; once, at least, in pursuit of a scheme which he seems to have had much at heart, and which was greatly approved of by Leopold. This was to engage several of the European princes in a treaty of commerce, and a league offensive and defensive with the king of Ethiopia against the Turks, who threatened the empire, and consequently the liberties of Europe. Charles II. received him graciously, paid attention to his proposal, and referred him to the East-India company, from which he met with no encouragement. He died the 8th of April, 1704, in the eightieth year of his age. Besides an Ethiopic Grammar and Lexicon, he published a "History of Ethiopia," which was translated by J. P. Gent. and printed in folio, in 1684. See more of him in his remarkable "Life," by Christian Juncker, subjoined to which is a curious specimen of the language of the Hottentots.

P. 483, l. 10, from the bottom, add:

JAMES II. *Kneller p. Van Somer f. in armour; h. sh. mezz.*

pearance of truth been observed, that no man was ever a *perfect* master of more than one language, which must have been that in which he has been long accustomed to write and converse.

† See Ashmole's "Diary," p. 70.

P. 484,

P. 484, l. 7, add:

JACOBUS II. *Edward Rixon f. large h. sh. mezz.*

Ibid. l. 15, add:

JACOBUS II. &c. *J. Munnekhuyfen f. et exc.*

P. 485, l. 11, add this note, after "purposes:"

The duke of Buckingham gave this character of the two royal brothers, Charles and James: That the elder could see things, if he would; and the younger would see things, if he could. The preposterous conduct of king James no where appears in a stronger light than in the circumstantial account of his behaviour at Oxford, in the "Life of Anthony Wood," lately published.

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, after "St. Andrew," add:
belonging to the Scotch College.

P. 486, l. 6, add:

MARIA, &c. *M. Lauron del. R. Williams f. whole length, h. sh.*

P. 488, l. 7, add:

JAMES II. his Queen, and two of their Children; *arms at the four corners, proof, scarce, h. sh.*

Ibid. l. 13, after "Connoisseur," add this note:

The mistakes in this book are not owing to any want of care and industry in the ingenious compiler, but to the inaccuracy of some of the owners of the pictures mentioned in this work.

Ibid. last line, add:

MARY, Princess of Orange; *Wissing p. Vandrebanc sc. large sh. fine.*

P. 489, l. 5, erase "See the reign of Anne," and subjoin the same words to the print next described.

ANNE, Princess of Denmark; *Faithorne f. oval, 4to.*

M m m

Ibid.

Ibid. l. 7, add:

WILLIAM, Prince of Orange; *Wissing p. Vandrebanc sc. large sh. companion to the princefs.*

P. 490, l. 7, add:

At Amesbury, is a half length of him by sir Peter Lely.

P. 491, l. 4, after "1711," add this note:

Laurence, earl of Rochester, and Henry, earl of Clarendon, his brother, were the undoubted editors of their father's "History of the Rebellion." This will, perhaps, sufficiently appear from the preface to that work; but it is fully confirmed in Dr. John Burton's "Genuineness of Lord Clarendon's History," The following passage, in the same tract ‡, is too much to the honour of the earl of Rochester to pass unobserved. The author, speaking of Edward, earl of Clarendon, says, "I cannot omit this remarkable circumstance in favour of his innocence, that when the tumultuous perplexed charge of accumulated treasons was preferred against him by the commons, his son Laurence, then a member of that house, stepped forth with this brave defiance to his accusers, that if they could make out any proof of one single article, he would, as he was authorized, join in the condemnation of his father. It appears that this challenge was not given in vain; and the general good opinion of the world ever since vindicated the innocence of the unpopular minister, and, in a manner, reversed the effect of that arbitrary and injurious sentence."

|| P. 18,

‡ P. 111, 112.

P. 492, l. 11, from the bottom, add this note:

I am informed, that there is a mezzotinto print, inscribed "The Duke of Norfolk," Kneller p. R. White excudit. As he is represented with whiskers, I am inclined to think, that though it is done after a painting of Kneller, it belongs to the reign of Charles II. and is the portrait of Henry, the father of this duke.

P. 493, l. 3, add: *The key and staff were added to the plate in this reign.*

ROBERT, Earl of Ailesbury, Lord Chamberlain; *Lely p. Smith f. 1687; staff, &c. b. sh.*

ROBERT, Earl of Ailesbury, &c. *Lely p. large b. sh. mezz.*

ROBERT, Earl of Ailesbury; *Faithorne sc. b. sh. scarce.*

P. 494,

P. 494, l. 9, from the bottom, add : *very scarce.*

P. 495, l. 12, from the bottom, add, after "world:"
The chief power in Scotland, at this period, "was com-
mitted to lord Murray, a weak; chancellor Perth, a
timid, and the chancellor's brother, lord Mellfort, an
unpopular man, all of whom were Roman catholics *."

JACOBUS, Comes Perthanus, &c. Magnus Scotiæ Cancellarius; *purse and mace, as lord chancellor. Blondeau sc. h. sh.*

JAMES, Earl of Perth; *Riley p. R. White sc. 1686, h. sh.*

P. 496. l. 3, add, after "duke," and appointed governor to his son.

Ibid. l. 7, add :

ARCHIBALDUS, Comes Argatheliæ, &c. *J. B. de Medina p. P. Vanderbanck sc. sh.*

ARCHIBALDUS, Comes Argatheliæ; *D. Loggan ad vivum sc. h. sh.*

ARCHIBALD, Graaf van Argyl; *Adrian Haelwegh f. h. sh.*

P. 497, erase the last note, and substitute the following :

There is a mezzotinto of Count, afterwards Cardinal, d'Ada, of whom Dr. Mead had an original picture. Echard, in his "History of the Revolution,†" where he mentions the precipitate conduct of James, which naturally produced that great event, speaks thus of the reception of the nuncio. "While these strange proceedings were depending, the king thought fit to make a step of another kind, and give an unusual spectacle to his subjects, which was a solemn reception of an apostolical nuncio from Rome, a sight which had not been seen in England for a hundred and fifty years before. This was signior D'Adda, domestic prelate and assistant to the pope, to complete whose character he was consecrated archbishop of Amasia, in the Royal chapel at Whitehall, by three select Romish bishops. And though it was high treason in England

† P. 84.

• Dalrymple's "Memoirs," p. 155, 2d edit.

" for

M m m 2

"for any to assume the character of the pope's nuncio, that law was
 "dispensed with at this time; and he made his public entry at Windsor, with
 "the highest pomp and ceremony." The same author tells us, that "the duke
 "of Somerset, then lord of the bed-chamber in waiting, was expected to assist in
 "the ceremony; but he told the king "he could not serve him upon this occa-
 "sion, being assured it was contrary to law. The king asked him if he did not
 "know he was above the law. The other replied, if the king was, he himself
 "was not above the law; for which he was dismissed from all employments †."

† P. 84.

P. 498, l. 9, add:

CHRISTOPHER, Duke of Albemarle; *Sherwin sc. sh.*

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, after "Jamaica," add this note:

Sir Hans Sloane, who attended him in quality of his physician, with great industry and judgment collected materials for his "Natural History of Jamaica," during his residence in that island. As this curious and valuable work is become very scarce, and consequently sells at a high price, a second edition of it would be very acceptable to the world, and especially to the lovers of botany. The numerous plates of the plants, which are in general finely executed, are, I think, in the British Museum.

P. 499, l. 14, after "duke," add this note:

Voltaire celebrates the young pretender for being the only general who undertook to conquer a kingdom without an army: but the attempt of Monmouth is another instance of that kind, not to mention those which occur in the history of the wars betwixt the Yorkists and Lancastrians.

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom, read: James Fitz-James, natural son to the king.

P. 501, l. 5, from the bottom, after "indemnity," add this note:

The pious, the benevolent, and the amiable lady Elizabeth Hastings, who was universally esteemed, revered, and admired, and is characterized by Congreve, in the "Tatler," under the appellation of "The Divine Aspasia," was daughter of this earl of Huntingdon, by Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter and coheir of sir John Lewis, knight and baronet. Her charities private and public, which were perhaps never equalled by any of her sex, do her the highest honour. See the splendid list of them, together with a detail of her character, in Wilford's "Memorials," &c. p. 779, et seq.

P. 502,

P. 502, last line, read : confined for a short time to Windsor Castle. Then add : He was a man of a supple and insinuating character, and paid great attendance at court in the two following reigns. As he had the principal management of the queen dowager's affairs, after she retired to Portugal, he sometimes went by the nick-name of " King Dowager."

P. 503, l. 3, add : *very scarce.*

Ibid. the article of Lord CHURCHILL should be placed immediately before the Scotch Peers, p. 505.

P. 504, before the article of Lord BURLEIGH, add :

WRIOTHESLEY, Lord RUSSEL ; *a boy, whole length ;*
f. Becket exc. mezz. *very scarce.*

Wriothesley, lord Russel, was son of the unfortunate patriotic lord, by Rachel, second daughter of Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, and widow of Francis, lord Vaughan, eldest son of Richard, earl of Carbery. He, in 1693, espoused Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of John Howland, of Stretham, in Surrey, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter of sir Josiah Child, of Wantsted, in Essex, baronet. On the 6th of September, 1700, he succeeded his grandfather, the first duke of Bedford, in that title. He was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to king William, and was lord high constable of England at the coronation of queen Anne. He died of the small-pox, on the 26th of May, 1711, in the thirty-first year of his age. His eldest son Wriothesley was the third duke of Bedford *.

* Collins's " Peerage," i. p. 274, 275, edit. 1768.

P. 506, l. 4, after "*b. sb.*" add this note :

Mr. Pennant, at p. 141, of his "Tour in Scotland," mentions "a portrait of the earl of Seaforth, called, from his size, Kenneth More," at Castle Braan, the seat of lord Fortrose.

Ibid. l. 12, add :

There is a print of him, by the same engraver, after the same painter, which was done when he was Lord Lundin.

P. 507, l. 8, add : His head is prefixed to the "Memoirs of Lord Viscount Dundee, the Highland Clans, and the Massacre of Glenco."

P. 508, l. 4, after "Gillycranky," add, by way of note :
Otherwise Killikranky.

Ibid. l. 6, for "slain," read, mortally wounded.

Ibid. l. 12, read, spirit of his uncle, &c.

Ibid. l. 13, after "1689," add : See a characteristic account of him, and an excellent description of the battle of Killikranky, in sir John Dalrymple's "Memoirs," p. 342, &c. 2d edit.

P. 509, l. 7, from the bottom, after "who," add : according to bishop Burnet.

Ibid. notes, l. 5, from the bottom, read :
Gribelin and Vander Gueft.

P. 510, l. 12, after "disposition," add : Such is the character of this prelate, as drawn by a contemporary writer, who would have considerably softened the harshness of the features, if he had been more like Sancroft, who had a *generous and enlarged heart* to objects of *benevolence*.

lence.. He was highly respected, and great deference was paid to his judgment by the prelates, his fellow-sufferers, in that difficult and dangerous conjuncture for the church which preceded the Revolution : his conduct was indeed judicious and exemplary upon that trying occasion *.

Ibid. l. 4, from the bottom, add :

The face of this print was rubbed out, and that of Archbishop Tenison was substituted.

Ibid. in the two last lines, for "Dovenby, in Cumberland," read, Thwing, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

P. 512, l. 13, after "learning," add this note :

The following is a remarkable instance of his spirit. King James discoursing with him on some tender point, was so little pleased with his answers, that he told him, "He talked more like a colonel than a bishop." To which he replied, "that his majesty did him honour in taking notice of his having formerly drawn his sword in defence of the constitution ; and that he should do the same again, if he lived to see it necessary." Accordingly, when matters were coming to extremity, he carried off the princess Anne to Nottingham, and marched into that town at the head of a fine troop of gentlemen and their attendants, who had formed a guard for her highness.

Ibid. l. 2, from the bottom, after "vain," add this note :

He gave Dr. Mangey a prebend of Durham, for a flattering dedication prefixed to a *Sermon*, which, as Dr. Richard Grey, then his domestic chaplain, assured Mr. George Ashby he never read. He was fully satisfied with the dedication.

* After the archbishop had left Lambeth, and retired to a private house in town, Thomas, earl of Ailesbury, went thither to make him a visit. The prelate received him at the door of his apartment, which was opened by himself. The earl, struck with this circumstance of humiliation, and the total change of the scene in which he had frequently seen him at his palace, burst into tears. As soon as he recovered the power of speech, he told him how deeply he was affected with what he saw, and of his inability to suppress his grief. "Oh, my good lord," replied the venerable confessor, "rather rejoice with me ; for now I live again." This anecdote was communicated by John Loveday, esq. who had it from the earl himself.

P. 513,

P. 513, l. 16, read, 1721.

P. 515, erase the first marginal note, and let the last note at the foot of the page run thus :

There were two bishops, of both names, contemporary with this prelate ; one was successively bishop of Landaff, Peterborough, and Norwich : and the other of Killala and Achonry, in Ireland.

P. 516, l. 7, after " published," add : It hath already been remarked, that his Index to bishop Wilkins's " Real Character" is a master-piece in its kind. It should also be observed, &c.

Ibid. l. 13, after " Anne," add : He was then bishop of Worcester.

Ibid. l. 2, from the bottom, read, 1689-90 ; and erase the mark of reference with the note.

P. 518, l. 13, from the bottom, begin the article thus :

Dr. John Lake, who for several years bore arms for Charles I. in the civil war, was educated at St. John's College, in Cambridge *. He rose, &c.

Ibid. margin, for " deprived," read, suspended.

P. 519, l. 11, &c. from the bottom, read : His " History of the Royal Society," his Charge to his Clergy, his Sermons, and his Account of Cowley, are excellent performances. His style in general, which has been greatly applauded, has neither the classic simplicity of Hobbes, nor the grace of Sir William Temple. His poetry is unequal, and sometimes inharmonious. He has, however, been justly ranked with the best writers in the reign of Charles the Second. Erase the rest of the article.

* His portrait is at that college.

P. 520, l. 4 and 5, from the bottom, erase " and afterwards imprisoned in the Tower;" and, in the margin, read, Feb. 1689-90.

P. 521, erase the note under the article of sir JONATHAN TRELAWNEY.

P. 523, l. 12 and 13, from the bottom, for "descendant," read, cousin german.

P. 525, l. 3, after "Canterbury," add this note:

There is a good picture of him, by Mrs. Beale, among the portraits of the deans, at the Deanery House, at Canterbury, where there is a series of these dignitaries, from Dr. Nicholas Wotton, the first dean, to the present time, Dr. George Eglington only excepted.

P. 526, l. 14, read Giffard.

Ibid. erase the note concerning Giffard.

P. 528, l. 17, after "reign," add this note:

In a tract, written by Dr. Thomas Comber, entitled "Frequent and fervent Prayer, according to Scripture and primitive Usage, as it is now practised by the pious Members of the Church of England," 1687, the author, at p. 21, informs us, that the prayers of the church were "better frequented than ever;" and that the dissenters went to their places of worship with "diligence and zeal." This account of the state of religion is confirmed by bishop Atterbury, in one of his Sermons, vol. i. p. 260, &c.

Ibid. read, before the article of BAXTER,

N O N C O N F O R M I S T S.

Then subjoin to it:

CRESCENTIUS MATHERUS, Æt. 49, 1688.; *Sturt sc.* 8vo. *The date on this print has been altered.*

There are, at least, two more prints of him; one by White, another by Faber, both in 8vo.

N n n

Increase

Increase Mather, minister of the Old Church, and president of Harvard College, at Boston, in New England, was an Independent minister of considerable eminence. He was author of "*Epistola ad Joannem Leusdenum, de Successu Evangelii apud Indos in Nova Anglia*," 1688, 8vo. "Some important News about Conversion, delivered in sundry Sermons," 1674, 8vo. A "History of the Wars of New England," 1676, 4to. "An Essay for the recording of illustrious Providences," 1684, 8vo. "The Wonders of free Grace, or a compleat History of all the remarkable Penitents executed at Tyburn, &c. for thirty Years last past," 1690, 8vo. The writings of this author and Cotton his son, relative to the New-England Witches, made a great noise in the world, and are, to this Day, matter of astonishment to those who read the history in detail with the various attestations of the facts †.

P. 528,

† "The Wonders of the Invisible World," &c, written by Cotton Mather, contains an account of the trials of several witches executed in New England, together with many strange anecdotes concerning them. In this book, which is now before me, the author tells us, that the witches, according to their own confession, "form themselves much after the manner of congregational churches, and that they have a *baptism* and a *supper* and *officers* among them, abominably resembling those of our Lord." "In all the witchcraft," saith he, "which now grievously vexes us, I know not whether any thing be more unaccountable than the trick which the witches have to render themselves and their tools invisible †." "One of our bewitched people was cruelly assaulted by a spectre that, she said, ran at her with a spindle, though no body else in the room could see either spectre or spindle. At last, in her miseries, giving a snatch at the spectre, she pulled the spindle away, and it was no sooner got into her hand, but the other people then present beheld that it was indeed a real, proper, iron spindle, belonging they knew to whom; which, when they locked up very safe, it was, nevertheless, by dæmons unaccountably stole away to do further mischief." He mentions a similar instance of a woman, who tore from the back of a spectre a piece of an invisible sheet, which immediately became visible before a room full of spectators †. The same author saith, "Nineteen witches have been executed at New England; one of them was a
"mini-

† "Wonders of the Invisible World," latter part, p. 44.

† P. 45.

P. 328, l. 3, from the bottom, before "CARRERAS," add :

There is a print, by Claude Du Bosc, of BONAVENTURE GIFFARD, which was done in 1719, and in the 77th year of his age. Though it properly belongs to the reign of George the First, it may, as a memorial of a person of merit, be placed in the reign of James, as he, during that period, was consecrated bishop of Madaura, a city of Africa*, and was appointed, by royal mandate, president of Magdalen College, in Oxford, and accordingly took possession of his stall by proxy†. He was much esteemed by men of different religions, and especially by those who were most intimately acquainted with his character. It is certain, that he died at Hammersmith, in the reign of George the Second, aged about ninety. The dates of his age assigned by Dod and others, at the time of his death, differ considerably from the æra on his print, which is very probably right.

Father PETRE, *with the devil tempting him to hang himself ; Achitophel is represented hanging at a distance : a Dutch mezzotinto, small h. sb.*

There is a print of Hugh Peters, with a windmill, &c. over his head, inscribed "Father PETERS."

Edward Petre, a man of an easy and insinuating address, was at the head of the Jesuits who frequented the

"minister, and two ministers more are accused. There are a hundred witches more in prison, which broke prison; and about two hundred more are accused: some men of great estates in Boston, have been accused for witchcraft. Those hundred now in prison, accused for witches, were committed by fifty of themselves, being witches; some of Boston, but most about Salem and the towns adjacent ‡.

* In partibus Infidelium.

† "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 820.

‡ "Wonders of the Invisible World," latter part, p. 51.

court in this reign. He was not destitute of parts; but his vanity and ambition, rather than his bigotry, were much an overpoise for his judgment, and helped greatly to precipitate the king's ruin, especially after he was sworn of the privy council. This step was absolutely against the consent of the queen and the most judicious of the catholics. James, in a letter to the pope, made it his request, that his holiness would raise him to the episcopal dignity, or bestow on him a cardinal's hat †. He was at this time the king's confessor.

The Letters of Father Petre, La Chese (Chaise) and another Jesuit, concerning the affairs of England, appear to be apocryphal.

P. 529, l. 7 and 8, erase what relates to Father Petre.

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, after "896," add this note:

For a further account of the Ellis family, and, among them, of this Father Ellis, alias Jolly Phil, see the "Gentleman's Magazine," for 1769, p. 328. The account was communicated by the Rev. Mr. Duncombe, of Canterbury, whose father received it from justice Ellis.

Ibid. l. 7, from the bottom, add, before the "Mendicant Friar:"

FRANCIS COUPLET; *a whole length; Kneller p. Faber f. 1736, mezz. Under the print is this inscription**: "Hanc Francisci Couplet, Societ. Jesu ad Fidem Christianam inter Sineses propagandam *missi*, Imaginem, Anno 1687, a Gothofredo Kneller, Equite, pictam, et ex ipso Archetypo, in Arce Vindeforiana deposito, expressam, Richardo Mead.

† See what is said of him by Dod, iii. p. 422, 423; and by Dalrymple. p. 151, 164, &c.

* This print may be placed here with the other catholics, or at the end of the reign, where that of count Dada may also be placed.

"M. D. S. R. S. publicum suæ erga Virum clarissimum Ob.
"servantiæ Testimonium, D. D. D. Johannes Faber."

The original, at Windsor, was, by the painter himself, esteemed the best of all his works. Mr. Walpole thinks, the portrait of Gibbons, the carver, at Houghton, a more capital performance.

Father Couplet, erroneously called "The converted Chinese," was a Jesuit who was sent as a missionary to China, where several of his fraternity had met with toleration, if not with encouragement. In the "Diary of Henry, earl of Clarendon," is the following article, dated the 10th of February, 1687-8.

"Le Pere Couplet supped with me: he is a man of
"very good conversation. After supper, we had tea,
"which, he said was really as good as any he had drank
"in China. The Chinese, who came over with him, and
"Mr. Frazer supped likewise with us." In the Bodleian library is "Tabula Chronologica Monarchiæ Sinicæ,
"juxta Cyclos Annorum LX. ab Anno ante Christum
"MMDCCCCLII. ad Annum post Christum MDCLXXXIII.
"Par. 1686." Also "Dissertatio Proœmialis Confucii
"Scientiæ Sinensi prefixa." Both these folios are ascribed to Philip Couplet. This is most probably the same person with the missionary, as the date appears to coincide with his return from China.

P. 530, the article of SAMUEL PEPYS should be placed at p. 544, in the same division with James Bonnel.

P. 531, l. 3, read, seated at Impington, near Cottenham, &c.

*P. 28

P. 532,

P. 532, l. 9, read, There is a portrait of him in the possession of the earl of Winchelsea.

Ibid. l. 5, from the bottom, after "curfed with," add this note :

However bloody an instrument he was of arbitrary power ; yet that he was no friend to popery will appear from the following anecdote, communicated by the Rev. Mr. Goffing, of Canterbury, which I shall give the reader in that gentleman's own words :

" One day, while he was chancellor, he invited my father home with him from the king's chapel, and inquired whether there were not a building at Canterbury called the Sermon-House, and what use was made of it. My father said it was the old Chapter-House, where the dean, or his representatives, might convene the choir once a fortnight, and hear the chanter's account how well the duty had been attended in that time. " This," said he, " will not do ;" and explained himself by saying, that the presbyterians had then a petition before the king and council, asking it, *as a thing of no use*, for their meeting-house. On this, my father told him, that if it were made a chapel for the early prayers, and the choir reserved purely for cathedral service, this would be a great convenience, and the Sermon-House would be in daily use. " This will do," said the chancellor. " Pray, let the dean and chapter know as soon as possible, that I advise them to put it to this use without delay ;" adding, " if the Presbyterians do not get a grant of it, others, perhaps, will, whom you may like still worse." His advice was taken, and it has been the morning-prayer chapel ever since."

P. 533, l. 12, after " King's-Bench," read, in September, 1683.

P. 535, l. 8, after " Law," add, fold by S. Baker.

P. 536, l. 4, after " legislature," add : He has been justly censured for his harsh treatment of lord Ruffel on his trial. Pemberton, on the contrary, treated him with a gentleness and candour that did him much honour.

P. 537, l. 11, from the bottom, erase the article of Sir THOMAS STREET, and substitute the following :

Sir Thomas Street was the only one of the twelve judges who gave his opinion against the king's dispensing power.

power. The singularity of his being

———faithful found

Among the faithless*——

is recorded on his tomb †. To say any more of his integrity in his public character ‡ would be superfluous; to say any thing greater is impossible. He continued in his employment during the short reign of James.

P. 537, erase l. 7, from the bottom, as I am informed that there is no print of sir John Hoskins by Faithorne.

P. 539, l. 12, add: *very scarce*.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, add: *scarce*.

P. 541, l. 3, from the bottom, after "esq." add this note: The immediate predecessor of sir Charles Cotterel was sir John Finet.

P. 542, erase l. 10 and 11; and substitute: This gentleman was probably of Hovingham, in Yorkshire, and ancestor to the present surveyor-general of the board of works.

P. 543, read the beginning of the article of HEWLING thus:

Benjamin Hewling, son of an eminent Turkey merchant in London, was a man of a good education, graceful person, untainted morals, and unaffected piety; and therefore of great popularity among his political brethren, the staunch whigs in the city. He had the command, &c.

* Milton.

† In the cloisters of the cathedral church of Worcester.

‡ He was made a justice of the common pleas, 29 Oct. 1624.

At the end of the article, read :

His brother William, a man of a similar character, was executed about the same time. Erase the rest of the article, with the note that belongs to it; and then add, after "time:" What has been related by several writers, of the ill treatment of the sisters of these gentlemen, particularly of Hannah Hewling *, is contradicted by Mr. Hewling Lewson, in the third volume of the "Letters by John Hughes, Esq. and other eminent Persons deceased," published by Mr. Duncombe†. Mr. Luson's account of the Cromwell family, in this volume, should be compared with that written by Dr. Gibbons, and subjoined to his Sermon on the death of William Cromwell, esq. July 9, 1772.

P. 544, l. 2, add:

The original picture is in the collection of sir Joshua Reynolds.

Ibid. l. 7, read "Memoirs," p. 300, 302, folio.

Ibid l. 10, the article of Secretary PEPYS, at p. 530, would be placed here with more propriety.

* Major Richard Cromwell, son of Henry, and grandson of Oliver, married Hannah, sister of Benjamin and William Hewling: *William Kyffin*, father of Mrs. Hewling, their mother, was a merchant of eminence. This person, who was thought to have considerable influence in London, was therefore sent for to court by King James, who told him, that "he had put down his name as an alderman in his new charter." "Sir," replied Kyffin, "I am a very old man; I have withdrawn myself from all kind of business for some years past, and am incapable of doing any service, in such an affair, to your majesty or the city.— Besides, sir," (the old man went on, fixing his eyes stedfastly upon the king, while the tears ran down his cheeks) "the death of my grandsons gave a wound to my heart which is still bleeding, and never will close but in the grave." Hughes's "Letters," iii. p. 214, 215.

† P. 211.

Ibid.

Ibid. add:

JAMES BONNEL, Esq. *R. White sc.* 4to.

P. 545, at the head of the Class, read,

P H Y S I C I A N S.

Then add:

FRANCIS BERNARD, M. D. *in an oval of laurel foliage, h. sh.* The plate, which was never finished, and has neither the name of printer or engraver, is supposed to have been done by Robert White. I should rather think Vandrebanc.

Dr. Francis Bernard, who was physician to king James, was a man of learning, and well versed in literary history. He had the best private collection of scarce and curious books that had been seen in England, and was a good judge of their value. He died on the 9th of February, 1697, in the 70th year of his age. The catalogue of his books, which were sold by auction, is dated 1698. The amount of this auction, clear of all expences of sale, was upwards of sixteen hundred pounds, a large sum at that time, when the passion for rare books was much more moderate than it is at present. If all Dr. Mead's books were now to be resold, they would fetch an incomparably greater sum than they did soon after his death. Mr. Charles Bernard, brother to Francis, and surgeon to the princess Anne, daughter of king James, had also a curious library, which was sold by auction, in 1711. The "Spaccio della Bestia trionfante," by Jordano Bruno, an Italian atheist, which is said, in Numb. 389 of the "Spectator," to have sold for thirty pounds, was in this sale. The late Mr. James West is erroneously said to have pos-

§ These expences were about four shillings in the pound.

ferred the individual copy. An English edition of it was printed in 1713 †.

P. 545, l. 7, add:

The plate is in the possession of John Ives, Junior, esq. of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

Ibid. erase l. 8, 9, and 10, and substitute the following article:

Dr. Kenrick practised as a physician at Worcester. He seem to have been no graduate, nor very able in his profession; but was esteemed a man of wit, and a jolly companion. These lines, "Upon a Giant angling," printed in the fifth volume of Dryden's "Miscellany," are said to have been written by him:

His angle-rod made of a sturdy oak,
His line a cable that in storms ne'er broke,
His hook he baited with a dragon's tail,
And sat upon a rock and bob'd for whale*.

Ibid. add:

The Effgies of GEORGE JONES, to whom God hath given the Gift of Healing; *Drapentier f. 4to.*

† See Ames's "Typographical Antiquities," p. 356. We are there assured, that the book was sold, at Mr. Charles Bernard's sale, to Walter Clavel, esq. for 28l. It also appears in the same page, that Mr. West had not the copy which was sold at Mr. Bernard's auction. Ames, at p. 252, informs us, upon the authority of Mr. Thomas Baker, that Jordano Bruno's book was printed in England, by Thomas Vautrollier, in the year 1584.

* From the information of Dr. John Wall.—Kenrick, like many others, seems to have fathered some lines which he never wrote, and probably borrowed wit as freely as he did receipts. He appears to have adopted the two last verses, which are thus printed, in a poem called "The Mock Romans," published with several others, at London, in 1653:

His hook was baited with a dragon's tail,
And then on rock he stood to bob for whale.

I have

I have heard different accounts of Jones, which I know not how to reconcile, and therefore shall not attempt it. It is certain, that his head is prefixed to a long account of his "Friendly Pills," which, as he tells us, are "the true Tincture of the Sun," and make patients of all complexions laugh at the time of taking them, and cure all curable distempers.

P. 546, l. 8, from the bottom, add:
An anonymous portrait, to the knees, of a man crowned with laurel, writing at a table. On his forehead is a maggot. Underneath are these verses:

In's own defence the author writes;
 Because, when this foul maggot bites,
 He ne'er can rest in quiet;
 Which makes him make so sad a face,
 He'd beg your worship, or your grace,
 Unlight, unseen, to buy it.

This print represents SAMUEL WESLEY, who was, in early life, possessed with the spirit of poetry, as he, in 1685, published, in 8vo. a collection of his juvenile compositions, entitled "Maggots, or Poems on several Subjects never before handled." He afterwards entered into holy orders, and was rector of South Ormesby, in Lincolnshire, when he published "The Life of our Blessed Saviour Jesus Christ," an heroic poem, 1693, fol. with various cuts, said to have been engraved by Faithorne. He, in 1695, published Elegies on the death of queen Mary and archbishop Tillotson*. It is to be regretted that his vein of poetry was not exhausted when he published his "Maggots," as he incurred the censure of Garth

* See "Athen. Oxon." col. 963.

in his "Dispensary," who severely lashes him in these lines :

Had Wesley never aim'd in verse to please,
We had not rank'd him with our Ogilbys.
Still censures will on dull pretenders fall :
A Codrus should expect a Juvenal.

He, however, made ample amends for his bad poetry, by his good life, and his Dissertations upon the book of Job in Latin, which were published after his decease. He was father of John Wesley, well known to the world by his preaching and writings.

Ibid. l. 11, after "Anne," add: He was author of "The Angelical Guide, shewing Men and Women their Lot or Chance in this elementary Life." in four books, 1697, 8vo.*

P. 547.

• This is one of the most profound astrological pieces that the world ever saw. The diagrams would probably have puzzled Euclid, though he had studied astrology. I have seen the doctor's head pasted into a port-folio, amidst these strange diagrams, with the following motto :

"Thron'd in the centre of his dark designs."

Immediately after the unintelligible hieroglyphic, inscribed "Adam in Paradise §," is this passage, which I have selected as a specimen of the work :

"Thus Adam was created in that pleasant place *Paradise*, about the year before Christ 4003, viz. on April 24, at twelve o'clock, or midnight. Now, this place *Paradise* is in Mesopotamia, where the pole is elevated 34 deg. 30 min. and the sun riseth four hours sooner than under the elevation of the pole at London. Now, our curious reader may be inquisitive concerning this matter. If you will not credit *these reasons* laid down, pray read Josephus ; there you will see something of this matter, viz. of the *first* primum mobile, or *moving posture* of the world, and place of Paradise, and elevation of its pole. Many controversies have been about the time and season of the year, therefore I shall not trouble my reader any further with them. Let the Scripture be our guide in this matter : *Let there be*, (saith the word) *and there was* : and also the fifth day's work of the creation, when the grasshoppers were, and the trees sprang out ; this may give us to understand that the time of the creation must have

"its

§ The "philosophical figure, deduced by an angelical hand astrologically," seems to be equally unintelligible. See this figure at p. 254.

P. 547, l. 10, add: He died at London, the 5th of January, 1713.

P. 548, l. 2 and 3, from the bottom, read:

Charles de la Fosse, a celebrated French artist, was a disciple of Le Brun. He painted two cielings for Ralph, duke of Montague*.

" its beginning in the spring. Now for the place or centre of the earth, from whence we may observe the poles as afore mentioned in Mesopotamia, where God placed Adam: so the spring is two months sooner there than here with us, under the elevation of the pole at London ¶."

This passage is so unconnected with any thing else, except we suppose some abstruse meaning in the hieroglyphic, that it must be presumed to be self-evident, or else the author must have acted like James Moore †, as is intimated in the following short dialogue between that author and his reader:

R. What makes you write and trifle so?

M. Because I've nothing else to do.

R. But there's no meaning to be seen.

M. Why that's the very thing I mean.

It is certain that his book suited some men of an heteroclite genius, who fancied that they discovered strange mysteries in many parts of it. The following authentic anecdote of Case was communicated to me by the Rev. Mr. Gosling, in these terms:

" Dr. Maundy, formerly of Canterbury, told me, that, in his travels abroad, some eminent physician, who had been in England, gave him a token to spend at his return with Dr. Radcliffe and Dr. Case. They fixed on an evening, and were very merry, when Dr. Radcliffe thus began a health: " Here, brother Case, to all the fools, your patients." " I thank you, good brother," replied Case; " let me have all the fools, and you are heartily welcome to the rest of the practice †."

* The magnificent house, where these cielings are, is now the British Museum: the plan of it was brought from Paris, where his grace was ambassador. It gives us a good idea of the finest French hotels.

¶ P. 47, 48.

† Author of "The Rival Modes."

† It is observable, that, in Mr. Pope's account of the phrenzy of John Dennis, Dr. Case is sent for to attend him. It should also be observed, that, as his name was latinised to *Casens*, it was, upon no slight ground, supposed by some foreigners to have been *Cbese*.

P. 550, notes, l. 5, add:

Among Dr. Lister's papers, in Ashmole's Museum, is a letter written by Gyles, in which he complains with great sensibility of having been defrauded by some of the English nobility. He was once inclined to leave his country, which, as he says, had "spit in his face for forty years together."

Ibid. notes, l. 8, from the bottom, read:

after a design of Dr. John Wall, of Worcester.

|| Dr. Wall informs me, that his design is strangely altered in the execution. The truth is, that Rowel was very deficient in drawing.

P. 552, l. 8, from the bottom, add:

Nathanael Stringer was author of "Rich redivivus, or Mr. Jeremiah Rich's Short-Hand improved," 8vo.

Then subjoin the four following lines as a note, beginning it in this manner:

The curious in Calligraphy may see an account, &c.

P. 553, l. 12, from the bottom, add:

The Countess of Derby; *Wiffing p. R. Williams f. large 4to. mezz.*

This lady is most probably Elizabeth Butler, who was daughter of Thomas, earl of Offory, wife of William Richard George, the ninth earl of Derby, and sister to James, duke of Ormond.

P. 554, l. 8, add:

Her portrait, by Dahl, is at Strawberry Hill.

P. 555, l. 12, read, the countess her mother, who was "a spy to government," and in danger of being impeached for treason in the reign of William †, espoused, &c.

P. 556, l. 11, add:

HENRIETTA MARIA, Lady WENTWORTH, Baroness of Nettlestead, the only Daughter and Heir of Thomas, Lord Wentworth, Grandchild and Heir of Thomas, Earl of Cleveland; *Kneller p. R. Williams f. whole length; large b. sh.*

† See the Appendix to Dalrymple's "Memoirs," part ii. p. 103, 186.

Lady

Lady Harriot Wentworth, a woman of an elegant person and engaging manners, was well known to the world as the mistress of the duke of Monmouth. This criminal attachment was, for a considerable time, supposed to have been maintained with constancy, at least on her side. The duke acknowledged, just before his execution, to two prelates and other divines who attended him, that "he had an affection for lady Herriot, and prayed that if it were pleasing to God, it might continue; otherwise, that it might cease; and God heard his prayer." When he addressed himself to the people from the scaffold, he spoke "in vindication of the lady Herriot, saying she was a woman of great honour and virtue, a religious godly lady. He was told by some of the divines "of his living in adultery with her." "He said, (that) for these two years past he had not lived in any sin that he knew of, and that he was sure, when he died, to go to God, and therefore he did not fear death, which they might see in his face †."

P. 558, l. 13, add:

It has been conjectured, that the lady represented by the print, may be a daughter, or of the family of Mrs. Anne Wyndham, who, in the latter end of the reign of Charles II. published an account of that prince's concealment, at the house of colonel Wyndham, her husband, at Trent, in Somersetshire, soon after the battle of Worcester. The relation was written by the colonel, and is subjoined to "Boscobel, or the compleat History of his Sacred Majesty's most miraculous Preservation," &c. the third edition, 1680. I mention these circumstances, as some of them may, perhaps, lead to a discovery of the person.

† Bishop Lloyd's Letter; for an account of which see the note subjoined to the article of the Dutchess of Monmouth, in the reign of Charles II.

P. 560, l. 2, add:

There are two more prints of him in the pillory. At the bottom of one is a vignette, in which is a representation of the whipping of him at the cart's tail: about him are the Jesuits whom he caused to be executed. In the other, which is a half-sheet mezzotinto, is the gallows with the devil on it, at a little distance from the pillory.

Ibid. last line, add:

The Squire of Alfatia; M. Lauron del. Tempest exc. a whole length, in a hat and feather, and laced neckcloth, sword, cane, &c. The print belongs to the Set of Gries published by Tempest.

The 'Squire of Alfatia, which was very probably done from the life, means one of the gamesters of *White Friars*, which was notorious for these pests of society, who were generally dressed to the extremity of the mode. Their phraseology abounded with such words as are sometimes introduced by pretenders to politeness and "dunces of figure," whom Swift reckons among the principal corrupters of our language. The reader may see much of this jargon, which indeed requires a glossary to understand it, in Shadwell's comedy, entitled "The 'Squire of Alfatia," which was brought upon the stage in this reign.

P. 561, l. 2, add:

There is a poor mezzotinto of him, with verses at the bottom of the print.

Ibid. l. 14, read, fibula.

P. 562, notes, last line. add:

See also the "Philosophical Transactions," No. 242, for July, 1698, art. iv.

P. 367, last line, after "minds," add this note:

The print of Count Dada, mentioned in a note subjoined to the article of the Duke of Somerset, in the third class, and that of Father Couplet, in the fourth, may come in here, by way of Appendix to this reign.

ADDITIONS,

A D D I T I O N S,
I M P R O V E M E N T S,
A N D
C O R R E C T I O N S,
B E L O N G I N G T O T H E
T W O V O L U M E S
O F T H E
B I O G R A P H I C A L H I S T O R Y,

Which are not included in the SUPPLEMENT.

Ppp

ADDITION
IMPROVEMENT
AND
CORRECTIONS
TO THE
TWO VOLUMES
OF THE
ORGANICAL HISTORY
OF THE
PLANT KINGDOM
AS FAR AS INCLUDED IN THE SUPPLEMENT.

A D D I T I O N S, &c.
TO THE
FIRST VOLUME of the BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY,
Which are not included in the SUPPLEMENT.

Preface, p. ii. notes, l. 1, after "Germany," add :
others in Holland. See a very curious account of the origin of engraving in the
preface to the "Chronological Series of Engravers," Cambridge, 1770.

Ibid. p. iii. notes, last line, read :
Mr. Oldys, author of the "Life," &c.

Ibid. p. iv. l. 13, after "period," add this note :

"A portrait is a sort of general history of the life of the person it represents,
"not only to him who is acquainted with it, but to many others, who, upon
"occasion of seeing it, are frequently told of what is most material concerning
"him, or his general character at least : the face and figure is also described,
"and as much of the character as appears by these, which oftentimes is here
"seen in a very great degree. These, therefore, many times answer the ends of
"historical pictures, and to relations or friends give a pleasure greater than any
"other can *." The same author says, "that in a good portrait, we conceive
"a better opinion of the beauty, good sense, breeding, and other good qualities
"of the person, than from seeing themselves, and yet without being able to say
"in what particular it is unlike; for nature must be ever in view †." "Let a
"man," saith he, "read a character in my lord Clarendon, (and certainly
"never was there a better painter in that kind) he will find it improved by
"seeing a picture of the same person by Vandyke ‡."

* Jonathan Richardson's Works, p. 179.

† P. 247.

‡ P. 6.

Ibid. p. v. l. 4, from the bottom, after "memoirs," add
this note :

Conrad ab Uffenbach, who was deservedly called the Peirefc of Germany, in
the year 1704, began with avidity to collect, and methodically to arrange the
prints

prints of persons of eminence, with which, as he acknowledged, he greatly refreshed his mind and memory, after his severer studies. He was particularly cautious to procure genuine portraits, rejecting ideal ones as toys and trifles fit only for the amusement of children. His friend, the excellent Schelhorn, who used to assist him in his collections, tells us, that he retained his passion for this pursuit to the time of his death. See this and more in Schelhorn's tract "De Studio Uffenbachii Bibliothecario," p. xlvi. to liii.

Biog. Hist. Vol. I. p. 11, l. 13, add:

JOHANNES GANDAVENSIS; *sold by Roger Daniel, 4to.*

P. 33, add to the note:

In 1682, were published in 4to "Epistolæ & Vitæ Divi Thomæ Cantuariensis, &c. &c. &c. in Lucem productæ ex Manuscripto Vaticano: Opera & Studio F. Christiani Lupi Iprensis," &c. Bruxellis.

P. 38, l. 11, add:

HENRY CHICHELY, &c. *Bartolozzi sc. whole length, fine. From a plate belonging to All Souls College†.*

P. 44, l. 4, from the bottom, read: *There was none originally in the plate, but a scull in the place of the cat. I have seen only two proofs of this portrait in its first state, and these were fine impressions.*

P. 52, l. 6, for "492," read, 491.

P. 61, l. 4, add:

MADELEINE de France; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst. sc. b. sb.*

Magdalen, eldest daughter of Francis I. a woman of an elegant person, but a sickly constitution, espoused

† There is a whole length of Henry VI. engraved by the same hand, and much in the same manner. This was done at the expence of Dr. Bever, of the Commons.

James

James V. 1 Jan. 1537. The marriage was celebrated at Paris with such pomp and magnificence as had scarce ever been displayed on the like occasion in France*. This young queen died of a fever on the 22d of July, the same year. James espoused to his second wife Mary of Lorraine †, dutchess dowager of Longueville.

P. 62, l. 11, from the bottom, after "1540," add this note :

In Stow's "Survey," p. 187, edit. 1633, is a remarkable instance of his rapine in seizing on another's property, which shews that he forgot himself after his elevation. But the story of his gratitude to Frescobald, a Florentine merchant, who had been extremely charitable to him when a poor foot-soldier in Italy, and was nobly rewarded when he found him, many years afterwards, in a distressful condition, in the streets of London, tells greatly to his honour. See Hakewil's "Apology," p. 435, edit. 1630.

P. 79, l. 6, subjoin this note:

For a further account of sir Anthony Denny and his family, see Dr. Thomas Fuller's "History of Waltham Abbey," p. 12, 13.

P. 81, l. 4, from the bottom, add: Mr. Walpole, in No. II. of his "Miscellaneous Antiquities," has given us a curious and elegant account of his life.

P. 84, l. 8, after "reign," add: His carnations §, and indeed all his colours are exquisite, and have the strongest characters of truth and nature.

P. 91, l. 14, from the bottom, add:

EDWARDUS VI. in the "*Atrium Heroicum Cæsarum, Regum,*

* See an account of the marriage, and a list of the many rich presents made by Francis to James, in Guthrie's "History of Scotland," vol. v. p. 165, 166.

† Sometimes called Mary of Guise. The family of Guise, was a branch of that of Lorrain.

§ Flesh-colours.

aliorumque Summatum et Procerum, qui intra proximum seculum vixere et hodie supersunt. Chalcographo et Editore Dominic. Custode Cive Aug. Vindel." Pars prima, &c. 1600, pars quarta 1602: small folio. A scarce and curious book: it is in the Bodleian Library.

P. 94, l. 4, add:

His portrait is at the duke of Dorset's, at Knowle.

P. 110, l. 13, from the bottom add:

Queen MARY, 8vo. with this motto: "*Fortissimi quique interfecti sunt ab ea.*" In the Translation of bishop Godwin's "*Annals of England,*" 1630. In this book, are copies of some other heads of our kings.

P. 123, last line add:

Edward Courtney, earl of Devonshire, exercised the pencil for his amusement in this reign. See Class III.

P. 130, l. 4, from the bottom, after "8vo." add this note:

In the "*Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries,*" vol. ii. p. 169, &c. is a copy of a proclamation in the hand-writing of secretary Cecil, dated 1563, which prohibits "all manner of persons, to draw, paynt, grave, or pourtrayit her majesty's personage or visage for a time, until by some perfect patron and example, the same may be by others followed, &c. and for that hir majestie perceiveth that a grete number of her loving subjects are much greved, and take grete offence with the errors and deformities allredy committed by sondry persons in this behalf, she straightly chargeth all hir officers and ministers to see to the due observation hereof, and as soon as may be to reform the errors already committed, &c."

P. 131, l. 10, add:

John Fenn, esq. of East Dereham, in Norfolk, informs me, that he has a most curious engraved roll of the procession of the knights of the garter, in the reign of Elizabeth; it is sixteen feet three inches in length, and about a foot

a foot in breadth. It contains fifty-nine portraits, betwixt four and five inches in height. At the end is a MS. dedication of it to the queen, signed Thomas Daws, and dated 1576. The names of the persons represented are also in MS. It is perhaps a proof-print engraved by Theodore de Brie: but some nice judges have, I hear, taken it for a drawing.

P. 133, l. 10, from the bottom, add:

There is an octavo print of her, after Janet, by Hulett.

Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom, read, *which by some is not esteemed genuine.*

P. 134, l. 16, after "cypher," add this note:

I am informed, that there is a print of her from the medal struck at Rome, in the obverse of which she is styled queen of England, as well as Scotland. This gave umbrage to her rival Elizabeth.

P. 144, 145, erase the article of MOUNTJOY BLUNT.

P. 147, erase the second period of the note.

P. 157, l. 8, after "worship," add this note:

Lord Bacon informs us, that "he was of a blunt stoical nature," and that he came one day to the queen, and the queen happened to say to him, "I like thee the better, Whitehead, because thou livest unmarried." He answered, "In troth, madam, I like you the worse for the same cause." Bacon's "Apo-phthegms," No. 90.

P. 168, erase l. 11 and 12.

P. 173. subjoin the following to the note, after "English history:"

Since the first edition of the "Biographical History," was printed, the very ingenious Mr. West told me that he should employ his pencil on this subject. Every lover of painting, and especially those that have seen *the Death of General Wolf*, by his hand, will hear this with pleasure.

P. 212,

P. 212, l. 13, erase, "*one of the set of Stuarts, &c.*"

P. 220, notes, l. ult. et penult. read :

The value of the book is four or five guineas.

P. 222, l. 12, after "person," add this note :

It was for his fine face that the king usually called him *Stenny*, which is the diminutive of Stephen. He, by this appellation, paid a very singular compliment to the *splendor of his beauty*, alluding to Acts iv. v. 15, where it is said of St. Stephen, "All that sat in the council looking stedfastly on him, saw his face as it had been the face of an angel." Some of the duke's compliments and expressions of servility to the king were no less singular in their kind: one of his letters concludes with "Your faithful Dog, STENNY."

P. 223, l. 3, add:

JAMES, Marquis of Hamilton, &c. *Martin D. (Droeshout) sc. London, 1623; a whole length, in armour, standing in a tent with fringed curtains. On a table is a helmet, with a large crest of bristles and ostrich's plumes; a small h. sh. I have seen some proofs of this print without the inscription: these were taken when the plate was much worn.*

There is an octavo print of him, by Vaughan, which has been mistaken for a portrait of his son, who was beheaded.

Creat.
1599

James, marquis of Hamilton, was a distinguished favourite of king James, who, before he was twenty-one years of age, appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and a lord of his privy council. He was afterwards made steward of his majesty's household, and, in 1619, created a peer of England, by the title of baron of Innerdale, in Cumberland, and earl of Cambridge. In 1621, he was appointed lord high commissioner of the parliament of Scotland. On the 7th of July, 1623, he was installed knight of the garter, and, about the same time, naturalized in England by act of parliament. He died in 1625. See more of him in Douglas's "Peerage of Scotland," p. 333.

P. 229,

P. 229, l. 2, add :

There is a portrait of him at Charlton, the seat of lord Suffolk, in Wiltshire.

P. 231, after "BARONS," add :

JOHN, Lord Lumley : *a small head : In Sandford's "Genealogical History," by Stebbing. p. 423.*

In the opposite page of this History, the character of lord Lumley, for piety, integrity, constancy, and patience, is mentioned with respect and honour. His first wife Joanna, eldest daughter and coheirefs of Henry Fitz-Allan, earl of Arundel, is celebrated as a learned lady by Ballard. She translated a considerable part of the works of Isocrates into Latin, and the Iphigenia of Euripides into English †. This lord was the last baron of Lumley. Mention is made of one of his ancestors in Mr. Walpole's "Noble Authors," vol. i. p. 90, &c. edit. 2. Baron Lumley died April 10, 1609. Cr. 1514.

P. 231, last line, add :

Dominus JOHANNES HARINGTON, Baro de Exton, Æt. 22; *in an oval, supported by a lion and a cock; verses underneath; 4to. scarce.*

P. 233, l. 4, add :

The Lord MONTJOY BLOUNT; *M. A. D. Martin Droeshout sc. 8vo. without the border; which is from another plate, 4to. with the border, very scarce.*

This evidently appears to be the same person with the lord Montjoy mentioned in Class III. of the reign of Charles I.

† See Ballard's "Memoirs," p. 121.

P. 250, l. 7, &c. from the bottom, cancel the whole article of SLATER, and substitute the following :

William Slater *, or Slatyer, was born in Somersetshire, and received his education at Oxford, where he took the degree of doctor of divinity, in 1623, having acquired a very considerable reputation for his poetical talent and his knowledge of English history. He was author of Elegies and Epitaphs on Anne of Denmark, to whom he was chaplain. They were written in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English; and printed in 1619. He also published "Psalms, or Songs of Sion, turned into the Language and "set to the Tunes of a strange Land." Psalms in four languages, with musical notes engraved on copper: to one of the tunes is prefixed the name of Milton, the father of our great poet. I am very credibly informed, that the head was placed before an edition of this book dated 1650; but it is certain, that it was not then published by the author, who died at Otterden in Kent, 1647. His "Palæ-Albion, or the History of Great Britain, from "the first peopling of this Island to the Reign of King "James," London, 1621, folio, in Latin and English verse, is his capital work: of this the English marginal notes are the most valuable part. His Genealogy of king James deduced from Adam, is a laborious trifle.

P. 251, l. 8, add :

ROBERTUS HILL, Theo. Doct. et S. Bartho. prope Exchange Lond. Pastor: in *Simon Pass's* manner.

Robert Hill, a man of learning, industry, and piety; and an eminent preacher, was author of several books of practical divinity, mentioned by Wood in his "Fasti," vol. i. col 167. Ob. 1623.

* So spelt on the print. Wood calls him Slatyer.

P. 252, notes, l. 5, from the bottom, subjoin this additional note, after "scriptures :

This ingenious person is, as I am informed, Mr. Thomas Harmer, who wrote Remarks on the Fecundity of Fishes, printed in the "Philosophical Transactions," vol. lvii. p. 280, &c. It is strongly conjectured, that he also wrote "The Outlines of a new Commentary on Solomon's "Song, drawn by the Help of Instructions from the East."

P. 253, at the top of the page, add :

THOMAS SCOTTUS, Æt. 45, 1624: *Crisp. de Pas del. et sc.* * Before his "*Vox Dei*," &c.

P. 262, l. 5, for "next reign," read, ninth class.

P. 264, l. 10, after "1630," close the article of ANTHONY SHIRLEY, and erase the six following lines; then add, immediately before "CLASS VI."

ROBERTUS SHERLEY, Anglus, Comes Cæsareus, Eques Auratus. Under the oval is this inscription: "Magni "Sophi Perfarum Legatus ad sereniss. D. N. Paulum P. P. V. "cæterosque Principes Christianos. Ingressus Romam, fo- "lenni Pompa, Die 28 Septemb. 1609, Ætat. suæ 28." G. M. f. (Romæ) 8vo. I never saw this print but in Mr. Gulston's collection.

Sir Robert Shirley, brother to sir Anthony, was introduced by him to the Persian court; whence, in 1609, and in the 28th year of his age, he was sent to Rome, in quality of ambassador, in the pontificate of Paul V. He entered that city with eastern magnificence, and was treated with great distinction by the pope. A spirit of adventure ran through all the family of the Shirleys. Sir Francis, the eldest of the three brothers, was unfortunate.

* This seems to be a presumptive proof that Crispin de Pas was in England.

Ibid. last line, after "1617," add: It was while lord Ellesmere held the great seal, that the famous contest began betwixt the courts of common law and that of chancery; the jurisdiction of which, by the tyranny of custom, rather than the design of its institution, was much more circumscribed than it is at present. Sir Edward Coke, who with great judgment had strong prejudices, asserted that a cause gained in the King's Bench by a flagrant imposture, could not be reversed by the Court of Equity*.

P. 266, l. 5, from the bottom, after "published," add this note:

In Barrington's "Observations on the Statutes," 3d edit. p. 112, note, is this passage concerning him: "The late publication of the Journals of the House of Commons shews that he did not prostitute his amazing knowledge of the municipal law to political purposes, as he generally argues in the same manner, and from the same authorities which he cites in his "Institutes."

Ibid. last line, add:

Another, or the same plate greatly altered, by Delaram; six Latin verses, 4to.

P. 291, l. 10, after "fol." add: *W. Pass. sc.*

P. 292, l. 11, from the bottom, add:

Another, somewhat larger.

P. 294, to the line immediately before the word "POETESS," subjoin this note:

It should be observed here, under the division of the poets, that there seems to have

* A fellow swore in court, that he left the principal witness in such a condition, that if he continued in it but half an hour longer, he must inevitably die. This was naturally understood of the desperate state of his disease; but the truth was, that he left him at a tavern, with a gallon of sack at his mouth, in the act of drinking. This fraud, which equals any thing that Cicero relates in his "Offices," lost the plaintiff his suit. See "Biog. Brit." artic. EGERTON, note (F). See also Blackstone's "Comment." iii. chap. 4, where the author hints at this imposture.

have been more personal satire and abuse published in this and the former reign, than in any other, except the present †. The king himself was not exempt from it. A lampoon, in which there were some licentious reflections upon the court, was read by James with some indignation; but as it concluded with

God bless the king, the queen, the prince, the peers,
And grant the author long may wear his ears,

his features relaxed into a smile, and he said, with his usual good humour, "By my faith, and so he shall for me; for though he be an impudent, he is a witty and a pleasant rogue."

† See "Steevens's note to Dr. Johnson's and his "Shakespeare," vol. x. p. 235.

P. 302, l. 16, read, Wills Hill, esq.

Ibid. l. 9, from the bottom, after "day," add this by way of note:

————Public-hearted Roe,
Faithful, sagacious, active, patient, brave,
Led to their distant climes || adventrous trade.

Dyer's "Fleece," ii. line 363, &c.

|| The East Indies.

P. 308, notes, l. 8, after "abbies," subjoin the following note:

Mr. Grose's topographical work with elegant views of remains of abbies, &c. &c. drawn by himself, has great merit.

P. 310, l. 2, from the bottom, after "Dunham," add:

FRANCES, Dutchess of Richmond, &c. *in coronation robes, with a coronet on her head: R. Robinson inv. et fecit.*

P. 316, l. 12, from the bottom, add:

The print is prefixed to "Peplum Modestiae," consisting of several *encomiums* on her in Latin and English verse, and subjoined to a discourse entitled "A Mirror of Modestie," &c. by M. D. doctor in divinity, 1621, 8vo. This discourse is on 1 Pet. chap. iii. v. 3 and 4. "Whose adorning, let

"let it not be that outward adorning of *plaiting the hair*," &c. on which the author is particularly diffuse *.

P. 317, last line, add :

MULLED SACK; *a fantastic and humourous chimney sweeper, so called. He is in a cap and feather, and laced band; his cloak is tucked up and coat ragged; he has a scarf on his arm; on his left leg is a fashionable boot with a spur; on his right foot is a shoe with a rose; he has a sword by his side, and a holly bush and pole on his shoulder; in his left hand is another pole, with a horn on it; a pipe, out of which issues smoke, is in his right hand †. At the bottom, are the following lines:*

I walke the Strand and Westminster, and sorne,
To march i' the Cittie, though I bear the horne.
My feather and my *yellow* band accord
To prove me courtier; my boote, spur, and sword,
My smoking pipe, scarfe, garter, rose on shoe,
Shew my brave mind t'affect what gallants doe.

* It appears that he was no puritan by the following passages. "How reverend is the long haire in old men, how honourable in the priests, how terrible in the souldiers, how comely in young men, how sweet in children, how goodly and featuous in women?" He in the same discourse censures the ladies for their excessive care in adorning their hair, beyond the example of former ages: these are his words: "Yet are we the worst, making the ancients mere novices to our complete ladies, which know to an haire, all the theory of perfuming, powdering, dying, platting, knotting, frizzling, curling, dangling: yea and sometimes also, beyond all commission, clipping and circumcising that flexible excrement, which, as waxe, they work to every fashion or purpose their monstrous chimæra list to devise." He gives us to understand, that Anne Bill spent much more time in adorning her head and mending her heart, than in adjusting and dressing her hair.

† This medley of the dress of the man of fashion and the chimney-sweeper is not unlike that which Lassel mentions in his "Voyage of Italy," where he describes a carnival at Rome. "But never," says the author, "did any masquerade please like that speculative Italian, who mocked both the French and the Spaniards at once, by walking up and downe the street, clad half like a Don, and half like a Monsieur," &c. Lassel's "Voyage," part ii. p. 190, &c.

I sing,

I sing, dance, drink, and merrily passe the day,

And like a chimney sweepe all care away.

Sold by Compton Holland. A small b. sh.

I never saw this print but in a very curious and valuable volume of English portraits by the old engravers, collected in the reign of Charles I. and now in the possession of John Delabere, esq. of Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire.

P. 325, l. 6, add :

Messire ANTHOINE RUZE', Marquis Desliat, &c. etant Ambassadeur extraordinaire en Angleterre ou il fit le Mariage de Mad. Henriette de France ; *large 4to.*

P. 331, notes, last line, after "Henry," add :

The dutchess of Newcastle, in the Life of the duke her husband, informs us, that he was instructed in horsemanship, by Monf. de St. Antoine, who then lived in the Mews, and was esteemed the greatest master of that art.

P. 338, l. 14, immediately before "James," &c. add :

JAMES, Duke of York, Commander of the most honourable Society of the Artillery Men ; *William Vaughan sc.*

This neat and very rare print is in the collection of sir William Musgrave, bart. I never heard of another proof.

Ibid. notes, last line, read :

is or was at the upper end of the duke of Newcastle's fine terrace.

P. 342, l. 7, from the bottom, after "*large 4to.*" add this note :

There is a half-sheet print similar to it, with eight ovals : in this queen Catharine is in a chariot, on the sea.

P. 344, l. 10, add :

Princeps RUPERTUS, &c. *Hollar f. small 4to.*

Another,

Another, by the same hand, a small oval.

P. 345, l. 6, read: the late Mr. West had, &c.

P. 349, l. 7, after "Exeter," add this note:

His lordship has given it to the British Museum.

P. 360, l. 12, add:

GULIELMUS CAVENDISH, March. et Com. Novi Castri, &c.
Vorstermans f. 4to.

P. 361, l. 2, add: *Ob.* Dec. 1676. See the reign of Charles II.

P. 363, note, read,

was very scarce.

Then add, after "guineas:"

It was lately reprinted at Cambridge.

P. 394, l. 5, from the bottom, after "4to," add: *Before his "Abel Redivivus."*

P. 423, l. 16, for "1628," read 1638.

P. 463, l. 3, from the bottom, after "Sweden," add: who appointed him governor of Stralsund, a place which he bravely and vigilantly defended against the Imperialists. He was also governor of the cities "along the coast of the Baltic," and afterwards "felt-marshal over the army in Westphalia*."

P. 465, cancel the two first periods of the article of Sir CHARLES LUCAS, and substitute what follows:

Sir Charles Lucas was son of Thomas Lucas, esq. next brother to sir John, who was afterwards the first lord

* Monro's "Expedition," Feb. 1637, p. 77, and O 2.

Lucas.

Lucas*. He was governor of the garrison of Colchester, and signalized himself in the time of the civil war, at Newbury, Enborne Heath, Cawood Castle, and Tetbury. Though he was esteemed a strict, and by some a rigid disciplinarian, no man took less advantage of a fallen enemy, or was more ready to give that quarter which, to the disgrace of humanity, was refused himself in the day of his distress.

Ibid. last line, after "1648," add: His faithful servant, who was a sorrowful spectator of his death, with great earnestness begged the executioner of his master to dispatch him also, as his life was become "his torment †."

P. 470, l. 13, erase the whole period, and substitute, after "government:" He was one of the king's judges who surrendered themselves at the Restoration, and who, though attainted and convicted of high treason, were respited from execution. He died soon after in the Tower, of which he had been lieutenant ‡.

P. 474, l. 4, after "Charles I." add: He was author of "Poemata sacra simul et profana, Germanice," Amst. 1641, 8vo. "Poemata profana, five Odæ et Cantica, "Germanice," 1648, 8vo ||.

P. 476, l. 6, from the bottom, add:

CONRADUS RUTEN, ex Scotia, Eques; *Bronchorst p. J. Calmans sc. 4to.*

* * * * *

* See the duke of Newcastle's Life, by his dutchess.

† "Lives of Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle," 1648, p. 78.

‡ See Strype's Stow.

|| "Bodl. Cat."

P. 484, note, for "incipit," read, *infpicit*.

P. 502, l. 6, add the two following articles :

WILLIAM HODSON, Esq. *without his name; Marshall
sc. neat.*

The print which is prefixed to his "Tractate on the
"eleventh Article of the Apostle's Creed," in 8vo. 2d
edit. 1636, is known by this distich :

"Materia peccat, non peccat imago figura,

"Vultum aliquis, mentem fingere nemo potest."

William Hodson, who was educated at Peter-house, in
Cambridge, was also author of "The divine Cosmogra-
"pher, or a brief Survey of the whole World, delineated
"in a Tractate on the 80th Psalm." To this is subjoined
"Sancta Peccatrix," at the end of which are several co-
pies of verses from his friends. The print, which repre-
sents him with an open and ingenuous countenance, was
probably engraved from a painting of Vandyke.

D. GERTRUDE MORE, *a nun; "Magnes Amoris
Amor;" R. Lochon sc. 12mo.*

GERTRUDE MORE, Anno Dom. 1633, *Æt. 28; Jac.
Neeffs sc. standing before a crucifix; large 8vo.*

Gertrude More was author of "Spiritual Exercises,
"and the Confessions of a loving Soul to Almighty God."
They were published at Paris, in 1658, with an approba-
tion by "Fr. Walgravius, Doct. Theol. Monachus et Prior
"Benedictinus," in which he styles her, "the late de-
"ceased Dame Gertrude More, religious of the English
"convent at Cambray, of the holy order of St. Bennet,
"pious offspring of that noble and glorious martyr, fir
"Thomas More, chancellor of England." She died in
August, 1633.

P. 508,

P. 508, l. 14, add :

This print has been copied for a new edition of the same book.

P. 517, l. 13, add.

The same head, within a prison window, altered when he was in confinement.

P. 520, l. 15, after "works," add the following note :

Richardson, speaking of his manner of painting, says, that "he lived and "died a Fleming, though he would fain have been an Italian." See Richardson's Works, p. 292.

P. 522, l. 3, from the bottom, add :

PALAMEDES PALAMEDESSEN, Præliorum Pictor, in Hollandia ; *Vandyck p. P. Pontius sc. b. sh.*

This ingenious painter, whose surname was Staevarts, or Stevers, was son of a Flemish jeweller and goldsmith, who, for his excellence in his art, was invited into England by James I. Palamede was born in London, in 1607. He studied in Holland, and paid particular attention to the works of Esaias Vandervelde, to whom he was much superior. He painted battles and encampments with great truth, nature, and spirit ; and with unusual harmony and delicacy of colouring. His pictures are very scarce, as he was cut off in the prime of life. Sir William Musgrave has a painting of this artist, who seems never to have been employed in England, but is numbered with the eminent painters of the city of Delft *. Ob. 1638, Æt. 31.

P. 523, l. 11, erase "His daughter," &c. to the end of the article.

Ibid. l. 17, read, small b. sh. sold by Rowlett.

* See Pilkington's "Dictionary."

Ibid. erase l. 20.

P. 526, l. 11, add:

ADRIANUS STALBENT, Pictor ruralium Prospectuum,
Antverpiæ; *Vandyck p. Paul du Pont sc. h. sb.*

Adrian Stalbent was regarded as a capital artist among the Flemish painters of landscape, who were never excelled by those of any age or country. He was, for his superior merit, invited into England by Charles I. He painted various rural scenes, but his view of Greenwich was the most distinguished, if not the most excellent of his works. *Ob.* 1660, *Æt.* 80.

P. 531, immediately after l. 6, read,

P A I N T R E S S E S.

and add:

ARTEMISIA GENTILESCHI, Romana, famosissima Pittrice, &c. *Adem p. H. David sc.*

"En Picturæ Miraculum invidendum facilius quam imitandum," 8vo.

Artemisia Gentileschi is said, by Graham†, to have drawn portraits of some of the royal family, and many of the nobility of England. He does not inform us how long she lived in this country, where her father, a native of Pisa in Italy, spent the latter part of his life. Though she is styled *Romana*, in the inscription of the print, it is certain that she may rather be called a Neapolitan, as she resided chiefly at Naples, where she lived in such splendor as could never have been maintained by the profits of her pencil. Her talents in history and portrait, and the gaiety

† See his "Essay towards an English School."

of her character, were equally known throughout Europe. She seems to have been the most celebrated paintress of her time.

P. 545, notes, last line, add :

See what is said of her in Dugdale's "Baronage." See also the Introduction to Lady Rachel Russel's "Letters," p. 61

P. 550, notes, l. 3, after "Pym," add:

Sir Philip Warwick speaks thus of her, in his "Memoirs †:" "That busy stateswoman, the countess of Carlisle, who had now changed her gallant from Strafford to Pym, and was become such a *she saint*, that she frequented their sermons, and took notes," &c.

† P. 204.

P. 555, in the notes, l. 4, after "Museum," subjoin the following note:

This book has been republished, with improvements, by the late Mr. William Huddesford, keeper of that Museum.

P. 562, l. 6, after "Claufum," add: Ob. 11 Oct. 1659.

He declared a little before he left the world, that if the king were to be tried and condemned again, he would be the first man that should do it †.

P. 565, l. 11, after "Museum," add:

The most valuable is in the collection of the dutches dowager of Portland.

P. 569, immediately after the article of MOLL CUTPURSE, add:

RICHARDUS HERST, Fidei Odio suspensus Lancastriæ, 19 Augusti, A. D. 1628.

Richard Hirst, or Hurst, whose head has been engraved among the clerical martyrs of the church of Rome, was,

† See Peck's "Desiderata curiosa," xiv. p. 32.

as Dod informs us*, a yeoman of considerable substance, near Preston, in Lancashire. He was executed as the murderer of a pursuivant, who was commissioned to search his house. As this man, like the rest of his brethren, had almost an unlimited power, he behaved himself with such insolence that it excited a scuffle, in which he received a mortal contusion. The blow was said to have been given by a servant-maid. Hurst, as the same author says, suffered death on the 26th of August, 1628.

P. 576, immediately after the article of BASSOMPIERRE, add the two following articles :

Cardinal CHARLES ROSSETTI ; *a medallion, in the "Ædes Barberinae."*

Cardinal Rosetti, a man of a haughty and aspiring disposition, who was bold and active in the advancement of papal power, was sent in the character of nuncio into England. He had a great sway over Henrietta Maria ; of which the parliament loudly complained in their Declarations †. He was afterwards sent in the same character into Ireland, where he took upon him the command of that nation, as a people subject to the pope. The Irish, who were then in arms, were so impatient of this domineering zealot, that they besieged him in Waterford, which occasioned him to return to Italy with secrecy and precipitation ; as he perceived that the bigotted Catholics themselves were too much exasperated to pay any deference to a tyrant, though invested with a sacred character, and armed with the thunders of the Vatican. He, at his departure, left the kingdom under an interdict, as an apostate nation ‡.

* Vol. iii. p. 68.

† 1641.

‡ Clarendon, iii. 8vo. p. 205.

HENRY DE SENNETERE, Duc, Pair, et Marechal de France, Marquis de la Ferté, &c. *De Larmessin sc. large 4to.*

Sennetere was a man perfectly qualified to act the part of an incendiary betwixt the king and parliament, for which purpose he was sent in the quality of ambaffador into England; and had the fatisfaction, when he left it, of having effectually served cardinal Richelieu and the popular leaders of the house of commons, by doing his utmost to kindle and foment a war, which was like to end in the ruin of the royal party, and the extinction of monarchy. The reasons assigned for his revocation, and the sending of count Harcourt in the same character, are specified by lord Clarendon, in the second volume of his History*.

* P. 399, 8vo edit.

ADDITIONS,

A D D I T I O N S, &c.
TO THE
SECOND VOLUME of the BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY,
Which are not included in the SUPPLEMENT.

P. 17, erase the second note, with the mark of reference belonging to it.

P. 34, l. 7, after "rebellion," add this note:
When Charles was brought to London for his trial, Hugh Peters, as sir Philip Warwick tells us, "was truly and really his goaler †."

† "Memoirs," p. 340.

P. 42, notes, l. 2. from the bottom, after "sword," subjoin this note:

"Gladio alligatus," Cic. spoken of a little man who wore a large sword,

P. 43, l. 3, add:

There is a copy of this by Hulſbergh, a small h. ſb.

P. 64, l. 14, from the bottom, the article of WASSE, at p. 342 of this volume, should be here inserted.

P. 66, l. 3, from the bottom, the article of GOLDSMITH, at p. 347 of this volume, should be removed to this place.

At the end of the same article, add: He died at Ashton, in Northamptonshire, in Sept. 1655.

P. 70, l. 1, read, *Pricai*.

Ibid. l. 15, from the bottom, erase the period beginning with "His works," &c. and substitute: He was particularly

larly eminent for his Commentaries on the Scriptures. His Notes on the Psalms and on the New Testament are inserted entire, and by themselves, in the fifth tome of the "Critici Sacri." The learned Dutch critic, John Alberti, spends eight chapters of his "Periculum Criticum," in strictures upon that work.

P. 79, l. 9, add:

ELIAS ASHMOLE, *together with the head of Lilly the astrologer.*
J. Lodge sc. *Before their Lives and that of Charles I.* 1774, 8vo.

P. 88, l. 3, after "1681," add this note:

The Life of Lilly by himself, together with his Life of Charles I. and that of his friend Ashmole, written by that author by way of diary, have, as they were become very scarce, been lately republished by Thomas Davies. "A full Answer to a confused Mixture of false, traitorous, and contradictory Observations on the Life and Actions of the late King Charles, published by William Lilley, in July, 1651," is one of the "Historical Discourses" of sir Edward Walker, 1705, fol.

P. 100, l. 15, add:

JOHN BROWNE, Mathematical Instrument Maker; *a whole length; Gaywood sc.*

Browne, in 1656, published a "Description and Use of the Carpenter's Rule," &c. to which is prefixed his print.

P. 102, notes, two last lines, erase the whole period.

P. 107, l. 15, the whole article of MARRIOT, at p. 462, 463, of this volume is to come in here.

Then add:

BARBARA URSLERIN, &c. *Isaac Brunn delin. et sc.* 1753.
She is represented playing on the harpsichord: underneath is a Dutch
S s s *in-*

inscription. I never saw but one proof of this print, which is in the collection of the earl of Bute.*

Ibid. l. 18, after "*Urser*," add this word by way of note :
Urserin.

Ibid. l. 19, after "*Lond.*" add :

The following note was written under one of these prints, which is, or was lately in the possession, of Mr. Frederic, bookseller in Bath ||.

*"This woman I saw in Ratcliffe Highway, in the year 1668,
"and was satisfied she was a woman.*

"John Bulfinch."

P. 109, l. 4, from the bottom, read,

F O R E I G N E R S.

Ibid. insert the two following articles :

JACOBUS CATS BROWERSHAVIUS, Ord. Holl. Advocatus, Sigillorum Custos, &c. Ob. 12 Sept. 1660, *Æt.* 83;
without the engraver's name.

This eminent person is memorable as a lawyer, a politician, and poet. He came first into England to consult Dr. Butler in a hecic case ; and twice afterwards in quality of ambassador, in the reign of Charles I. and in the protectorate of Cromwell, having been here at the time of the engagement betwixt Blake and Tromp. He soon after retired to Chelsea, where his lodging, and that of the two others who were joined with him in the embassy, was surrounded by soldiers. This greatly alarmed them ;

* The Catalogue of Heads, in this second edition, has been enlarged from the grand collection of prints in the possession of the earl of Bute, in which is a very great number of English portraits, and many of them very rare. Lord Mount-stuart was pleased, in the most obliging manner, to point out to me some considerable additions to the biographical part of this work.

|| I have heard that it was purchased by Mr. Bull.

but,

but, as Cromwell told him upon his complaint, it was to prevent their being torn to pieces by the mob, who were extremely exasperated against the Dutch. He and his colleagues were hereupon secretly sent away with great care and dispatch, by command of the protector.

JOANNES RULITIUS, Kirchbergæ natus 1602; Æt 50. Heidelbergam redux; Ministerio functus Dorcestriæ Annos 5; Heidelbergæ 1; Amstelodami in Ecclesia Anglicana, 4; ibidem in Germanica, 13. *G. Dufart ad vivum del. J. Brower sc. four Latin verses; b. sh.*

I have placed this person here according to the date of his age; perhaps improperly. I know no more of him than what is inscribed on his print.

P. 142, l. 11, from the bottom, read, earldoms of Warwick and Holland, with their appendages.

P. 159, l. 11, from the bottom, after "Juxon," add: His benevolent heart, public spirit, prudent conduct, and exemplary piety, merited the highest and most conspicuous station in the church||.

P. 166, l. 2, after "sincerity," add this note:

The moral character of this great and good man has lately been rashly and feebly attacked by the author of the *Confessional* †, and as ably defended by the author of "A Dialogue between Isaac Walton and Homologistes §." Every enemy to church-government hath been, for the same reason, an enemy to bishop Sanderfon and every other prelate; but I am confident that the uprightness and integrity of his heart, as a casuist, was never before called in question by any man who was not an entire stranger to his character. He saw and deplored, and did his utmost, *honestly* and *rationaly*, to remedy the complicated ills of anarchy in church

† ————— Telumque imbellis sine ictu

Conjecit.

VIRG.

See the 2d edit. of the "Confessional," betwixt page 299, and 313.

§ Lond. 1768, 8vo.

|| Dr. Eachard, in the Dedication of his second Dialogue against Hobbes, says, that he was able to live down many "Leviathans."

church and state; when "every man projected and reformed, and did what was right in his own eyes. No image can better express such a condition, than that of a dead animal in a state of putrefaction; when, instead of one noble creature, as it was when life held it together, there are ten thousand little nauseous reptiles growing out of it, every one crawling in a path of its own ||."

|| Mudge's "Sermons." Sermon on the Evils of Anarchy, p. 86.

P. 170, l. 10, after "print," add this note:

In "The History and Antiquities of Rochester," &c. by an able hand, is the following *character* of him, taken from a manuscript of sir William Trumbull, who drew this great and good man from the life.

"He was an extraordinary comely person, though grown too fat; of an open countenance, a lively piercing eye, and a majestic presence. He hated flattery, and guarded himself, with all possible care, against the least insinuation of any thing of that nature, how well soever he deserved. He had admirable natural parts, and great acquired ones; for whatever he read he made his own and improved it. He had such a happy genius and such an admirable elocution, that his extempore preaching was beyond, not only most of other men's elaborate performances, but (I was going to say) even his own. I have been credibly informed, that, in Westminster Abbey, a preacher falling ill, after he had named his text, and proposed the heads of his intended discourse, the bishop went up into the pulpit, took the same text, followed the same method, and, I believe, discoursed much better on each head than the other would have done. In the judgment he made of other men, he always preferred the good temper of their minds above all other qualities they were masters of. I have had the honour to converse with many of the most eminent men at home and abroad, but I never yet met with any one that in all respects equalled him. He had a large and generous soul, and a courage that nothing was too hard for; when he was basely calumniated, he supported himself by the only true heroism, if I may so phrase it, I mean by exalted Christianity, and by turning all the slander of his enemies into the best use of studying and knowing himself, and keeping a constant guard and watch upon his words and actions; practising ever after (though hardly to be discovered, unless by nice and long observers) a strict course of life and a constant mortification. Not any of the bishops bench, I may say not all of them, had that interest and authority in the house of lords which he had. He had easily mastered all the forms of proceeding. He had studied much of our laws, especially those of the parliament, and was not to be brow-beat or daunted by the arrogance or titles of any courtier or favourite. His presence of mind and readiness of elocution, accompanied with good breeding and an inimitable wit, gave him a greater superiority than any other lord could pretend to from his dignity of office. In him we lost the greatest abilities, the usefulest conversation, the faithfulest

• Printed at Rochester in 8vo, 1772, p. 176, 177.

" friend-

"friendship, and one who had a mind that practised the best virtues itself, and a wit that was best able to recommend it to others; as Dr. Spratt well expresses it in his *Life of Mr. Cowley*."

I make no apology for exceeding my usual length in this note; the character will best apologise for itself.

P. 186, l. 7, from the bottom, after "Mill," add the following article:

MERICUS CASAUBONUS, *If. F. (Isaaci Filius) Vr. Werff p. Van Gunst sc. h. sh.* In the large volume of his father's and his own works; *Roterodami*, 1709*.

Meric, the learned son of the most learned Isaac Casaubon, was born at Geneva, in 1599, and brought into England by his father when he was about eleven years of age†. He received his education at Christ church in Oxford, under Dr. Edward à Meetkirk, the king's Hebrew professor. Whilst he was a student of that house, he acquired a great reputation at home and abroad, for a "Vindication of his Father against an Impostor of the "Church of Rome," who published under his name a book on the Origin of Idolatry. He also published, by command of king James, another vindication of him against the puritans of that age. These two pieces, which are in Latin, were the foundation of his fame. He intended to pursue his father's great work against Baronius's "Annals," but was prevented by the distractions of the

* I very lately saw a *print* of his father, which was engraved by Van Gunst, after Vander Werff; most probably for the same volume; but it was not in the copy which I saw. His portrait belongs to the reign of James I. as he was by that prince invited into England upon the death of Henry IV. of France, who justly esteemed him as a man of the first rank in the learned world, and made him his librarian. He was by James promoted to a prebend of Canterbury. He died the 1st of July, 1614, in the 55th year of his age, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a tomb was erected to his memory by Thomas Morton, bishop of Durham‡.

† See Battely's "Cant. Sacra," p. 127. See also Wood.

‡ See his Epitaph in the "Antiquities of Westminster Abbey."

civil

Installed
1671.

civil war, which interrupted the course of his studies. Cromwell made him large offers, on condition of his writing the history of that turbulent period, which he thought proper to decline. He also declined the advantageous overtures made him by Christina queen of Sweden, who, with a view to the advancement of learning, was desirous of his settling in that country. He was successively rector of Bledon in Somersetshire, and Ickham in Kent, and is entitled to a place among the dignitaries of our church as a prebendary of Canterbury. His works in divinity and philology, particularly his "Notes on Classic Authors," bear a sufficient testimony to his learning and abilities; but the honour of the latter is believed to be in some measure owing to his father, as it is more than probable that he availed himself of his papers. What he has written concerning apparitions and spirits, and particularly his account of Dee and Kelly, deserves the notice of the curious reader, who may see a detail of his works in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." He died in July, 1671.

P. 195, notes, last line, add:

The epitaph on Dr. Heylin, which is a good composition, was written by Dr. John Earle, then dean of Westminster †.

† Vide "Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon." p. 205, 206.

P. 273, erase l. 4 and 5, from the bottom.

P. 274, erase l. 11, 12, and 13, from the bottom, and substitute:

" General THOMAS DALYELL (Dalziel), who served
" Charles the Second, King of Great Britain, at the Battle of
" Worcester, and thereafter being taken Prisoner by the Re-
" bels, after long Imprisonment, made his escape out of the
" Tower of London, went to Muscovy, where he served the
" Em-

" Emperor of Russia as one of the Generals of his Forces
 " against the Polanders and Tartars, till the Year 1665,
 " when he was recalled by King Charles the Second; and
 " thereafter did command his Majesty's Forces at the Defeat
 " of the Rebels, at Pentland Hills, in Scotland, and conti-
 " nued Lieutenant-General in Scotland, when his Majesty
 " had any standing Forces in that Kingdom, till the Year of
 " his Death, 1685, &c." *D. Patton delin. P. Vandrebanc sc. h. sh.*

Mr. Bull and Mr. Gulton have each a proof of this print.
 I never saw another.

Ibid. l. 9, from the bottom, after " fighting," add this
 note:

See the Memoirs referred to at the end of this article.

Ibid. l. 6, 7, and 8, from the bottom, erase the whole
 period.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, read, After his return from
 Muscovy, he, &c.

P. 275, l. 13, after " Works," add this note:

The following anecdote, in Sir John Dalrymple's "Memoirs §," is also character-
 istic of his spirit:

" James (the Second) gained numbers of the Scotch by his familiarity. He
 " had long disgusted them by his distance. The change in his manners was ow-
 " ing to an accident: when the dutchess of York came first to Scotland, she one
 " day observed three covers upon the dining-table. She asked the duke for whom
 " the third was intended? He answered, for general Dalziel, whom he had asked
 " to dine with him. The dutchess refused to permit a private gentleman to sit at
 " table with her. Dalziel, who had been in the imperial service, entered the
 " room in the mean time; and hearing the scruples of the dutchess, told her, he
 " had dined at a table, where her father had stood at his back; alluding to the
 " duke of Modena's being a vassal of the emperor. The dutchess felt the re-
 " proof, and advised her husband not to offend the pride of proud men."

§ Vol. i. p. 136, 2d edit. notes.

P. 372,

P. 372, l. 4, after "92," add this note:

It is well known that Hobbes was much pleased with the following epitaph, which was made for him a considerable time before his death:

"This is the Philosopher's Stone."

Dr. Fuller, who was a punster, would doubtless have been pleased with the next:

"Here lies Fuller's Earth."

But this was made after his decease. Both are so much in the same style, as to render it probable, that they were by the same hand.

P. 475, l. 11, after "event," add: Ob. Parif. 24 Aug. 1679.

ADDITIONS,

A D D I T I O N S, &c.
TO THE
S U P P L E M E N T.

P. 2, l. 9 and 10, from the bottom, erase these two lines, as they, in effect, contain what has been already said in the advertisement prefixed to this volume.

P. 7, l. 7, from the bottom, after "companions," add this note :

This account of the manuscript was lately reprinted in the second volume of the "Archæologia" of the Antiquarian Society, where the print is to be seen completely etched. A print from the same original is in Strutt's "Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England," a curious work, in which are portraits of our English monarchs from Edward the Confessor to Henry VIII. besides other portraits of persons of eminence.

P. 11, l. 3, from the bottom, place a full point after "author."

Ibid. last line, after "1602," erase the rest of the paragraph, and the first in the next page, and then substitute :

The set begins with Robert II. and ends with James VI. In 1603, they were republished with alterations. The short biographical inscription under each head was originally in Latin, but afterwards in English: the following is under the head of James the First :

P. 22, l. 16, after "junior," add this note :

His name is Thomas. James is the name of the other engraver in mezzotinto.

P. 28, last line, after "1525," add this note :

There is a good account of him in Oldys's "British Librarian," p. 67, &c. At

T t t

p. 70,

p. 70, it appears that he was a clerk of the bedchamber to queen Philippa, and that he was knighted and *beneficed* in England. He may therefore be placed with the clergy.

P. 46, l. 1, read, who was esteemed one, &c.

Ibid. l. 13, after "eloquence," add:

He was one of the bigoted Ciceronians, and as such has been deservedly censured by Erasmus †.

P. 47, l. 14, subjoin this note after "Crepitus:"

The pope has lately published a bull for the abolition of this order.

P. 67, erase l. 5, 6, 7, and 8, from the bottom, as the article to which they refer belongs to another reign, and should be cancelled in this place.

P. 70, l. 4, after "*James West, esq.*" add: *but is now the property of his grace the archbishop of Canterbury. It is extremely probable that this portrait was done by Lyne, who was an artist of great merit.*

P. 105, l. 16, after "1590," add;

PIERRE de BOURDEILLE, Seigneur de Brantôme: *J. V. Schley* sc. 1740, 12mo. *In the 15th tome of his works.*

Peter Bourdeille, abbé of *Brantôme*, by which name he is generally distinguished, was, in the former part of his life, a man of uncommon curiosity and spirit, which carried him not only through most parts of Europe, but into Africa and Greece. He enjoyed the countenance and favour of several royal and noble personages; and was an acute and nice observer of men and manners; but was

† Vide *Erasmi*. *Epist.* 1083, or *Jortin's Life of him*, vol. i. p. 483, 4. Erasmus, in his "*Ciceronianus*," exposes, with his usual strength of reason and poignancy of ridicule, the affectation of writing every thing in the language of Cicero.

particularly inquisitive into the character and conduct of the female sex. He is best known to the world as the biographer of *gallant and illustrious women*, and has given us memoirs of some great ladies whom he personally knew, and drawn their principal and most characteristic features from the life. For this he was particularly qualified in the instance of his unhappy mistress, Mary, queen of Scots, whom he saw in the morning of her beauty, and admired in the meridian of her splendor; nor was he a stranger to that thick and settled cloud of misfortune, guilt, and misery, that almost totally eclipsed the remainder of her life. He, together with several of the French nobility, accompanied Mary to Scotland, and returning to France through England, was, by his curiosity, detained some time in London. He died about the year 1600. The reader who is inclined to know more of his personal history, is referred to the account of him prefixed to the 15th tome of his works, or to his article in Moreri's "Dictionary †." In Jebb's 2d folio "De Vita et Rebus gestis Mariæ Scotorum Reginae," occurs all that Brantôme has written of that princess. "Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, being the secret History of her Life, &c. translated from the French," 8vo. 2d edit. 1726, is, as I am informed, from the original of the same author.

P. 113, l. 10, from the bottom, add :

JACOBUS et ANNA, &c. *Elstracke sc. neat : in the engraved title to "Basiologia," a set of our kings, first published by Holland, 1618.*

P. 118, l. 6, read, "Archæologia."

P. 127, l. 2, after "Scott," add : His conjecture was unquestionably right.

† See BOURDEILLE.

P. 145, l. 15, after "foible," add: Several of his poems and speeches are in print.

P. 152, l. 8, from the bottom, after "science," add this note:

Allen was a great collector of scattered manuscripts, of which there is a Catalogue, bearing date 1622, among Wood's papers in the Ashmolean Museum. He must carefully be distinguished from his very learned contemporary Thomas Allen of Merton College, and afterwards of Eton, who assisted Sir Henry Savile in his elaborate edition of "Chrysostom." See "Athen. Oxon." vol. i. col. 604.

Ibid. erase the first note taken from the "Athenæ Oxonienses," as it seems that Mr. Wood is mistaken.

P. 159, l. 14, for "three," read, five.

P. 163, l. 17, after "engraving," add, by way of note, 1773; and, in the next line, read, New Tour.

P. 173, last line, read,
There is a head of him by Gaywood.

P. 174, l. 2, add:

Gaywood's print appears to have been copied from the head before his Life, written in Latin, and printed in 1665, 4to.

P. 176, notes, l. penult. after "Welwood's Memoirs," add:

but better in Steele's "Englishman," No. 255.

P. 184, l. 3, from the bottom, for "365," read, 364.

P. 197, l. 4, add: The eminent critic, Peter Wesseling, republished this work.

P. 211, l. 9, from the bottom, for "hath," read, have.

P. 214, l. 11, after "epicure," add, much less a cannibal.

P. 237,

P. 237, notes, l. penult. add :

He died in November, 1767.

P. 248, l. 18, add, after “ &c.” or at p. 184 of his works.

P. 252, notes, l. 3, from the bottom, add, after “Norton:”

(Morton). See several letters of sir Edward Hyde to her, in the second volume of the “Clarendon Papers.” Some of these letters, which are strongly expressive of the writer’s esteem and friendship, are addressed to her under the title of lady Dalkeith.

P. 253, the article of Mrs. MAKIN should follow that of LUCY SACHEVEREL, at l. 3 of the preceding page.

P. 254, l. 9, read, Yorick and Shakespeare.

Ibid. l. 12, for “Rice,” read, Price.

P. 256, l. 12, from the bottom, read, characters.

P. 268, l. 9, from the bottom, add :

OLAUS WORMIUS, Medicinæ, in Academia Hafnienfi, Doctor et Professor Regius, 1648, Æt. 60; *Alb. Hælswechg sc.* There is a good print of him, after Charles Van Mander, before his “*Museum.*”

Olaus Wormius, an antiquary of the first class, who is mentioned in the highest terms by those authors who best knew his excellence, was by his learning and sagacity qualified to make such discoveries as baffled the attempts of his predecessors. He, in his “*Literatura Runica,*” has happily explained the old Cimbrian inscriptions which occur in every nation where the Gothic arms and letters prevailed. He also explained those Runic monuments which are dispersed through the Danish and Norwegian kingdoms. This work, which probably occasioned his travelling into England, is entitled “*Monumenta Danica.*” His “*Museum,*”

feum," which was published by his son, shews him to have been an inquisitive and industrious naturalist, and a collector of such curiosities as tended to the illustration and improvement of useful knowledge†. See more of him in Nicolson's "English Historical Library," p. 54, 55.

P. 270, the last note should stand as follows :

She came first into England with the duke her husband, in 1625 ||, in which year her daughter Charlotte Maria, of whom there is a print, was born at Richmond. It appears from the "Abregé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France †," that she also had issue by the constable de Luines, her first husband.

|| Finet's "Philoxenis," p. 153.

† P. 660.

P. 275, notes, l. 5, from the bottom, after "retirement," add :
I am credibly informed that she was a considerable time in Switzerland.

P. 276, notes, l. 11, after "campaigns," add :
Her presence of mind on no occasion forsook her, nor was she ever known to betray the least symptom of fear.

Ibid. l. 6, from the bottom, after "world," read the remainder of the note thus :

She had the highest veneration for the memory of her grandfather, whom she revered as a consummate hero and a glorified saint. She died in the year 1727, or 1728. This imperfect and contrasted sketch is chiefly taken from her character more at large by Mr. Samuel Say, a dissenting minister, who was intimately acquainted with her, and drew her from the life. See the Appendix to the second volume of the Letters published by Mr. Duncombe. See also the third volume, p. 168, &c. where are many curious and interesting anecdotes of herself and family. We are there informed, that the print before the "Life of Cromwell," said to have been published by the late bishop Gibson, about the year 1725, nearly resembles Mrs. Bendish, as well as the protector.

† Our countryman Hearne, who had more merit than is commonly allowed him, and who, exclusive of his monkish collections, has furnished much curious and useful matter for the English historian, antiquary, and biographer, is described by Mr. Pope, under the appellation of *WORMIUS*, which he doubtless thought a pretty poetical name for a devourer of *old books and manuscripts* ; though it really belonged to a person who was an ornament to letters and an honour to his country.

Ibid

Ibid. last note, read,
She lived at South Town, &c.

P. 281, l. 14 and 15, read :
"Spectatum admitti rifum teneatis?"

Ibid. l. 20, for "flip," read, skip. And, l. 23, for "a sheet," read, this sheet.

P. 294, l. 6, after "prefixed," add this note :

In vol. ii. of bishop Gibson's papers, in the Lambeth library, is "An Abbreviate of the Life of Sir Samuel Moreland, written by himself." There are also many letters and other papers by him in the same volume.

P. 300, l. 11, read, nauseous bombast. Then add to the next line :

And all goes down like oxymel of squills.

ROSCOMMON.

P. 307, l. 12, after "feelings," add : See Dr. RAMSEY's article, in the reign of Charles II.

P. 323, erase l. 4, from the bottom, and substitute the two last lines.

P. 324, l. 9, from the bottom, add :

GEORGE, Duke of Albemarle ; *an equestrian figure, without the engraver's name.*

P. 336, l. 3, from the bottom, after "age," add : His "State Letters," together with his "Life," by his chaplain, Mr. Thomas Morrice, are well worth the notice of the reader.

P. 337, l. 11, from the bottom, after "learning," add :
Ob. 2 Oct. 1667.

P. 339, l. 5, from the bottom, after "churches," subjoin this note :

In Mr. Grose's beautiful and curious work is a no less excellent account of the Saxon architecture.

P. 336,

P. 342, l. 19 and 20, read manuscript of his own Life, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Beadon of St. John's, &c.

P. 361, l. 4, from the bottom, after "*Lort*," add: *The print is inscribed J. H. f. 1756, 4to.* The imperfect description of it, at p. 247 of the "*Biographical History*," should be erased.

P. 362, notes, l. 3 from the bottom, after "*Merrick*," subjoin:
Mr. Merrick has been heard to say in conversation, that his invention was like Homer's.

P. 374, l. 13, from the bottom, after "*esq.*" subjoin, by way of note:

Communicated to me by Joseph Gulston, esq.

P. 402, l. 4, after "*Museum*," add this note:
He was, in 1683, elected to that office by Mr. Ashmole himself.

Ibid. l. 6, after "*extraordinary*," read, registrar of the court of honours, and historiographer to James II. was, &c.

Ibid. l. 9, for "*Oxford*," read, Oxfordshire*.

P. 417, erase l. 9, 10, 11; and read, in the second volume of the "*Biographical History*," p. 419, l. 4, from the bottom, was a daughter of captain Walter Stuart, son of lord Blantyre, a Scottish nobleman.

* In 1705, an improved edition of this book was published by John Burman, son-in-law to the author, with an account of him, written by Edward Lhwyd, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and prefixed to the work.

FURTHER

FURTHER ADDITIONS

TO THE

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

V O L. I.

P. 3, for " earl of Hertford," read, present duke.

P. 44, Class VIII. before the article of WHITTINGTON, add:

Sir RICHARD STACPOOLE; *in armour; Segulta p. from a profile on a monument; James Watson f. large h. sh. mezz. From a private plate, belonging to Mr. Stacpoole, of Grosvenor-Place, Westminster. Under the print is the following inscription:*

" Sir Richard Stacpoole, of Pembrokehire, who was
 " knighted by William the Conqueror. The different
 " Welsh historians, and the old records of that principa-
 " lity, mention him among the most respectable men in
 " the year one thousand and ninety-one, being the fourth
 " year of the reign of king William Rufus. He married
 " Margaret, second sister of sir Richard Turberville, lord
 " of Coyty, and died without issue. Robert, the only bro-
 " ther of sir Richard Stacpoole, married a daughter of sir
 " John Sitsylt, or Cecil, ancestor to sir William Cecil, lord
 " Burleigh, and lord high treasurer of England in the
 " reign of queen Elizabeth. Sir William Stacpoole, his
 " eldest son, married a daughter of Howel ap Ithel, lord
 " of Roos and Ryuonioc, now Denbighland. The said
 " sir William had a command in an army, raised in the
 " reign of king Stephen, against David, king of Scots;
 " but died young, leaving three sons and one daughter.

U u u

" His

" His eldest son, sir Richard Stacpoole, of Stacpoole, in
 " the county of Pembroke, married a daughter of sir
 " Henry Vernon, of Haddon in the Peak. No mention
 " is made of the second son; but Robert, the youngest,
 " encouraged by his cousin Robert Fitz-Stephen, went
 " over to Ireland with Richard, earl of Strigule, known
 " by the name of Strongbow, and was a captain of archers
 " in that division of the army which Fitz-Stephen com-
 " manded under Strongbow, in the year eleven hundred
 " and sixty-eight, being the fourteenth year of king Hen-
 " ry the Second. The said Robert afterwards settled in
 " Ireland, and from him the Stacpooles of the county of
 " Clare are descended. The old mansion of Stacpoole
 " Court, and a large estate, in Pembroke-shire, descended
 " to a grand-daughter of the second sir Richard Stac-
 " poole, and is now the property of the son of the late
 " Pryse Campbell, esq. who was member for that
 " county."

P. 53, after the article of JOHN, King of France, add:
 ÆNEAS SYLVIUS*, Piccolomineus, dictus Pius II.
 Pont. Max. *In Boissard, small 4to.*

Æneas Sylvius, afterwards pope Pius II. who was a
 native of Corsignano, in the territory of Sienna, was de-
 scended from the Piccolomini family. He succeeded Cal-
 listus III. in the pontificate, to which he was a singular
 ornament. He was an excellent poet, a persuasive ora-
 tor, a wise politician, and a pious, honest, and benevolent
 man. He was employed in the capacities of secretary,
 vice-legate, and legate, in several embassies. It appears, at
 p. 443 of his works, that he was in Scotland in the reign
 of James I. He was successively bishop of Triesta and

* This article should precede that of PHILIP DE COMINES, at p. 27 of the
 Supplement.

Sienna, and was advanced to the purple in 1456; and soon after, on the foot of his merit, to the papal throne. He had himself a particular regard to merit in conferring dignities. One of his favourite maxims was, that "Men ought to be presented to dignities, and not dignities to men." He died the 13th of August, 1464. His prose works, in Latin, which contain 1086 pages in folio, were printed at Basil, in 1571. Prefixed to this volume are Lives of him, written by different hands.

P. 64, l. 8, after "court of Henry VIII." add this note:

Mr. Dalton has very lately * published ten large etchings, done, with great exactness, from the capital drawings of Holbein, in the royal collection. These were the first spirited sketches for portraits of some of the principal personages belonging to the court of Henry VIII. The author of this book, who was permitted to compare several of these prints with the drawings, found a striking resemblance between them, especially those which were faintly tinged. The ten already published are two of Edward, prince of Wales, and a third when he was king; sir Thomas More; judge More, his father; J. Russel, lord privy seal; sir Henry Guldeford, controller of the household, &c. Fitz-Williams, earl of Southampton; Francis, lord Russel, afterwards earl of Bedford; and archbishop Warham. Mr. Dalton intends to prosecute this very valuable work, which will be sold at an easy price. The reader may see a further account of these admirable sketches in the "Anecdotes of Paintings," under the article of Holbein.

* About the latter end of the spring, 1774.

P. 179, last line, add:

RICARDUS SCELLEIUS, Prior Angliæ, An. Æt. LXIII. *a medallion, with two reverses; Basile sc. 4to. This curious medallion is in the king's collection.*

Sir Richard Shelley, was the last of our countrymen, that I ever heard of, who was titular prior of the English knights of St. John of Jerusalem, or knights Templars †. He, in the reign of Elizabeth, without leave of that princess, resided in Spain and the Low Countries, whither he

† They are now better known by the appellation of knights of Malta.

retired on account of his religion. The reader, who is curious to see particulars concerning him, is referred to the Collection of Letters to which the print is prefixed; to "Camdeni Elizabetha," sub annis 1560 et 1563; to the Index of the third volume of Strype's "Annals of the Reformation," and to Dod's "Church History," vol. ii. p. 57.

P. 194, erase what relates to HILLIARD, in this page, and place the following article before that of ISAAC OLIVER.

NICHOLAS HILLIARD, Æt. 30, 1577; *From a limning at Penshurst. T. Chambers sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting,"* 410.

Nicholas Hilliard, who was bred a goldsmith, applied to painting in miniature, in which art he chiefly formed himself upon the smaller pieces of Holbein, but never rose to all their excellence. Hilliard had the honour of contributing to the formation of Isaac Oliver, a greater genius than himself. Two of his works, which are in the possession of Simon Fanshawe, esq. of Savile Row, bear ample testimony to his merit. Dr. Donne has immortalized him by a very slight sketch :

————— a hand or eye

By Hilliard drawn is worth a history

By a worse painter made——

He was miniature-painter and engraver of medals to James I. who granted him a privilege by patent for engraving the heads of the royal family. I have seen a set of counters of the kings of England in silver, which were probably engraved by himself and several other artists who worked under him. In this set were the heads of James and the princes Henry and Charles, neatly executed by Simon Pass, who assisted him in these works.

He

He died January 7, 1619. See more of him in the "Anecdotes of Painting."

P. 207, after the article of LOBEL, add the following*:

CHARLES UTENHOVIUS, of Ghent, of whom there are several prints, was distinguished by his writings in verse and prose. He was a friend and correspondent of Turnebus, and was of a similar genius with that great man. He seems to have travelled into England from a motive of curiosity. It is certain, that queen Elizabeth, who was well acquainted with, and knew how to value his talents, found employment for his pen, and rewarded him with unusual liberality. His works consist chiefly of poems, in Greek and Latin, on a variety of subjects. He died at Cologne, in the year 1600. See more of him in the "Dictionnaire de Moreri."

P. 580, immediately before the article of the Dutchess of CHEVREUSE, at p. 269, of the Supplement, add:

A Siamese Priest; a whole-length figure, exactly imitated by captain William Baillie, from a capital drawing in black chalk, in the collection of John Barnard, esq. Underneath is an inscription which informs us, that he arrived at the court of Charles I. as an attendant to the ambassador of his nation, when Rubens, who took the drawing, was preparing to leave England.

V O L. II.

P. 20, erase l. 3, from the bottom.

P. 51, l. 7, from the bottom, add:

I am assured that there is a print of Sir EWAN CAMERON, of Lochiel, the hero, whose life is inserted

* This article should precede that of BRANTÔME. See the "Additions," &c.

in

in the Appendix to the 4to edition of Pennant's "Tour in Scotland," He ought with distinction to be mentioned in this class, as having greatly signalized himself against Cromwell's generals. He, after all the neighbouring chiefs were subdued, continued the terror of his arms, till at length he submitted on the most honourable terms.

P. 208, l. 5. add:

The Rev. RICHARD KINGSTON, M. A. and Preacher at St. James's Clerkenwell. *Under the head, which is engraved in the manner of Gaywood, are four Latin lines:*

Umbra Viri Facies, &c.

The print is prefixed to his "Pilulæ Pestilenciales, a Sermon preached at St. Paul's, in the Midst of the late sore Visitation," and printed in 1665.

Richard Kingston should be here mentioned with distinction and honour, as he, in the midst of the dreadful pestilence, when "thousands fell on his right hand, and ten thousands on his left," appeared to be under the peculiar care of Providence. He, at this time, as he informs us in his preface, was occupied "by day in visiting the sick, and by night in burying the dead; having no time for study but what he extracted from his natural rest."

P. 464, l. 5, from the bottom, add: See also Strype's Stow, book i. p. 94, edit. 1720, where we are told, as we are also in Carte's "Life of the Duke of Ormond," that this fellow, "who thought small villanies below him," was the son of a blacksmith in Ireland. The best account of stealing the crown extant is that in Strype's book: it was communicated to the editor by Edwards, keeper of the Regalia to Charles the Second.

SUPPLEMENT.

P. 66, l. 6. It should be here observed, that, since this part of the work was printed, this curious portrait was by Mr. Fenn presented to Richard Bull, esq.

P. 389, add to the note at the bottom of the page :

I am credibly informed, that this translation was by Mr. Townley, a Roman catholic gentleman of fortune in Lancashire, who has been admitted by the French to understand their language as well as the natives themselves.

As

As a full and correct Index is of the greatest use in this work, the author has done his utmost to make it so. The errors and omissions are in a great measure owing to the haste of the press, as he had not time to collate the Index with the book, which he intended to have done.

- Ambrose, Isaac, *read* Class IV.
 Anne, the lady, *add* II. Cha. II. I. 122
 Arlington, lady, 430
 Arundel, Thomas, earl of, James I. *read* 221
 —————, *add* I. Cha. I. VII. 441
 Backwell, Edward, *read* Vol. II.
 Balfour, Sir William, *add* I. Cha. I. VIII. 475
Infer Bantam ambassadors, II. Cha. II. App. 476
 — Barebone, Praise God, II. Int. V. 42
 — Barwick, John, II. Cha. II. IV. 178
 —————, Peter, ————— IX. 307
 Beaumont, Francis, *read* Class IX.
 Beggar, the London, *infer* II. James II. XII. 566
 Bellafyse, Thomas. See Falconberg.
 ———, John, lord, *should precede* Lady Bellafyse
Infer Blackwell, Sir Ralph, I. Eliz. VIII. 181
 Brandon, lady, *read* 556
Infer Bristol, George Digby, earl of, II. Int. III. 13
 — Brooke, lady Eliz. II. Cha. II. XI. 434
 Buchanan, *add* I. Eliz. IX. 188
 Burleigh, *in the first line, read* lord
 ———, *in the second, read* John Cecil, lord
 Calamy, Ben. *read* 186
Infer Capellus, Ludovicus, I. James I. App. 327
 Catharine. See Katharine
 Cavendish, lord, *for* George, *read* James
 Chamberlain, William, *read* 65
 Chardin, Sir John, *read* 546
 oCharnock, Stephen, *red* 216
 Chi mney sweepers, *read* 566
Infer Clifford, Martin, II. Cha. II. IX. 374
 Clarke, Catharine, *read* 441
 Cockshuit, *add* John
 Cole, Sir Ralph, *read* 393
Infer Collins, Richard, II. Cha. II. X. 417

Colwal,

- Colwal, Dan. *read* Vol. II.
 Cooke, James, *read* 325
 Cooper, Eliz. *read* 446
 Cradock, Sam. *read* 217
 Davies, John, *add* I. James I. IX. 293
 Denmark, George, prince of, *add* II. Cha. II. I. 126
Insert Derby, the countess of, II. 13, N.
 Dering, Edward, *read* Class IV.
 Digby, George, lord, *read* 375
 —, Anastasia, lady, *read* 555
Insert Donald Bane, king of Scotland, I. Art. I. I. 21
 Dorset, Thomas Sackville, earl of, *add* I. James I. IX. 288
 —, Richard Sackville, earl of, *read* 229
Insert Dyer William, II. Cha. II. IV. 240
 Elgin, Thomas, earl of, *read* 155
 Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, *add* I. James I. I. 215 and Vol. II. 4
 Essex, Robert, earl of, *add, after* 144, 173
Insert Euston, lord, II. James II. III. 501
 Fairfax, Sir Thomas, *for* 452 *read* 454
 Faithorne, William, *for* 405 *read* 403
 Fanshawe, Sir Richard, *read* Class V. 251, *in the first line*
Insert Featly, John, I. Cha. I. IV. 409
 — Fidell, Thomas, II. Int. VI. 45
 Fielding, lady Mary, *add* 431, *before* 437
 Finch, Heneage, *read* James II.
Insert Fisher, Payne, II. 63, N.
 Flatman, Thomas, *add* II. Cha. II. X. 390
Insert Fleetwood, Charles, lord deputy, II. Int. II. 46
 — Flint, George Jefferies, earl of, II. 503
 Gardiner, Stephen, *the reference to the reign of Edward VI. should be placed first*
Insert Gaspar, John Baptist, II. Cha. II. X. 393
 Gerbier, Balthasar, *read* 462 *before* 529, and *add* II. Cha. II. X. 402
Insert Greatraks, Valentine, II. Cha. II. IX. 327
 Griffier, John, *read* 396
 Guldeforde, Henry, *read* 64
 Hacket, John, *should precede* Hadrianus
Insert Hawkins, Francis, I. Cha. I. VIII. 473
 Herbert, lord, *read* 502 *for* 466
 —, Penelope, lady, *read* 552
 Hewson, John, *erase the second reference*
Insert Heydon, John, II. Cha. II. IX. 382
 — Hilliard, Nicholas, I. 194

X x x

Hollar,

- Hollar, Wincellaus, *read* 435
 Honthorft, Gerard, *read* 522
 Hooper, John, *read* 117
 Hopkins, Ezekiel, *should precede* Hopton
 Hopton, Ralph, lord, *read* 443
 Howard, lady Catharine, *read* 552
 Howson, John, *read* 383
Insert Hunsdon, Henry, lord, I. Eliz. II. 141
 James, duke of York, *read* 337, *also* II. Cha. II. 118
 Jenkins, David, *for* Clafs IV. *read* VI.
 Johnson, Ben. *for* 488, *read* 486
 Katharine. See Catharine.
Insert Keay Nabee. See Bantam ambassadors
 Kettlewell, *add* John
 Killegrew, Thomas, *add* II. Int. V. 39
Insert Kimbolton, lord. See Manchester
 — Kirk, Anne, I. Cha. I. 556
 — Knight, Mrs. II. Cha. II. XI. 443
 Laighton, Dr. *add* Alexander
 Lambert, *add* John
Insert Langham, Mary. See Alston
 — Le Soeur. See La Soeur
 — Leicester, Robert Sidney, earl of, I. James I. III. 229
 Leslie, David, *add* (Alexander)
 Leybourne, William, *for* 88, *read* 83
Insert Lloyd, Humphrey, I. Eliz. IX. 191
 Lloyd, bishop of Norwich, *erase his name from the Index*
 Lockyer, Nicholas, *add* II. Int. IV. 21
 Long, Jane, *read* 440
Insert Lorne, lady, II. Cha. II. XI. 447
 — Lower, Sir William, II. Int. IX. 66
 Manchester, Edward, earl of, *add* 458
 Mary, queen of Scots, *read* 132
 —, princess of Orange, *add* 488, *after* 121
 Masques, *out of its place. To stand next to* Mason
Insert Massey, Hugh. See Merry Fiddler
 Mead, Matthew, *read* 236
 Merry Andrew, *read* 561
 — Fiddler, *read* 562
 Middlesex, Lionel, earl of, *read* 365
 Middleton, lady, *erase the references, and add* See Middleton, Jane
Insert Moor, Sir John, II. Cha. II. VIII. 289
 More, Sir Francis; *place* Moor *before* More, *and two lines lower,*
erase Sir *before* Jonas

- Morgan, Sylvanus, *read* 399
 Morley, George, *read* 163
 Mountague, *second number, read* 266
Insert Mountaigne, George, I. James I. IV. 237
 Mountjoy, lord. *See* Blunt
 Naylor, James, *read* II. Int. XII. 106
Insert Nefle, Christopher, II. Charles II. 232
 Norfolk, Henry Howard, duke of, *second number, read* 492. *for* 129
 Northumberland, George Fitzroy, earl of, *read* duke
 Nottingham, Charles Howard, earl of, *second line, read* 221
Insert Nowel, Alexander, I. Eliz. IV. 153
 — Nye, Nathanael, I. Cha. I. IX. 516
 Ogilby, John, *for* 346, *read* 345
 Ogle, Jack, *read* 451
 Orange, William, prince of, *add* II. Int. I. 4
 Ormond, James, duke of, *insert* 130 *before* 136
 Oughtred, William, *add* II. Int. IV. 22
 Owen, John, *first of the name, read* Class IX.
 Pagit, *read* Paget.
Insert *Painting of the Ancients, classic authors who have treated of it,*
 I. 579, N.
Insert Palmer, Geoffry, II. Cha. II. VI. 266
 Parker, Matthew, *read* 147
 Paston, Sir William, *read* 53
 Pembroke, Mary, countess of, *read* Class IX. *before* 198
 ———, Philip, earl of, *add* II. Int. V. 41
Insert Penderell, Richard, II. Cha. II. XII. 450
 Peters, Hugh, *add* II. Cha. II. IV. 241
 Pierce, Edward, *read* 532
 Prynne, William, *after* 41, *add* *See also* p. 45
 Rainsford, Sir Richard, *read* 263
 Rawdon, Elizabeth, *read* 439
 Ray, John, *read* 235
 Reynolds, Edward, *add* II. Int. IV. 17
 Richmond, Lodowick, duke of, *read* 223
 Rous, John, or Rofs, *for* Rose
Insert Rous, Francis, II. Int. IX. 71
 Rubens, Sir Peter Paul, *read* 519
 Sanderfon, William, *read* 74
Insert Sanderfon, Robert, II. Cha. II. IV. 165
 Scarborough, Sir Charles, *read* 305
For Seldon, *read* Selden
Insert Sherlock, William, II. 526
 X x x 2

Insert

- Infert* Shore, Jane, I. Art. I. XI. 49
 Sidney, Sir Philip, *add* I. Eliz. V. 167: *and read* 171, *for* 172
 —, Algernon, *read* 372
 Simpson, Edward, *read* 403
 —, Christopher, *add* II. Int. X. 97
Infert Sophia, princess, I. 346
 Sparke, Edward, *read* 203
 Stapylton, Sir Robert, *read* 493
 Sterne, Richard, *read* 160
 Stirling, William Alexander, earl of. See Sterling.
 Suffolk, Charles Brandon, duke of, *read* 63
 Sylvester, Joshua, *read* 291
Infert Terry, Edward, II. Int. IV. 22
 — Throgmorton, Sir Nicholas, I. Eliz. V. 167
 Tobacco, *read* King James's Apophthegm concerning it
 Torrentius, John, *read* 527
 Trumbull, William, *refer also to* p. 422
 Tuckney, Ant. *read* 214
Infert Twisden, Sir Thomas, II. Cha. II. VI. 266
 Vaillant, *read* Warner, *for* William
 Vanderborcht, Henry, *read* 528
 Villiers, lord Francis. See Buckingham
 Viner, Sir Robert, *read* 286
 Waller, Edmund, *for* 487, *read* 486; *and in the third place for* 486,
 read 62
 Wharton, Sir George, *read* 379
 Whitby, Daniel, *read* 183
 Whitelock, Bulstrode, *add* II. Int. VI. 43
Infert Whitehead, David, I. Eliz. IV. 156
 Williams, John, *add* I. James VI. 265
 Winchester, John Pawlett, marquis of, *add* II. Int. IX. 77
 Witt, Nat. *read* 568
 Worcester, Henry, marquis of, *add* II. Cha. II. III. 140
 Wycherly, William, *add*; *and* p. 461, N.
 York, James, duke of, *for* 119, *read* 118; *and add* See Class VIII.
 p. 275

INDEX to the SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING

ADDITIONAL CHARACTERS, &c.

The Pages referred to, shew the Reigns and Classes.

A CUTUS, Joannes. See Hawkwood	Aylett, Robert	211
Actresses	390 Backwell, Edward	372
Adams, Jack	408 Baillie, captain William	413
Adrianus, or Hadrianus V.	27 Baker, sir George	88
Agrippa, Henry Cornelius	44 Bancroft, Richard	119
Airy, Henry	124 Band, the clerical	439
Albemarle, Elizabeth, dutchess of	418 Bandinelli, Baccio	182
Albert, prince, count Aremberg	167 Banfi, John	268
Allen, Thomas	151 Bargrave, Isaac	194
-----, of Merton College	508 Barlow, Ambrose	203
Allestry, William	438 Barnard, Theodore. See Bernard	
Alfatia, the 'Squire of	472 Baron, Robert	347
Alva, Ferdinand Alvares, duke of	60 —, Bonaventure	369
Angel, father	203 Barrow, Dr. his description of wit, &c.	232
Angus, Archibald Douglas, earl of	33 Bartas, William du	104
Anieur, father	132 Baudius, Dominicus	108
Anonymous prints 227, 233, 250, 360,	437, Beard, Thomas	201
and — — — — —	438 Beaulie, Betty	437
Anselm, Bede, &c.	16 Beck, David	142
Antoine, monf. de	177 —, Cave	284
Archangel, father	134 Bell, Francis	204
Archer, John	379 Believre, Pomponne de	103
Aremberg. See Albert	Beloman	416
Armstrong, sir Thomas	370 Bendish, Bridget	276, 511
Arran, James Hamilton, earl of	68 Ben Israel, Manasseh	314
Arrowsmith, Edmund	203 Ben Abdallah. See Jaurar	
Ascham, Roger	97 Benediſt, father	133
Ash, Simeon	355 Benediſtus. See Bennet	
Astley, sir Bernard	213 Benner, Christopher	299
Astrologers	409 Berkeley, sir Robert	209
Aubrey, John	399 —, George, earl of	331
Augustinus (Auſtin) Gulielmus	438 Bernard, Theodore	38

Bernard, Nathaniel	197	Brown, Richard	217
——, Francis	465	——, John	497
Bertius, Peter	106	Brueghel, the painter, why called Hellish	353
Berulle, Peter de	261	Bruen, John	85
Beverwaerde, or Beverwaert, mademoi- selle	431	Bruno, Jordano, his infamous book	465, 466
Bill, Anne	485	Buckingham, Edward Stafford, duke of	31
Bilson, Thomas	128	——, Mary, dutchess of	418
Biondi, Francesco	153	Bulfinch	416
Bishop, William	129	Bulkeley, Sophia	427
Blackerby, Richard	201	Bull, and Farnam, his associate	255
Blackstone, sir William	136	Bullaker, Thomas	203
Blackwell, sir Ralph	24	Burgh, sir John	211
Blackwood (or Blacuodeus) Adam	138	Burial Office, in our Liturgy, its effect on a company of fanatics	339
Blagrove, John	96	Byfield, Adoniram	199
Blood, col.	435, 518	Calender, James, earl of	220
Blount, lord Mountjoy	481	Calthorp, James	223
Bobart, Jacob, the elder	403	Cameron, Ewan	517
——, the younger, his famous im- posture	404	Campell, Pryse	413
Bodius. See Boyd		Campion, Edmund	75
Books in the black letter	40	Canterbury archbishops, paintings of them	55
Bossuet, bishop of Meaux	397	Canting style in sermons, &c.	287, 290
Botany, the study of its pleasures, &c.	111,	Carlisle, Lucy, countess of	493
	112	Casaubon, Isaac	501
Botley, Samuel	415	——, Meric	ibid
Bowes, William	155	Carter, C.	413
Boyd, Alexander	92	Cary, sir Robert	304
Boys, Edward	350	Cate, John	468, 469
Bradford, John	56	Castlehaven, Mervin, earl of	189
Brady, Henry	360	Catharine, queen of Henry V.	7
Bramhall, John	193	Cecilia, marchioness of Baden	109
Brantôme, Peter Bourdeille, abbé of	507	Chester, Hugh Lupus, earl of	13
Brereton, sir William	219	Chesterfield, Philip, earl of	321
Bretterg, Catharine	101	Chevreuse, monf. le duc de	261
Briant, Alexander	76	——, madame la Duchesse de	261
Bridgewater, John, earl of	279	——, their daughter	511
——, Elizabeth, countess of	ibid	Chisenhale, Edwall	301
Brie, Theodore de	99	Christian, duke of Brunswick	161
Bristow, Richard	129	Chronology, difficulties in it, occasioned by a manack-makers	401
Brog, sir William	222	Clanrickard, Ulick du Burgh, marquis	181
Brooke (Elizabeth) lady	425		
Brooks, Thomas	202	Clarke, Samuel, the Orientalist	341
Browerhavius, Jacobus Cats	498	Clavel, John	211

INDEX to the SUPPLEMENT. 527

Clifford, Anne, countess of Dorset, &c.	159	Dee, John	94
<i>Clitherow, fir Christopher</i>	423	Denbigh, William Fielding, earl of	184
Clusius, Charles	111	Descartes, Renatus	267
Cockain, fir Aston	390	Desmond, the countess of	163
Coke, fir Edward	484	Dick, fir William	226
Colbert, John Baptist	326	Diepenbeke, Abraham van	243
Cole, fir Ralph	410	Digby, George, lord	279, 280
Colerane, Henry, baron of	336	Dixie, fir Wolstan	84
Collins, Dominic	79	Dolben, John, abp. his character by fir	
——, Peter	234	William Trumbull	500
Comines (or Cominez) Philip de	27	Douglas, Rupert	222
<i>Companions of Charles the Second</i>	428	Doufa, Janus	109
Compton, Henry	455	Donnegal, Arthur, lord	335
Cooke, Mr. of Norfolk, his family	428	<i>Dress in the reign of Richard II.*</i>	41
Copland, Robert	39	Drusius, John	107
Corbetta, Francesco	414	Edwin the Monk	16
Corbie, Rodolph	205	Elis, or Elys, Edmund	351
Cornwallis, fir Charles and fir William	237	Ellis, Clement	352
Cottam, Thomas	77	<i>English language, common abuses of it</i>	406
Cotton, Charles	392	Ent, fir George	381
Couplet, Francis, called the converted		Erpenius, Thomas	172
Chinese	460	Erskine, Alexander	294
Crab, Roger	311	Espagne, John de	290
Cray, William	353	Espernon, Bernard de Foix, duke of	439
Crew, Nathanael	455	Essex, Arthur, earl of	329
Crichton, John, surnamed the Admirable	90	<i>Evans, Dr. an anecdote of him</i>	424
Critonius, or Crichton. See Crichton		<i>Fabricius. See Peiresc</i>	
Cromwell, Elizabeth, wife of the Protector	274	Fairclough, Samuel	285
<i>Crown-piece of Cromwell</i>	307, 308	Falkland, Henry lord	187
Croy, William de	42	Fenwick, John	361
Cunæus, Peter	173	<i>Ferguson, Robert</i>	433
Cunyingham (or Cuningham) William	86	Filcock, Roger	78
Curtius, fir William	207, 442	Finch, Edward	198
D'Ada, count	451, 472	Finet, fir John	244
Dalton, Michael	137	Fitz-Alan, or Alwyn	23
——, R.	515	<i>Fligen, Eve</i>	165
Dalziel (or Dalyell) Thomas	502	Foix, Bernard de	439
Davis, Mary	429	Frank, Mark	344
<i>Dedications of books, lucrative</i>	283, 284	Frederick VI. duke of Wirtemberg	102
		Friesendorff, John Frederick a	441
		Friis, Christian	104
		Frith, Mary, or Moll Cut-purse	256

* See some curious remarks concerning dress in that reign, by Chaucer, in his "Parson's Tale," at p. 191, col. 1, of Urry's edition of his works.

Froiffard, John	28	Hatfield, Martha	310
Fulman, William, supposed author of the "Whole Duty of Man"	208	Hawkwood, sir John	22
Fytche, William. See Benedict		Head, Richard	393
Gale, Thomas	86	Hearne, Thomas	510
Garnet, Henry	133	Heath, Henry	204
Garencieres, Theophilus	385	Heinsius, Daniel	109
Garter, order of, <i>Rafle's account of its ori- gin</i>	5	Helyet, madam	431
Gauden, John	281	Henley, Robert	298
Gemara, Stephen de	263	Henry V. with several attendants	7
Geninges. See Jennings		Henry II. of France	52
Gentilefchi, Artemisia	492	Herft, Richard	493
George, Mother	435	Hewling family	463, 464
Giffard, Bonaventure	459	Higham, father	131
Gioe, Mark	441	Highmore, Nathanael	382
Goodrich, Thomas	49	Hilder, Thomas	289
Gomarus, Francis	105	Hill, Thomas	98
Gosnold, John	358	——, Robert	482
Gothic churches	339	Hilliard, Nicholas	516
Grafton, Richard	39	Hoddesdon, John	302
——, Isabella, dutchefs of	421	Hodson, William	484
Grammont, Philibert, count	444	Holland, Thomas	204
Graunt, John	382	——, Hezekiah	288
Grey, Thomas de	406	Hollis, Denzil, lord	333
Grose, Mr.	485, 512	Hommius, Festus	172
Gruterus (Gruter) Janus	110	Hondius, Henry	158
Guittar censured	415	Hopkins, Matthew, the witch-finder	257
Gulston, Elizabetha Bridgetta	413	——, William	415
Gunning, Peter	342	<i>A Horse imprisoned for diabolical practices by order of the inquisition in Spain</i>	315
Gwynn, Eleanor	429	How, <i>Jofias</i>	355
Gyles, Henry	470	Howard, Charles, lord admiral, &c. &c.	8
Hackett, John	339	in Pine's tapestry	8
Hall, John	87	——, lady	25
Hamilton, James, marquis of, in the reign of James I.	480	Hughes, Margaret	43
——, Anthony, count	398	Huitfield, Harrauld	10
Hanny, Patrick	145	Hutchinson, Francis, bishop of Down and Connor, an anecdote of him	1
Harmer, Thomas	483	Hutton, abp. a remarkable story of him	12
Harold, king	3	Huygens, Constantine	17
Hartgill, George	73	Hyperius, Andreas Gerardus	1
Hartley, miss	413	Jack (Jacchæus) Gilbert	1
Hastings, lady Eliz. the Aspasia of Congreve, in the "Tatler"	452	James I. his antipathy to a sword —— his version of the Psalms 147, 1	1
		Jane, queen of Scotland	1

INDEX to the SUPPLEMENT.

529

armin (Jermyn) lord	324	Langham (Mary) lady	426
Jaurar, Ben Abdallah	264	Lant, Thomas	99
Jefferies, sir George	462, 464	Lassus, Orlandus	112
Jegon, John	122	Lee, William	225
Jennings, Edmund	77	Leeuwenhoek, Anthony van	443
Jermyn. See Jarmin		Leighton, Alexander	197
Jeffey, Henry	200	Leland, John	34
<i>Ignoramus, the original actors of that comedy</i>	146	Lennard, Sampson	154
<i>Imposture, a remarkable one in a trial at common law</i>	484	Lessie, or Lesley, count	334
Joachim, Albert	264	Lethieullier, Catharine	317
John VIII. pope	15	Leti, Gregorio, an anecdote of him	446
Johnson, Robert	384	Levens, Peter	87
Johnston, John	386	Leverett, John, the Stroker	387
Joliffe, lady Mary	422	Lewis VII. king of France	26
<i>Jone, remarks on that name</i>	12	Lindsey, Montagu, earl of	213
——, pope. See John VIII.		Lithgow, William	155
Jones, Richard	100	Livens, John	241
——, lady	425	Longueil (or Longolius) Christopher de	45
——, George	466	Lortie, Andrew	349
<i>Irby, Mr.</i>	413	Love, Richard	343
K. F. See Kirkman, Francis		Lovet, father	132
Kelly, Edward	94	Loyola, Ignatius	46
Kenrick, John, esq. .	372	Lucas, sir Charles	488
——, Scawen	ibid	Lucaſta. See Sacheverel	
——, Dr.	466	Ludolf, Job	447
King, sir John	366	Lumley, John, lord	481
Kings of England, various prints of them	4	Lunsford, col.	213, 214
——, various paintings of them	6, 9	Lupton, Dr.	197
Kings of Scotland, prints of them	10, 11,	Lurtice, father	130
Kingſton, Richard	12	Macallame, Anne	437
Kirkman, Francis	518	Madeleine (Magdalen) de France, queen	476
<i>Knight, Thomas</i>	394	—— of James V.	253
——, Mrs.	236	Makin (or Makins) Bathſua	442
Knollis, Hanſard	429	Malpigi, Marcellus	
Krabbe, Gregers	358	Manaffe, &c. See Ben Iſrael	
<i>Kyffin, William</i>	162	<i>Manſfre, Blaiſe de</i>	317
La-Motte, John	464	Mansfield, Erneſt, count	170
Lancaſter, Henry Plantagenet, duke of	223	——, Charles, viſcount	278
	13	<i>Marcello</i>	414
		Margaret, Saint, queen of Scotland	10
		Martin, Richard	144
		Mary, of Lorraine, queen of James V.	31
		<i>Marſhall, Stephen</i>	287
		Y y	<i>Maſon,</i>

- Mason, rev. Mr. canon of York* 413
——, John, the enthusiast 434
Massingberd, Henry 306
Master, Martin 401
Mather (Crescentius) Increase 457
Maton, Robert 288
Maxfield, father 130
Maxwell, Thomas 416
May, Baptist 428
Mayne, Cuthbert 75
Mayors (lords) of London, in the reign 75
of Elizabeth 83
Meldrum, sir John 220
Menteth, Robert 304
Mercator, Gerard 176
Merton, Walter de 17
Merula, Paul 108
Metcalf, Theophilus 245
Meteren, Emmanuel de 168
Mezzotinto, its supposed invention 412
Middleton, Thomas 231
——, John 407
——, the countess of 427
Mill, Humphrey 233
Minns, sir Christopher, an anecdote of him 233
Molineus. See Moulin
Montague, Ralph, duke of 419
Moore, Samuel 288
Mordaunt, Henrietta, lady 422
More, Gertrude 234
——, (or Morus) Alexander 292
Morhof, Daniel George 445
Morland, sir Samuel 294, 511
——, lady 426
Morse, Henry 205
Motaoka 161
Moulin, Peter du 107
Moyser, John 373
Murford 302, 356
Neal, sir Paul, a memorable story of him 389
Neale, Thomas 239
Neischer, Caspar 410
Newcastle, Margaret, dutchess of, enco-
—— miums on her 395, 396
Nicholas, William 293
Nigellus. See Neale
Nim, or Nym 302
Nisbet, sir John 367
Norden, John 151
Norfolk, Henry Howard, duke of 323
Norton, John 405
Nostradamus, Michael 385
Nottingham, Heneage, earl of 364
Orde, Mr. 414
Orrery, Roger Boyle, earl of 335
O'Toole, Arthurus, &c. 139
Oxenden, sir Henry 394
Oxford, Robert Vere, earl of 184
Palamedessen, Palamede 491
Palmer, father 130
——, Geoffry 366
Pamphlets, the grand collection by Tomlinson 397
Parker, sir Philip 140
——, Catharine, his lady 160
Parma, Margaret, dutchess of 60
Parry, Edward 280
Pasfield, Robert 85
Pafton, sir William 297
Patches 312
Pateson, father 133
Patin, Charles 445
Patriotism, generally a problematical virtue 332
Paule, Rachel 423
——, William 424
Pauw, Regnerus 168
Pearse, Edward 357
Pearson 343
Pieresc, Nicolaus Claudius Fabricius, lord
of 173
Pemle, William 127
Pen the legislator, a story of him 297
Penderell, Richard 433
Pennington, Isaac 489
Perceval,

INDEX to the SUPPLEMENT.

531

Perceval, Alice	101	Reetz, Peder	313
——, Richard	135	Resbury, Dr. an anecdote of him	325
——, sir Philip	206	Rhodes, Benjamin	437
——, Catharine, lady	250	Richmond, Frances, dutchess of	417
——, sir Philip	363	Ricraft, Josiah	216, 235
——, sir Philip	375	Robert, duke of Normandy	5
——, sir John	376	Roberts, John, lord	218
——, George	377	Robins (or Robinus) John	155
——, Robert	ibid	Rocheſter, lady	424
——, (Catharine Southwell) lady	431	——, Laurence, earl of, and Henry,	
——, (Catharine Dering) lady	ibid	earl of Clarendon, his brother	450
Perkins, Mr.	401	Roelans, James	246
Perrot, ſir Herbert	369	Rogers, John	384
Petre, Edward	459	Roncalli, Chriſtophano	158
Petrucchi, Ludoviſio	148	Ronſard, Peter	47
Petyt, William	400	Rosenkrantz, Palle	168
Philaras, Leonard	316	——, Holger	171
<i>Pictures, their ſizes</i>	159	——, Eric	313
Pinſon, Richard	39	Rofetti, Charles	494
Plot, Robert	401	Rofewell, ſir Samuel	389
Ployden, or Plowden, father	131	Rofs, Richard, lord	419
<i>Poſt Laureat, remarks on that title</i>	143	Rotheram, Thomas de	20
Polyander, John	263	Rowland, William	384
Pope, ſir Thomas	58	Ruggle, Ralph	143
Pordage, John	290	Rulitius, John	499
Porter, father	132	Ruffel, William, lord	332
<i>Portrait-painting, its ſuppoſed antiquity</i>	1	——, Richard	359
<i>Portraits, painted and engraved, remarks on</i>		——, Wriotheſley, lord	453
<i>them and their utility*</i>	2, 3, 475, 476	Ruſtat, Tobias	374
<i>Portraits, ideal, cenſured</i>	24	Ruten, Conrad	489
Price, John	496	Ruzé, Anthony	487
Primerofe, Gilbert	126	Sacheverel, Lucy	251
Queſnel, Francis	157	Sack, Mulled, a chimney-ſweeper ſo call-	
Rainbow, Edward	340	ed	486
Ramſay, ſir James	221	Sancroft, William	454, 455
Ramſey, William	307, 378	Sanders, Thomas	295
Rantzaſ, John	45	Sanderſon, Robert	499
——, Frederick	170	Sandwich, Edward, the ſecond earl of	328
Raphelengius, Francis	109	<i>Satires and lampoons on the court, in the reigns</i>	
Ravius, Chriſtian	315	<i>of Elizabeth and James I.</i>	485
Reede, John de	263	Scultetus, Abraham	171
<i>Reeks, Jane</i>	11	Seaton, ſir John	219

* See what Dr. Johnson ſays of portraits, in "The Idler," No. 45.

Y y 2

Seghers,

Seghers, Gerard	241	Stepney family	253
Sehested, Christian Thomson	262	Sterne, Richard	338
———, Mogens	263	Stokes, William	246
———, Hannibal	440	Strutt, Joseph	505
Seignelay, John Baptist Colbert, marquis of	443	Stuart, Arabella	162
Selman, John	164	Suffex, Henry Ratcliffe, earl of	54
Sennetere, Henry de	495	———, Susannah, countess of	248
<i>Sermon printed in red letters</i>	355	Sunderland, Dorothy Sidney, countess of	249
Serre, John Puget de la	260	<i>Surplice</i>	259
Seymour, Thomas, lord admiral	48	Sutton, Thomas	125
<i>Shakespeare, his original portrait</i>	89	Sweet, father	131
Sharpe (or Scharpus) George	229	Sylvius, Æneas	514
Shelley, sir Richard	515, 516	Talbot, sir Gilbert	21
Sherman, Alice. See Perceval		<i>Tapestry of the House of lords with various heads</i>	81
Shirley, sir Robert	483	Tatham, John	300
———, (lady) Teresa	517	Taylor, John	146
Siamese priest	66	Temple, sir Peter	298
Sidney, sir Henry	368	———, lady	309
———, Henry	103	———, sir William, an error of his	404
Silva, Don Diego Guzman de	307	Thomas, Lambrook	282
Simon, Thomas	411	<i>Thorius, Ralph</i>	174
———, Abraham	36	Thotr, Tage	173
Skelton, John	482	Tirell, sir Henry	84
Slater, or Slatyer, William	42	Titus, col.	273
Sleidan, John	131	Tomlinson, Richard	300
Smith, Richard	370	<i>Townshend, George, lord</i>	413
———, or Smyth, Erasmus	412	Trelcatius, Lucas	106
Soly, Arthur	9	Tremouille, Henry Charles de	313
Somerset, John Beaufort, earl of	452	Treslon, John de	202
———, Charles, duke of	265	<i>Triers of ministers</i>	357
Spanheim, Frederick	283	<i>Tyson, Michael</i>	414
Spencer, Benjamin	456	Vander Borch, Henry	142
Sprat, Thomas	513	<i>Uffenbach, Conrad ab</i>	475
Stacpoole, sir Richard	331	Vere (Mary) lady	160
Stafford, William, viscount	492	Voiture, Vincent	266
Stalbert, Adrian	424	Vouet, Simon	175
Stanhope, Catharine, lady		Urquhart, or Orchard, sir Thomas	239
<i>Stanley, William, and Staveley, Thomas, con-founded</i>	365	Urflerin, Barbara	497, 498
Stapleton, Thomas	73	Utenhovius, Charles	516
———, sir Thomas	424	<i>Wall, Dr. John</i>	414
Stenny, the origin of that appellation of the duke of Buckingham	480	Wake, Anne	251
		Walworth, sir William	23

INDEX to the SUPPLEMENT.

533

<i>Wandering Jew</i>	38	Wolf, Reynold	40
Ward, Seth	341	Wolveridge, James	384
Waring, William	361	Woodall, John	230
Warwick, Ambrose Dudley, earl of	68	Woodcock, Martin	205
Washington, Elizabeth	309	Woofe, Abraham	312
Welby, Henry	224	Worcester, Edward Somerset, marquis of	277
Wesley, Samuel	467	Worde, Wynken de	39
Wentworth, lady Henrietta	470	Wormius, Olaus	509
Whitaker, Tobias	380	Worthington, father	132
" <i>Whole Duty of Man.</i> " See <i>Fulman</i>		———, Dr.	393
Wight, John	100	Wren, Matthew	191
<i>Wild, Jonathan, an anecdote of him</i>	164	———, Christopher, D. D.	195
Wildman, Major	296	Wright, Dr.	130
Willan, Leonard	301	———, Peter	291
Willoughby, lord, of Eresby	214	Wyghte. See Wight	
———, of Parham	218	<i>Wykes, Thomas, dean of Burien, a story of</i>	
Winchester, William Paullet, marquis of	64	him	341
Wind, Holger	266	Wynne, sir John	150
Windham, Thomas	374	Yarmouth, Robert, earl of	330
———, Anne	471	Yorke, James	236
Wirtembergh, Frederick, duke of. See		Young, John	360
Frederick		Zebelina	416
<i>Wifeheart, George</i>	214	Zurch, Hans van	38
<i>Witches of New England</i>	458		

LIST OF PORTRAITS

The following LIST of CURIOUS PORTRAITS, some of which, at least, it is hoped, will be engraved, was communicated by Mr. WALPOLE to the author, who has taken the liberty to methodize it according to his own plan.

ARTICLE I.

JAMES the Third, King of Scots, and his Queen; ancient originals, at Kenfington palace.

ROBERT VERE, Duke of Ireland *; at Penshurst, in Kent.

GEORGE, Duke of Clarence, is at the same place. The earl of Huntingdon has another.

The great TALBOT, Earl of Shrewsbury, and his Countess; two most ancient pictures on board, at the earl of Northampton's, at Castle Ashby, in Northamptonshire.

The first Duke of Norfolk, who was killed at Bosworth-Field; at Worktop, the seat of the duke of Norfolk.

REIGN of HENRY VIII.

Queen CATHARINE PARR; at the earl of Denbigh's, at Newnham, in Warwickshire.

At the Queen's House, in the library, are the curious portraits of the Court of Henry VIII. &c. by Holbein †.

JAMES

* Created by Richard II. See his article, in the history of the Vere family, in the "Biographia Britannica," vi. p. 4024.

† Some of these have been mentioned in another place, as having been etched and published by Mr. Dalton. Among those which are not yet published,

JAMES V. King of Scots, and his Queen; at the duke of Devonshire's, at Hardwick. Mr. Walpole has a copy of it in water-colours.

CHRISTINA, Dutchess of Milan, who refused to marry Henry VIII. * at Worktop.

Prince ARTHUR; at Mr. Sheldon's, Weston, Warwickshire.

The Duke of Richmond, natural Son of Henry VIII. at Strawberry-Hill.

Sir THOMAS WYATT; at Mr. Walpole's.

REIGN of EDWARD VI.

The Marquis † of Winchester; at Mrs. Pawlet's.

ANNE STANHOPE, Dutchess of Somerset, the Protector's Wife; at Strawberry-Hill.

REIGN of MARY.

JOHN DUDLEY, the great Duke of Northumberland; at the duke of Dorset's, at Knowle, in Kent.

published †, are Queen Anne Bolen; Queen Jane Seymour; the Lady Mary, afterwards Queen; the Lord Chancellor Rich; the Earl of Surrey; John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's; Sir Thomas Wyatt; John More, Son of Sir Thomas; the Dutchess of Suffolk; the Countess of Surrey; and Lady Elyot.

* As the dutchess was never in England, her portrait, in strict propriety, cannot be placed in the English series. When a marriage with Henry was proposed to her, she declined the overture, declaring, that if she had two heads, one of them should be at his highness's service.

† Created by Edward the Sixth. Mr. Tyson has etched his portrait from another picture, done when he was far advanced in years. The print is not sold in the shops.

† May 12, 1774.

ELEANOR,

LIST OF PORTRAITS

ELEANOR, Countess of Cumberland, Sister of the Dutchess of Suffolk, Mother of the Lady Jane Grey; at lord Strafford's, at Wentworth Castle, in Yorkshire.

CATHARINE GREY, Sister of Lady Jane; at Warwick Castle.

REIGN of ELIZABETH.

Mr. Walpole has seen a picture of Lord Treasurer BURLEIGH, and three other Lords, playing at cards, which would make a large print; but does not recollect where he saw it.

Sir JOHN PERROT, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, supposed natural Son of Henry the Eighth; at Strawberry Hill. The original is at sir Henry Packington's.

THOMAS, Earl of Southampton, Lord Effex's Friend; at the dutchess dowager's of Portland; at Bullstrode, Bucks*.

MARY, the learned Countess of Arundel †, at Mr. Sheldon's at Weston, in Warwickshire.

REIGN of JAMES I.

HENRY HOWARD, Earl of Northampton; at lord Carlisle's, Castle-Howard, Yorkshire. There is another at Knowle, in Kent.

* In the picture is represented his cat, which went with him to the Tower.

† Wife of Henry Howard. The reader is referred to Ballard's "Memoirs" for an account of her translations from Greek into English, and from English into Latin. The same *author* mentions her collections from Plato, Aristotle, and Seneca. These pieces, which were never printed, are, as he informs us, preserved in the royal library.

The

The great earl of Clare* ; at the duke of Portland's, at Welbeck.

CECIL, viscount Wimbledon, at lord Craven's. There is a print of him, but it is very scarce.

Sir THOMAS CHALONER, Governor of Prince Henry; at lord Orford's, at Houghton, Norfolk.

Sir HENRY SAVILE; at Mr. Sheldon's, at Weston, in Warwickshire†.

The Countess of Suffolk; at Gorhambury.

Lady ARABELLA STUART; at Welbeck. Mr. Walpole has a copy in water-colours. There is a very scarce print of her.

REIGN of CHARLES I.

The Princess ELIZABETH, Daughter of Charles the First; at the duke of Northumberland's, at Sion.

The Queen of Bohemia, and all her Children, in different pictures, are at the same place.

Prince RUPERT, and Prince MAURICE, in one picture; at lord Craven's, at Combe, in Warwickshire.

HENRY DANVERS, Earl of Danby; at lord Orford's, at Houghton, Norfolk.

Lord BROOK, who was killed in the civil war; at Warwick Castle.

* Created 22 Jac. I. See an account of him, under the name of HOLLES, in the "Biographia Britannica."

† There is another portrait of him in the picture-gallery, at Oxford.

LIST OF PORTRAITS

Sir GEORGE VILLIERS, Father of the first Duke of Buckingham (Lord Clarendon's Ghost); at the Duke of Montagu's.

Sir SAMUEL LUKE (the Hudibras of Butler); at Mr. Barber's, at Adderbury, in Oxfordshire.

The Countess of Derby, who defended Latham House; at Mr. Walpole's.

ANNE, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke and Montgomery; at Mr. Walpole's, in Arlington-street. There is a very scarce print of her, which represents her young.

The Countess of Buckingham, Mother of the Duke; at the duke of Montagu's.

REIGN of CHARLES II.

HENRY JERMYN, Earl of St. Alban's, supposed Husband of Queen Henrietta Maria; at Strawberry Hill.

Serjeant MAYNARD; at Strawberry Hill.

The famous Countess of Shrewsbury, Mistress of the second Duke of Buckingham of the Name of Villiers; at the duke of Montagu's.

The Beauties of Windsor, except two or three at most, have not yet been engraved.

Lady Chesterfield, and Lady Southesk; at the late Sir Andrew Fountain's, at Narford, Norfolk.

Mrs. LUCY WALTERS, Mother of the Duke of Monmouth; at Strawberry Hill.

REIGN

NOT ENGRAVED.

547

REIGN of WILLIAM III.

The Countess of Newburg, Lord Lanfdown's Mira; at the duke of Montagu's. There is an uncommon mezzotinto of her.

REIGN of ANNE.

Dr. ARBUTHNOT; at the earl of Bristol's, in St. James's square.

REIGN of GEORGE I.

The Duke of Wharton; at the Queen's House. There is a print of him by Simon, which has been copied by Vertue*.

* At Magdalen College, in Oxford, are two paintings of the pious and munificent Dr. John Warner, bishop of Rochester †. At the same place, is a portrait of the excellent Dr. Henry Hammond. At Mr. Flack's, at the King's Arms, in Reading, is an original picture of the charitable and public-spirited Mr. John Kyrle, the MAN OF ROSS.

† See "Athen. Oxon."

F I N I S.



SERMONS, written by the Rev. Mr. JAMES GRANGER, and
printed for T. DAVIES, in Ruffel-Street.

1. An Apology for the Brute Creation. Price 6d.
2. The Nature and Extent of Industry. Preached before his
Grace, Frederick, Archbishop of Canterbury, the 4th of
July, 1773, in the Parish Church of Shiptake, in Oxford-
shire. Price 6d.



